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ABSTRACT

This report offers data on regional population growth and on educational access based on commuting times to and from campus facilities to document the need for the establishment of a minimum of three permanent educational centers in the west part of Riverside County, California. After part I presents an overview of the study, part II explains the factors influencing the unprecedented growth of Riverside County and presents the Riverside Community College District's application for the approval of two permanent educational centers and the Mt. San Jacinto College District's application for the approval of an additional center. Part III profiles population trends in Riverside County and adjacent areas, including information on travel times to existing educational facilities. Part IV offers demographic data for the two districts, covering family income, ethnicity, employment, accessibility of the proposed sites to the population to be served, household size, transportation routes, and labor market. Additional data on community support for the proposed centers and the anticipated effects on adjacent institutions are provided. After part V looks at enrollment trends and projections for both districts, part VI presents an interdistrict and regional study of programs, which compares and analyzes existing programs; identifies duplicated, shared, and unduplicated programs; assesses labor needs and the regional labor market; and discusses corporate education needs. Information from the districts' master plans is also included. Part VII examines a variety of alternatives to the establishment of the three new centers. Numerous tables, graphs and maps supplement the text, and extensive appendixes contain materials on population forecasts, enrollments, community support, economic conditions, and student attitudes. (UCM)

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JOINT STUDY OF FACILITY NEEDS WITH IMPLICATIONS FOR REGIONAL PLANNING

RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT

AND

MT. SAN JACINTO COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT

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June, 1987

PRESENTED TO THE CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY COLLEGES BOARD OF GOVERNORS

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

July 1, 1987

Dr. Clarence Mangham
Dean, Facilities Planning
California Community Colleges
1107 9th Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

Dear Dr. Mangham:

Enclosed is a revised copy of the Regional Study completed by Riverside and Mt. San Jacinto Community College Districts. We believe we have addressed the questions presented to us at our meeting in March.

If there had been questions regarding the urgent need for additional educational facilities to serve the western part of Riverside County, those questions have been answered. The study established "need" based upon the incredible population growth and the clearly established fact that large numbers of students do not now have access to community college education because of unreasonable travel times. The number of unserved students in the three geographical areas is, in fact, larger than the enrollment in many of the existing community colleges in the State.

Appropriateness of the location of facilities (i.e., areas to be served) has been validated by demographic studies and travel time surveys. The regional study of educational programs has led to better inter-district communication and set the stage for the most effective utilization of existing facilities and the avoidance of unnecessary duplication of proposed facilities.

Since this is an experimental effort on the part of all of us, this document is submitted in loose-leaf form with the request that it be considered in relation to the extent to which it meets the criteria in Title 5, the Chancellor's Outline, and CPEC criteria. Since it was necessary in the report to consider all of the above, it was not feasible to use any single set of guidelines as an outline.

The Districts believe that they have gone beyond the initial intent of the study, and have experienced pride in pioneering this effort with the Chancellor's Office. There is a pressing need to move forward with the decision making process and to make certain that we meet the necessary deadlines.

We welcome your prompt attention to the study. We recommend that you make your review of the study, and following that review, we send the appropriate persons from our districts to Sacramento to meet with you and others to achieve closure on this project.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Charles A. Kane
Charles A. Kane
Superintendent/President
Riverside Community College

L. A. Grandy
L. A. Grandy
Interim Superintendent
Mt. San Jacinto Community College

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART | PAGE

I. INTRODUCTION 1
RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT
MT. SAN JACINTO COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT

II. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS 5
RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT 7
Application for Approval for Two Permanent Educational Centers
Resolution 8

MT. SAN JACINTO COLLEGE DISTRICT 9
Application for Approval for One Permanent Educational Center
Resolution 10

III. THE REGION - RIVERSIDE COUNTY AND ADJACENT AREAS 11
Population History and Projections 11
Community Colleges in Orange and Riverside Counties - Map 17
Regional Map - Riverside and Mt. San Jacinto College 18
Regional Travel Times 19
Regional Map - Travel Time 20
Conclusions 22

IV. DISTRICT CHARACTERISTICS AND AREAS TO BE SERVED 23
RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT CHARACTERISTICS 23
Population - History and Projections 27
    Distribution of Family Income by Zip Code
    Ethnicity by Zip Code Area and Area
    Employment

Moreno Valley Area, Characteristics 39
    Population, History and Projections
    Accessibility of Moreno Valley Site to Population to be Served
    Facilitating Access for the Disadvantaged
    Effect of the Center on Adjacent Institutions
    Community Support for the Moreno Valley Center

Norco Area, Characteristics 43
    Population, History and Projections
    Accessibility of the Norco Site to Population to be served
    Facilitating Access for the Disadvantaged
    Effect of the Center on Adjacent Institutions
    Community Support for the Norco Center

MT. SAN JACINTO COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT CHARACTERISTICS 48

Population - History and Projections 48
    Household Size
    Surface Transportation Routes
    Labor Market
    Ethnicity

PART PAGE

IV. DISTRICT CHARACTERISTICS AND AREAS TO BE SERVED
MT. SAN JACINTO COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT
CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

West Area - Characteristics 60
    The West Center Area - Characteristics
    Population History and Projections
    Accessibility of West Area Site to Population to be Served
    Facilitating Access for the Disadvantaged
    Effect on Adjacent Institutions
    Community Support

V. ENROLLMENT HISTORY AND PROJECTIONS 70

RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT ENROLLMENT
Enrollment History - Riverside Community College District 70
    Ages of Students
    Participation Rates
    Ethnicity
    Off-Campus Program Development

Enrollment Projections - Riverside Community College District 79
    Department of Finance, Special Projection, October, 1986

Enrollment History - Moreno Valley Area 84

Enrollment Projections - Moreno Valley Area 87
    Department of Finance, Special Projection, May, 1987

Enrollment History - Norco Area 89

Enrollment Projections - Norco Area 89
    Department of Finance, Special Projection, February, 1987

MT. SAN JACINTO COLLEGE DISTRICT ENROLLMENT 91

Enrollment History - MSJC 91
    Participation Rates
    Ethnicity

Enrollment Projections - MSJC 94
    Department of Finance, Special Projection, October, 1986

Enrollment History and Projections - West Center 98
    Department of Finance, Special Projection, February, 1986

VI. EDUCATION PROGRAM FOR THE AREAS TO BE SERVED 100
INTERDISTRICT AND REGIONAL STUDY OF PROGRAMS 101
Comparison and Analysis of Existing Programs 101
Duplicated Programs 101
Shared Programs 102
Unduplicated Programs 103

Other Cooperative Efforts 103
Assessment of Labor Needs 108
Regional Labor Market 114
Corporate Education 118
IMPLICATIONS FOR SUPPORT SERVICES 121
DISTRICT MASTER PLAN - RCCD 126
DISTRICT MASTER PLAN - MSJC 121

VII. ALTERNATIVES WITH COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS 131

INTER-DISTRICT REGIONAL PLANNING 132
Student Free-Flow Agreement 133
Possible Curricular Conflicts - Shared and Specialized Programs 133
Projected Population Distribution 134
Potential Conflicting Service Areas 135

RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT 136

Alternative One: Increased Utilization or Expansion of Existing Campus 136
Alternative Two: Expansion of Existing Instructional Centers 137
Alternative Three: Obtain Additional Locations Off-Campus 138
Alternative Four: Lease Space from Private Developers 138
Alternative Five: Lease Back of Facilities and District Issuance of Certificates of Participation 138
Alternative Six: Accommodation of Enrollment by Other Districts 139
Impact of Proposed Facilities on Enrollment of Adjacent Distircts 140

MT. SAN JACINTO COLLEGE DISTRICT 141

Alternative One: Increased Utilization or Expansion of Existing Campus 141
Alternative Two: Expansion of Existing Instructional Centers 142
Alternative Three: Increased Utilization of Existing Off-Campus Centers 143
Alternative Four: Lease Space from Private Developers 144
Alternative Five: Lease Back of Facilities and District Issuance of Certificates of Participation 144
Alternative Six: Accommodation of enrollment by Other Districts 145
Impact of Proposed Facilities on Enrollment of Adjacent Districts 145
Proposed Sources of Funding for Needed Resources 146

PART PAGE

VIII. INDEX OF ILLUSTRATIONS 147

IX. APPENDICES

- A. Southern California Association of Governments Population Forecast - SCAG-32-Modified A-1
- B. Southern California Association of Governments, (SCAG) Baseline Projection, 1986 B-1
- C. Five Year Enrollment Studies, 1982-86 C-1
  1. Riverside Community College District
  2. Mt. San Jacinto College District
- D. Greater Avenues for Independence (GAIN) Regional Plan Summary D-1
  1. Western Region, Riverside College Area
  2. Central Region, Mt. San Jacinto College Area
- E. Evidence of Community Support E-1
- F. Current Newspaper Coverage - Growth of Riverside County F-1
- G. Adjacent Institutions - Evidence of Consultation G-1
  Riverside Community College District
    Letters and Communications
  Mt. San Jacinto Community College District
    Letters and Communications
- H. Riverside Community College District Enrollment Projections - SCAG-PC-86, Moreno Valley Area and Norco Area H-1
- I. Riverside Community College District Postal Service Population Study, 1985 I-1
- J. Summary of Business Conditions, May/June, 1987 Security Pacific Bank J-1
- K. Maps - Real Estate Developments on the Market, June 1987 K-1
- L. Economic Developments Newsletter and "Outlook," May, 1987, Riverside County L-1
- M. Construction Permit Valuation Reports for 1980 and 1986 M-1

N. Community Economic Profiles - June, 1986 N-1
Riverside County Department of Development

Banning
Beaumont
Corona
Elsinore
Hemet
Jurupa District
Moreno Valley
Mt. San Jacinto
Norco
Perris
Rancho
Riverside City
Temecula

O. Annual Percentage Change in Population O-1
Department of Finance, April 28, 1987

P. Riverside Community College District P-1
Student Surveys

1. Corona/Norco/La Sierra
2. Moreno Valley

PART I

INTRODUCTION

Riverside County is experiencing unprecedented growth. Population projections by business forecasters, County Planning, Regional Planning Commission, and the State Department of Finance anticipate continuation and acceleration of that growth.

The major impact of the growth is in the western part of the county. For community college purposes, the area is served by Riverside Community College and Mt. San Jacinto Community College District. The rapidly urbanizing region covers a large area of approximately 1200 square miles. The great distances and travel times involved have implications for the location of facilities.

The growth is occurring not only as expansion of existing population centers, but also as virtual overnight development of remote areas. Existing facilities in both Districts have been related to existing built-up areas. Growth in existing population centers will insure full utilization of existing facilities. Existing facilities cannot serve the new geographical distribution of population.

The governing boards of both Districts recognized the necessity for determining the need for facilities to serve the growth, and during recent years have conducted studies of the impact on existing facilities and have jointly prepared a regional plan to meet facility needs.

Good planning required close coordination of plans between the two community college districts most affected by the growth. In light of the fact that the growth is so rapid and widespread that both Districts will have great difficulty in providing critically needed facilities, the Districts have planned together to make certain that there is no unnecessary duplication of instructional facilities, unless clearly required. The two Districts have also consulted with adjacent institutions to avoid unnecessary duplication of programs or facilities.

This study has, therefore, developed the data necessary for decisions regarding the pattern of facilities required to meet unprecedented growth. The necessity for rapid action aimed at meeting the need for facilities is apparent from the data presented in this study.

All appropriate State agencies have been involved closely in advising on procedures and consultation on proposed solutions.

RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT

In December, 1983, the Board of Trustees of Riverside Community College District recognized the need to actively pursue the creation of a long-term master plan for the District. A key element of this plan was a review of population projections to determine the feasibility of acquiring additional geographical sites for future centers or campuses.

As a result of this study, it was determined that two additional sites would be necessary to accommodate future growth within the District. One of the additional sites was determined to be in the Moreno Valley area and the other site to be in the Corona/Norco area.

Through a series of fortunate events, the District has been able to acquire, at no cost to the district, 141 acres in Norco and 113 acres in Moreno Valley as future campus sites.

The District is now in the process of carrying out an extensive planning effort to determine the exact level and scope of programs and related services which will be appropriate for these sites.

Also, District staff are currently developing an overall funding plan for the district so as to assure completion of the necessary facilities needed to support the planned instructional and support programs.

Riverside Community College District is in the enviable position of being a rapidly developing district. It is only through foresight shown by the Trustees and planning currently underway by the college staff that the District will be able to respond to the future needs of District residents.

The needs assessment that follows is a summary of many documents and articles previously prepared or collected as part of the planning process. A great deal of supporting material is available upon request.

MT. SAN JACINTO COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT

Mt. San Jacinto College District Board has long recognized that substantial changes in the population of the District were occurring, particularly in the west area of the District. In 1985, the Board established a Citizens Advisory Committee to consider the implications of those population changes. The committee quickly determined that what was required was a formal assessment of need for a college center to serve the west area of the District. In July, 1985, the Board passed a resolution authorizing such a study. The California Community College Chancellor was promptly notified of the Board action, and their counsel and participation in the study was sought.

District staff, with extensive participation by the Citizens Advisory Committee, has conducted the Needs Study. The MSJC Board has considered the study and has approved the need for the establishment of an off-campus center to serve the rapidly growing west area of the District.

To reach the present campus from the west area, students must travel 30 to 50 minutes one way. As a consequence of the excessive travel times required, large numbers of potential students are not enrolling. As the population in the west area is also growing rapidly, the numbers of students unserved will surge. This is the problem that must be resolved by the establishment of a new center.

The District has been successful in obtaining as a gift a 50-acre site ideally suited to serve the future population. The District has an option on an additional 50 acres if future development warrants the acquisition.

PART II

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Riverside Community College District and Mt. San Jacinto College District have conducted a joint study of facility needs in consultation with state agencies. Based on that study, conclusions have been drawn that the distribution of the population growth and accessibility based upon reasonable commuting times requires the establishment of a minimum of three permanent educational centers in the west part of Riverside County. The problem of access based upon travel time is causing a permanent loss of opportunity for community college education for increasing numbers of persons.

In addition to normal population increase, Riverside County is now experiencing a flood of migration from Los Angeles and Orange Counties. The present situation in Riverside County is clearly analogous to the situation in Orange County 15 to 18 years ago during their period of rapid growth. In many ways the Riverside County growth pattern may be expected to exceed the rate of growth of Orange County during those years of rapid growth.

The reasons are:

1. The areas involved are much larger and needed utilities are readily available.
2. There is a large differential between the very low price of land and residences in Riverside County and the extremely high prices in Los Angeles and Orange Counties.
3. Los Angeles and Orange County are experiencing severe restrictions of growth based upon high cost of industrial, commercial and residential land.
4. Many areas in Orange County and Los Angeles are now officially in "no-or-low growth" political situations.
5. Residential prices in Orange County are clearly beyond the reach of most wage earners.
6. There is a shift of manufacturing companies from Orange and Los Angles Counties because of the availability of reasonably priced land and availability of a large labor force.

The situation requires full understanding of the urgency of decisions regarding facilities on the part of the local boards and of the State. These decisions can now be based upon carefully researched data and regional study of needs.

The facility-needs information has been collected and analyzed, and alternate solutions have been examined. Inter-district cooperation has been built into the planning, for sharing programs or facilities wherever possible. Regional implications have been given consideration and incorporated into plans.

The Governing Boards of the two college districts have conformed with all State requirements and now request prompt consideration and action on their proposals.

RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT

Application for Approval for Two Permanent Educational Centers

This is an application for approval of two permanent Educational Centers in the Riverside Community College District. The application is in keeping with the requirements of California State law and with regulations adopted by the California Postsecondary Education Commission.

The Department of Finance and the District projections of enrollment indicate that the Moreno Valley Center would have an enrollment of 2,780 by 1992 and would increase to an enrollment of 3,470 by 1995. The projections indicate that the Norco Center would have an enrollment of 2,920 by 1992 and would increase to an enrollment of 3,370 by 1995. Travel time from both of these areas to the existing campus are prohibitive.

Both Centers will have full-time administrators and will initially provide primarily comprehensive general education programs. Courses offered would lead to Associate of Arts, Associate of Science, and selected certificate programs. Specialized programs will not duplicate existing facilities except for the business area in which the demand is very high. Facilities at the proposed centers will not duplicate existing specialized facilities of the Riverside Campus.

This application is submitted after extensive study of population growth, distribution, and program needs research. There has been full cooperation in planning with adjacent institutions, and there has been extensive participation by community advisory groups.

RESOLUTION

After extensive planning and review, the Board of Trustees of Riverside Community College District adopted the following resolution in September, 1986:

WHEREAS, the population of Riverside Community College District is experiencing very rapid growth and such growth is expected to increase in the foreseeable future, and

WHEREAS, travel distance for students in the Corona/Norco and Moreno Valley areas of the district are ever increasing, and

WHEREAS, the participation rate for students in the aforementioned areas of the district are lower than other areas of the district, and

WHEREAS, the communities of Corona, Norco, and Moreno Valley have expressed strong support for the establishment of centers/campuses in their communities, and

WHEREAS, the district has been able to secure at no cost to the district sites in these two areas,

NOW THEREFORE WE, the Trustees of Riverside Community College District do hereby conclude that the most effective manner to serve these areas of the District is to establish permanent centers/campuses in Norco and Moreno Valley at the sites acquired for this purpose.

MT. SAN JACINTO COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT

Application for Approval for A Permanent Educational Center

This is an application for approval of a permanent Educational Center in the west area of the Mt. San Jacinto College District. The application responds to the requirements of California State law and to regulations adopted by the California Postsecondary Education Commission.

Both District and Department of Finance studies indicate that the Center would have an enrollment of more than 1800 by 1990.

At the time of opening in 1989, the West Center would have a full-time administrator. Courses offered would lead to Associate of Arts and Associate of Science degrees and selected certificates.

This application is the product of an unprecedented regional study, and exemplary community and staff participation for which the Board is grateful. Particular recognition is due the Citizens Advisory Committee for their substantial commitment of time and talent in the study of need, public information, and site selection process.

RESOLUTION

In light of extensive examination of population projections, program demand, and community support, and lacking viable alternative means of meeting projected demand, the Board of Trustees of Mt. San Jacinto Community College District adopted the resolution below on April 8, 1986.

WHEREAS	The population of Mt. San Jacinto College District is projected to experience very rapid growth during the next ten years, being particularly heavy in the western part of the District, and
WHEREAS	The students from the western part of the district typically must travel distances of thirty minutes or more to reach the existing campus, and
WHEREAS	The participation rate for students from the western area is substantially lower than the participation rate for areas nearer the college, and
WHEREAS	Large numbers of students are being denied the opportunity for a college education because of the excessive travel time required, and
WHEREAS	All communities in the area have demonstrated strong support for the establishment of an off-campus center to serve the area, each area expressing preference that the center be located in-or-near their particular community, and
WHEREAS	The District has clear prospects of the gift of a site that will allow reasonable travel times and serve the entire area,
NOW THEREFORE	We conclude that the establishment of a new off-campus center to serve the western area of the District is the most effective way of meeting the needs of students now unserved and of the rapidly growing population of the area.

PART THREE

THE REGION
RIVERSIDE COUNTY AND ADJACENT AREAS

Population History and Projections

Riverside County is one of the fastest growing areas in the State of California. The growth is occurring on the base of a substantial existing population, industrial base and work force. The two community college districts serving the west part of the county are: Riverside Community College District and Mt. San Jacinto College District. These two districts encompass 440 square miles and 1,700 square miles respectively. Access to community college educational opportunity is clearly related to commuting time and distance.

The salient features of the growth include an aspect new to southern California: massive outmigration from two major population areas, Los Angeles County and Orange County. Explanations of this phenomenon by demographers and economists cite the heavily built-up situation, high costs of land, costs of housing, and "low-to-no growth" political climate that is prevailing in Los Angeles and Orange Counties. They also mention increasing frustration with commuting times and with the general quality of living.

In 1983, the California Department of Finance projected population for eight California metropolitan regions, indexed to 1980, and made projections of total population for five year periods to the year 2000. Those projections indicate that the Riverside/San Bernardino region would increase at a pace much greater than any other metropolitan region of the state. Those projections are being fulfilled. The comparable index of projected growth to 1990 is approximately: Los Angeles, 1.1; Orange County, 1.2; California, 1.3; Riverside/San Bernardino, 1.76. (See Illustration #1).

In the document referred to above, the Department of Finance also provides an index based on 1980 population of the projected increase in the 15-to-24 year old population of the same eight metropolitan regions. Those projections provide an even more dramatic indication of growth for community colleges. The index shows a declining 15-to-24 age group (relative to the 1980 population) for the Los Angeles and Orange Counties from 1980 to 1995. During the same time frame, the Riverside/San Bernardino regions show an increasing 15-to-24 age group relative to 1980 population. By 1995 the index for Los Angeles/Orange is approximately .9 and the index for Riverside/San Bernardino is approximately 1.5. The implications of the spread in the index illustrates the urgent planning context for the Riverside County community colleges. (See Illustration #2).

More recent projections by the Department of Finance, based upon DOF Report 86-P-3, show total population increase going from 668,620 in 1980 to 1,022,046 in 1990, and to 1,177,125 in 1995. The projection for total population doubles in the 15 years from 1980 to 1995. The projections for total population continue a similar line upward to the year 2020. The 18-64 year age group increases from 383,214 in 1980 to 708,128 in 1995. This scenario is reminiscent of the Orange County history of 15 to 20 years ago. (See Illustration #3).

The Department of Finance Report on annual percentage change in population indicates that Riverside County actually grew by 47,621 from 1986 to 1987. (See Appendix O-1)

The two college Districts now have only two campuses owned and controlled by the districts (See Regional Map, Illustration #5). Riverside Community College District has a campus in the city of Riverside and operates instructional programs in three other areas in high schools or leased facilities. Mt. San Jacinto Community College District has a campus located in the city of San Jacinto and operates some instructional programs in high schools and in some leased facilities.

Riverside College District has three colleges adjacent to the north: Chaffey, San Bernardino Valley and Crafton Hills. North Orange County District and Rancho Santiago district are to the west, but at distances that lead to negligible implications for planning facilities. The University of California has a campus in Riverside, and California State University is at San Bernardino. All of these institutions have been briefed on the planning taking place in this Joint Study of Facility Needs, and have been asked for comment on implications for their enrollment and plans.

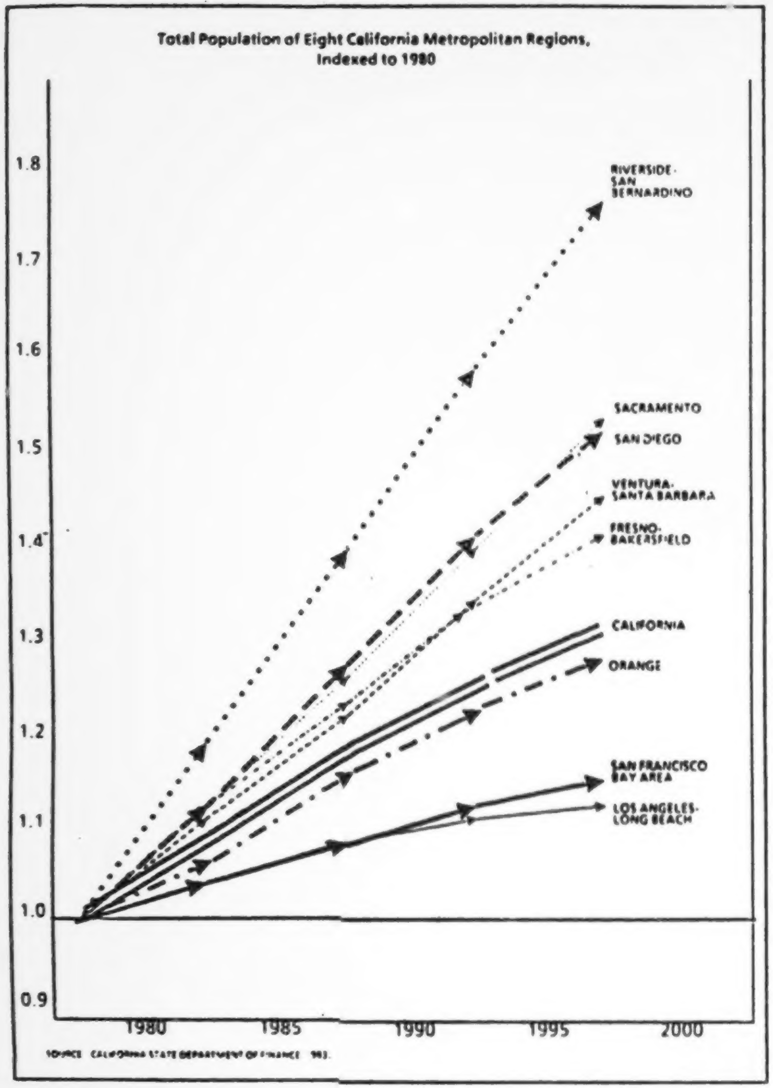
Mt. San Jacinto College has College of the Desert to the east, separated by a substantial range of mountains and great distance, which leave little joint planning possibilities. Palomar College is to the south at a distance of 25 miles from the south border of the district and approximately 39 miles from the proposed West Center. Orange County Community College districts are to the west, separated by a range of mountains and the Cleveland National Forest. It is appropriate, therefore, that the two colleges which are adjacent to each other and serving the rapidly-growing west part of Riverside County, should conduct this Joint Study of Facility Needs to make certain that opportunities for regional cooperation in providing community college education can be identified, and that programs and facilities can be planned in the most cost-effective manner to serve the expected distribution of population.

The Riverside County Planning Department, participating with California Association of Governments (SCAG), developed projections in 1982 for Riverside County by Regional Statistical Areas (RSA). Riverside County is divided into twelve RSAs for projection purposes. County population is predicated to increase from 1980 population of 663,900 to 1,201,500 by the year 2000. That will be an increase of 538,500 or approximately 81%. Over the same period of time, housing is expected to increase by 94%. By all measures of population available, the indications are that those projections are being met and exceeded.

Perspective on the area can be gained by consideration of the map (See Illustration #4) showing community college facilities in Orange County as well as existing and proposed facilities in the western part of Riverside County. Orange County has nine campuses, as well as a large number of instructional offerings at various other locations. The kind of rapid urbanization that took place in Orange County in the 1960 and 1970's is now taking place in Riverside County.

This is the setting within which the two community college districts, in cooperation with the Chancellor's staff, and the California Postsecondary Education Commission staff have undertaken a regional study to determine what facilities will be required to meet the community college educational needs of this burgeoning population.

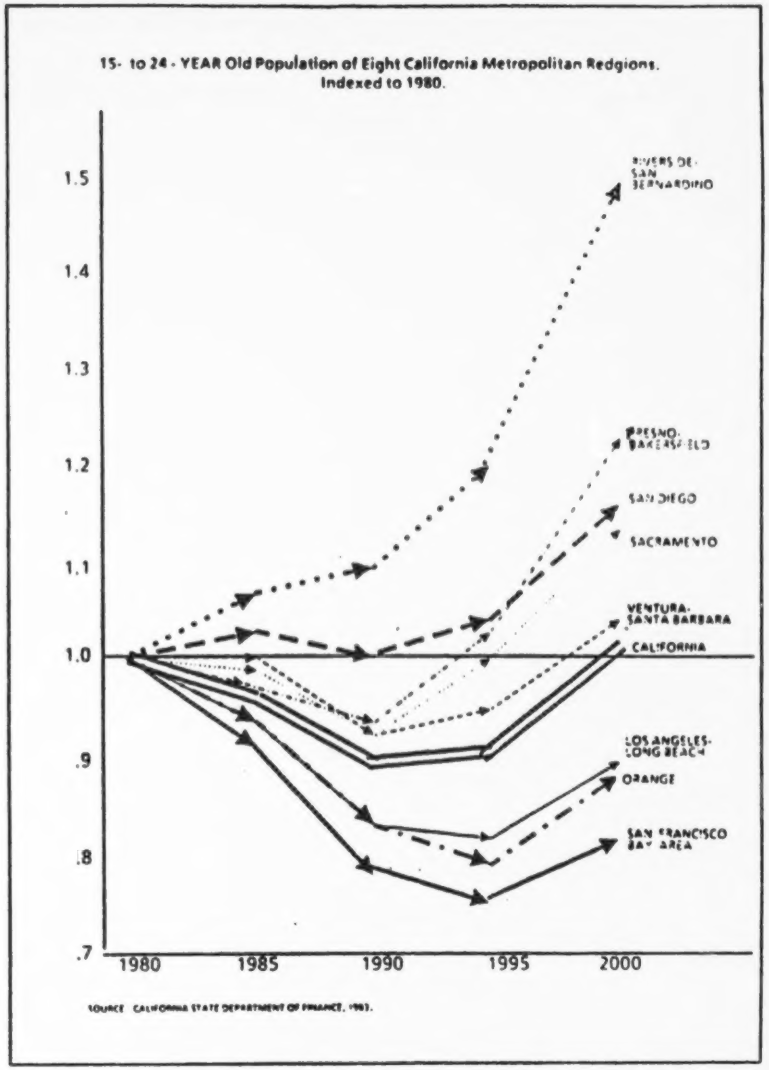
Geographically, the region lies east of Los Angeles and Orange Counties, North of San Diego County, and South of San Bernardino County. Although the two college Districts cover an area of 2140 square miles, the primary growth is occurring in an area of some 1200 square miles at the west end of Riverside County.



Total Population of Eight California Metropolitan Regions, Indexed to 1980

SOURCE: CALIFORNIA STATE DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, 1983.

Illustration #1

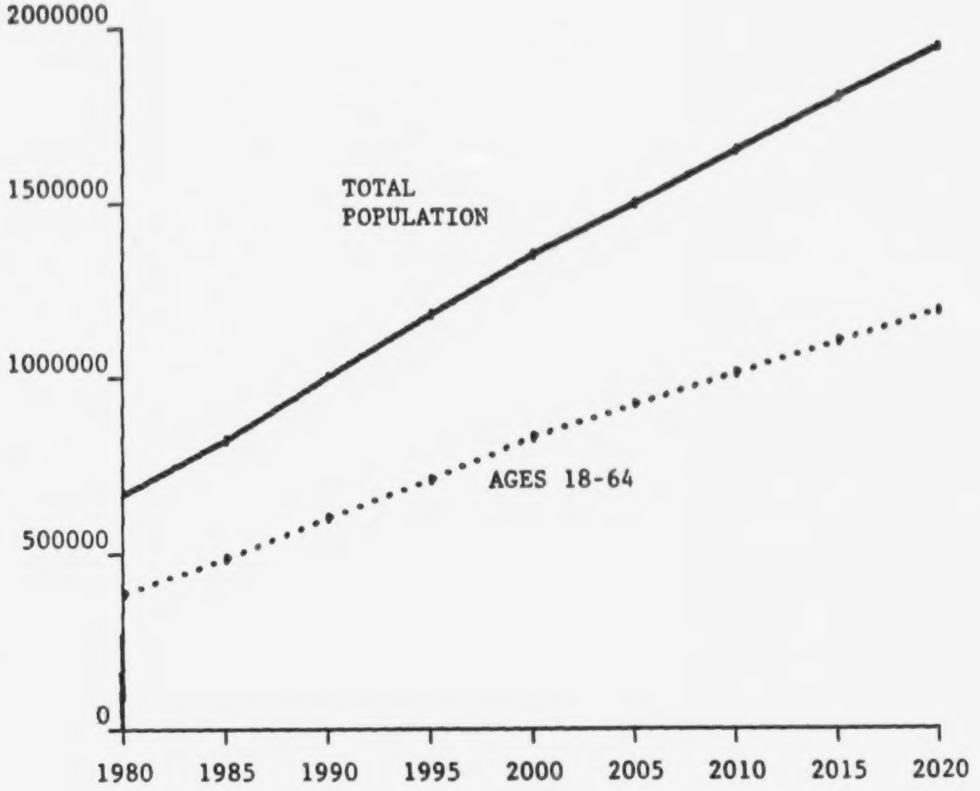


15- to 24 - YEAR Old Population of Eight California Metropolitan Redgions, Indexed to 1980.

SOURCE: CALIFORNIA STATE DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, 1983.

Illustration #2

POPULATION PROJECTIONS FOR RIVERSIDE COUNTY, 1980-2020
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE BASELINE 86
BASED UPON
REPORTS 86-P-3 AND 86-P-1



	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
POP	668,620	820,602	1,002,046	1,177,125	1,349,961	1,497,300	1,646,300	1,795,900	1,941,125
AGES 18-64	383,214	481,508	600,113	708,128	830,690	919,945*	1,009,200*	1,098,454*	1,187,709

*ESTIMATES BASED UPON DOF REPORT 86-P-3

Illustration #3

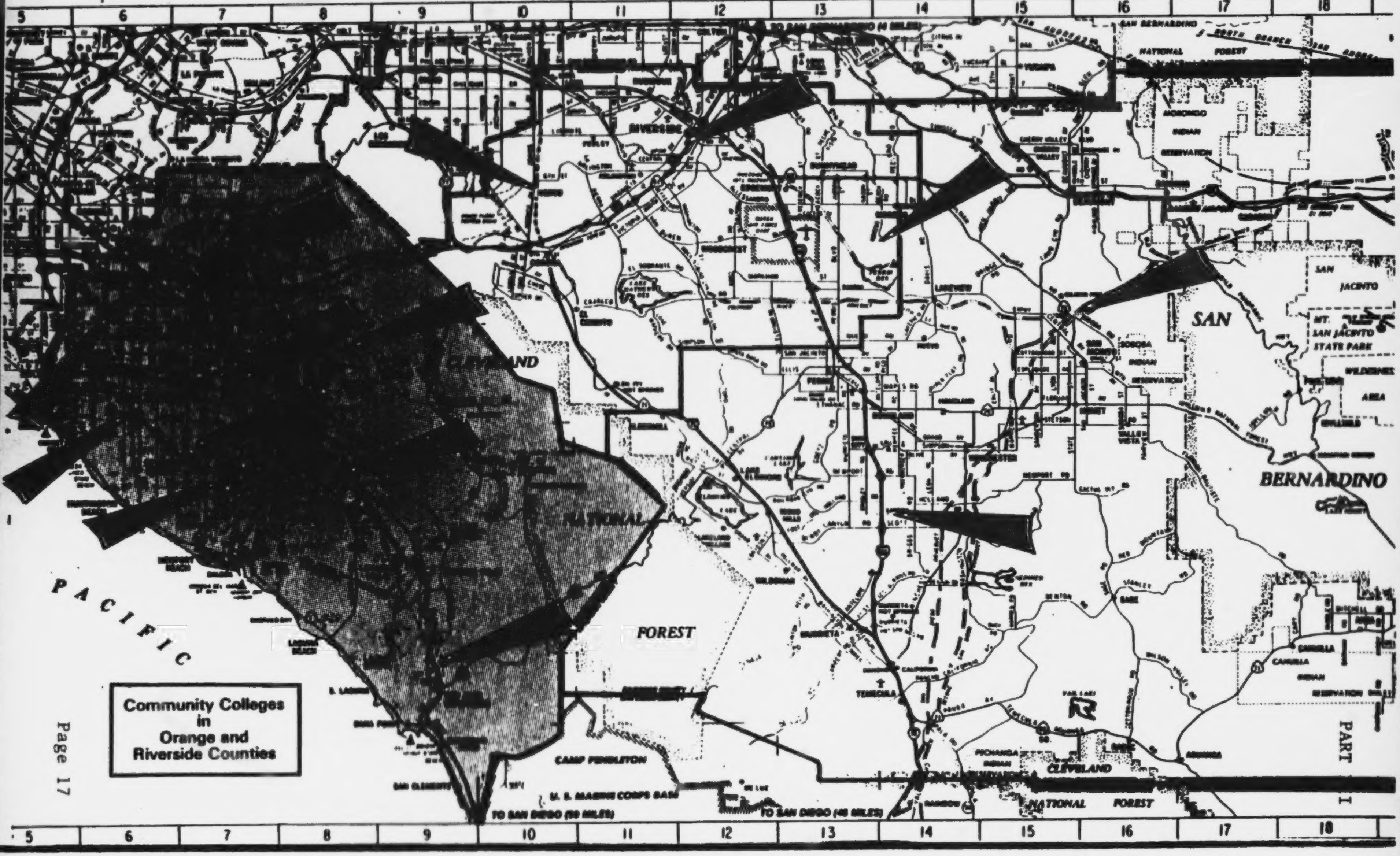

Community Colleges
in
Orange and
Riverside Counties
Page 17
PART I
PACIFIC
RIVERSIDE
SAN BERNARDINO NATIONAL FOREST
SAN JACINTO
MT. SAN JACINTO STATE PARK
WILDERNESS AREA
SAN
BERNARDINO
CLEVELAND
NATIONAL
FOREST
CAMP PENDLETON
U. S. MARINE CORPS BASE
TO SAN DIEGO (59 MILES)
TO SAN DIEGO (45 MILES)
TO SAN BERNARDINO (4 MILES)
TEMECULA
CLEVELAND
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Illustration #4

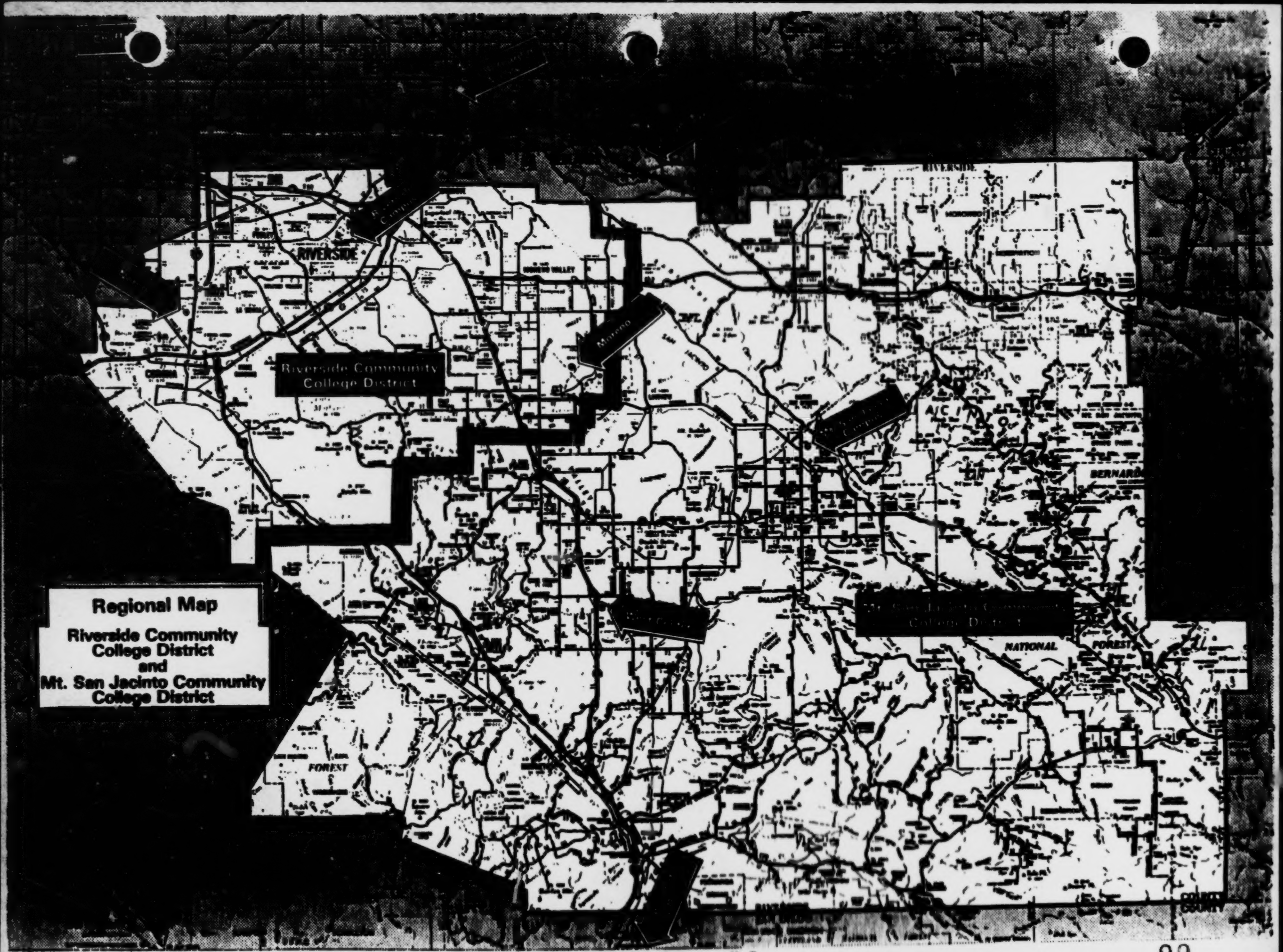

Regional Map
Riverside Community College District and Mt. San Jacinto Community College District
RIVERSIDE
Riverside Community College District
Moreno
RIVERSIDE
NATIONAL
FOREST
FOREST
BERNARDO
COUNTY
COUNTY

Illustration #5

Regional Travel Times

Access to community college education is the pressing need which has arisen in Riverside County. Although growth is occurring in the existing population centers, the heaviest growth has been in sparsely-populated areas, and in some cases in completely new areas. The result of this dispersion of the population centers is unreasonable travel times for many who would otherwise attend the community colleges.

Careful studies have been made of the present commuting time for students to existing facilities. The results of these studies have been presented and in a Table of Travel Times (Illustration #7) and in a Regional Travel Times Map (Illustration #6). The travel times are based upon typical travel at times of the day when students would be seeking to go to the two existing campuses.

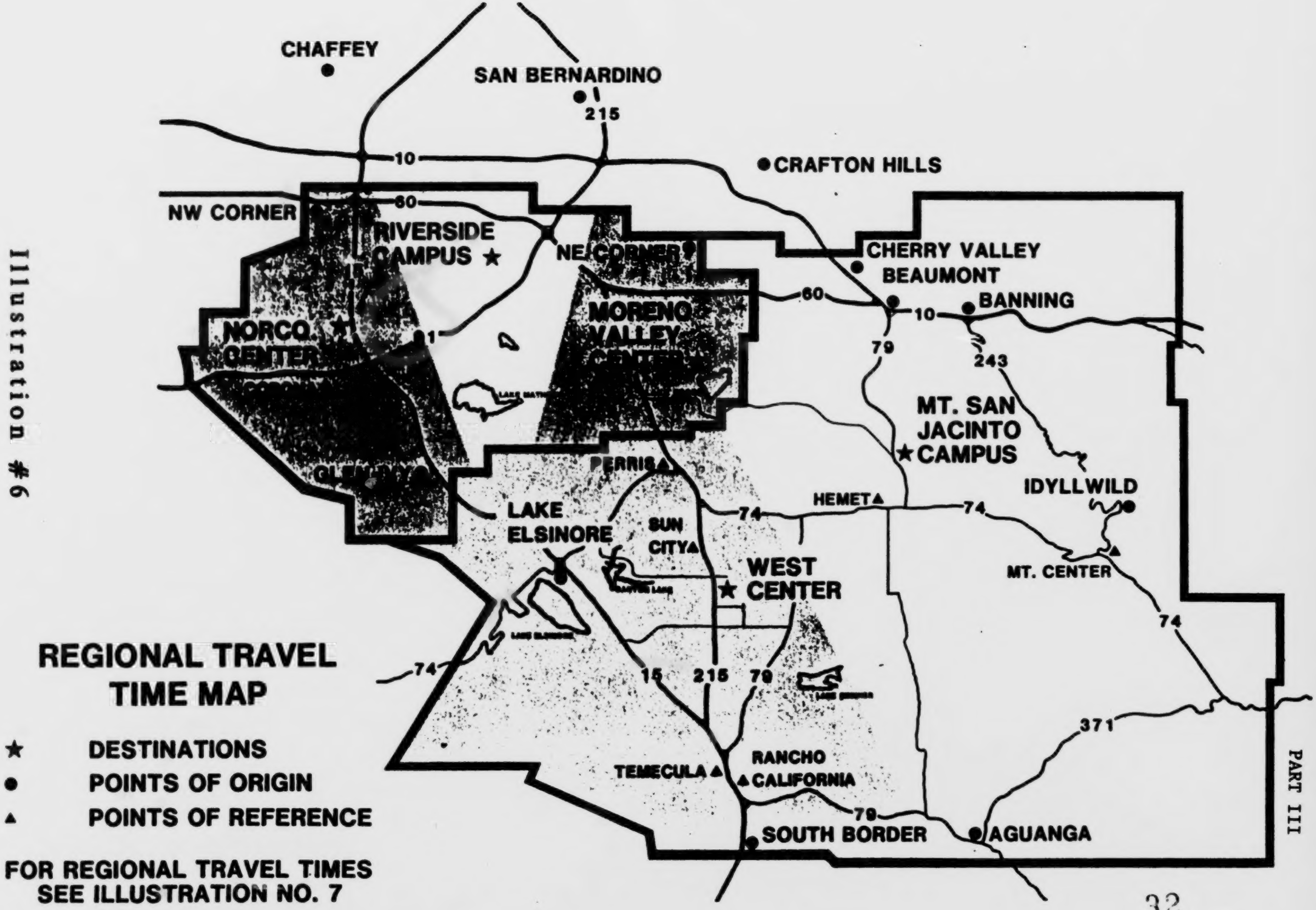
In addition, actual trips were made and timed to the proposed new centers, Moreno Valley, Norco, and West Center. Trips were also made to all adjacent colleges which seemed to be possible alternatives. The existing two campuses, the proposed new centers and existing adjacent institutions were treated as "destinations."

Within the region, travel time between the Riverside Campus and Mt. San Jacinto Campus is 60 minutes. As the areas become more urbanized, travel time will increase.

Travel time from the general vicinity of Norco to Riverside Campus is 33 minutes. Rapid industrialization and urbanization are causing that time to increase appreciably within a matter of months.

Travel time from the general vicinity of Moreno Valley to Riverside Campus is 45 minutes. Traffic movement westbound on Highway 60, as well as on all major arteries is difficult, hazardous and time consuming. This will be much worse with population increases.

Illustration #6


CHAFFEY
SAN BERNARDINO
215
10
CRAFTON HILLS
NW CORNER
60
RIVERSIDE CAMPUS
NE CORNER
CHERRY VALLEY
BEAUMONT
60
10
BANNING
NORCO CENTER
91
MORENO VALLEY CENTER
79
243
MT. SAN JACINTO CAMPUS
PERRIS
GLEN IVY
LAKE MATHEWS
HEMET
74
74
IDYLLWILD
LAKE ELSINORE
SUN CITY
MT. CENTER
WEST CENTER
74
74
15
215
79
371
TEMECULA
RANCHO CALIFORNIA
79
SOUTH BORDER
AGUANGA

REGIONAL TRAVEL TIME MAP

★ DESTINATIONS
● POINTS OF ORIGIN
▲ POINTS OF REFERENCE

FOR REGIONAL TRAVEL TIMES SEE ILLUSTRATION NO. 7

REGIONAL TRAVEL TIMES TABLE

ORIGINS	DESTINATIONS RCC CAMPUS	MORENO CENTER	NORCO CENTER	MSJC CAMPUS	WEST CENTER
RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT					
Moreno Valley	18 mi/45 min	-0-	27 mi/45 min	23 mi/37 min	19 mi/30 min
Norco Center	18 mi/33 min	N/A	-0-	N/A	37 mi/53 min
North-West Corner RCCD	15 mi/25 min	N/A	9 Mi/18 min	N/A	N/A
North-East Corner RCCD	24 mi/45 min	15 mi/21 min	N/A	N/A	N/A
Glen Ivy	23 mi/33 min	28 mi/50 min	13 mi/20 min	N/A	24 mi/35 min
MT. SAN JACINTO COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT					
MSJC	32 mi/60 min	23 mi/37 min	N/A	-0-	21 mi/35 min
West Center	32 mi/60 min	19 mi/30 min	37 mi/53 min	21 mi/25 min	-0-
So. Boundary at I-15	N/A	N/A	N/A	32 mi/48 min	14 mi/18 min
Cherry Valley	N/A	N/A	N/A	13 mi/25 min	N/A
Banning	N/A	26 mi/40 min	N/A	18 mi/27 min	36 mi/50 min
Beaumont	N/A	22 mi/35 min	N/A	13 mi/17 min	34 mi/52 min
Idyllwild	N/A	N/A	N/A	27 mi/45 min	39 mi/65 min
Aguanga	N/A	N/A	N/A	31 mi/55 min	31 mi/50 min
Elsinore	44 mi/80 min	31 mi/50 min	27 mi/40 min	30 mi/45 min	12 mi/20 min
OTHER COLLEGES					
Chaffey	26 mi/42 min	N/A	19 mi/32 min	N/A	N/A
San Bernardino	14 mi/26 min	25 mi/50 min	N/A	N/A	N/A
Crafton Hills	25 mi/45 min	21 mi/44 min	N/A	N/A	N/A

NOTE: Travel times represent typical schedules. Listed time does not include parking. Typically parking will require a minimum additional time of 5-10 minutes.

Illustration #7

Travel time from the general vicinity of Elsinore or from Temecula to Mt. San Jacinto Campus is 45 minutes. Although these are the areas of greatest growth, travel time is even now prohibitive for attendance for many, especially for minorities and disadvantaged.

Examination of travel times to adjacent institutions, Chaffey, San Bernardino Valley, or Crafton Hills indicate that none of these colleges provides reasonable commuting times for the areas in which new centers are proposed. The times ranged from 26 minutes to over 45 minutes.

The nearest adjacent institution to the South is Palomar College which is 25 miles from the south boundary of Mt. San Jacinto College District and 39 miles from West Center. Travel time from Mt. San Jacinto College to Palomar College is 50 minutes.

Conclusion

At the present time there is an unserved student population of 6,738 (RCC 4,360, MSJC 2,378). (See Illustrations #20 and #30) This large group are unserved primarily due to excessive distance and travel time coupled with economic disadvantage. Studies within the state and the region have demonstrated a correlation between the distance of travel and the participation rates in the college. The projected growth within each District indicates that without the proposed centers the number of unserved students will increase at a "startling" rate. (See Illustration #6 and #7).

PART IV

DISTRICT CHARACTERISTICS AND AREAS TO BE SERVED

RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT

The Riverside Community College District, consisting of 440 square miles of both urban and rural land, lies in the north-west corner of Riverside County. This is the most populous portion of the county and contains most of the commercial, industrial and governmental activity.

There are six school districts within the community college district, five unified school districts (Riverside, Alvord, Jurupa, Moreno Valley and Corona-Norco) and one elementary school district (Val Verde).

There are four incorporated cities in the district: Riverside, with a population of nearly 200,000; Corona, 45,000; Norco, 23,000; and the newest city, Moreno Valley, which was incorporated in December, 1984 with an estimated population of approximately 79,000 as of January 1987. (SCAG)

The Riverside Community College District consists primarily of Regional Statistical Area (RSA) 45 (Jurupa), 46.1 (Moreno Valley), 46.2 (Riverside/Corona/Norco), 46.3 (Lake Mathews/Temescal Valley), and approximately 31% of RSA 47 (Perris/Val Verde). (See Illustration #5).

Riverside Community College district is multifaceted with respect to geographical, social, economic and demographic factors. To understand the entire district, one needs to review the specific characteristics of the cities and/or areas served.

Riverside Area: The present campus of Riverside Community College is located in the City of Riverside. The City of Riverside is also the County seat for Riverside County. The area can be characterized by rapid growth in an established community. County administrative services have a significant impact on the employment of the area. Current population is approximately 180,000 with a projected population of 220,000 by the year 2000.

Corona/Norco Area: Even though the cities of Corona and Norco are often discussed as one geographical area, they have distinct differences. Corona is an old, established community, which is now experiencing a population explosion. Norco is a rural community and continues to make an effort to limit growth and maintain a rural environment. The completion of I-15 will have a significant growth impact on this area.

Jurupa/Mira Loma Area: The completion of I-15 will have a significant growth impact on this area. Currently, the major industry is dairy farming. Housing development has just begun and it is anticipated that growth similar to what has occurred in Moreno Valley will occur in the next five years in this area. In all likelihood, a new city will be created in this area.

Rubidoux/Glen Avon Area: This area of the District has exhibited the slowest growth rate of any area in the District. It is characterized as a lower socioeconomic area with very hilly terrain. Growth will occur in this area because of proximity to Ontario Airport, but not at the rate demonstrated in other areas of the District.

Moreno Valley Area: This area is the fastest growing area in the United States! Growth is primarily in singly family residence housing. The business and industry necessary to support the community is just beginning to occur. It is anticipated there will be a gradual shift from a "commuter community" to a self-sufficient area in-so-far as employment is concerned. High tech industries and aerospace are two industries currently under development. Also, located in this area is Lake Perris, which is the end of the California Aqueduct System as well as a park for camping/recreation area. Plans are currently under discussion to triple the capacity of the reservoir which will have a positive impact on the recreational and economic significance of this area.

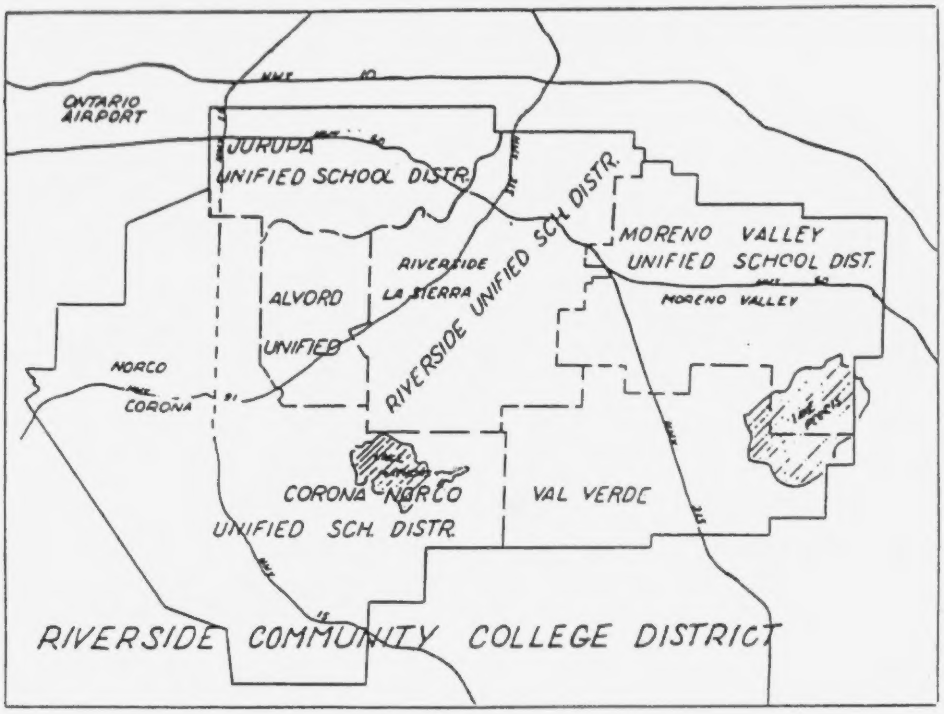
As of July 1, 1986, the Riverside Community College Board of Trustees culminated years of discussion and planning with the decision to change the college's name from Riverside City College to Riverside Community College, reflecting the enormous growth of the College District's population, constituent cities, and geographical service area.

The college has traditionally served the Moreno Valley area and the La Sierra area for many years. Off-campus classes were initiated in the Norco area in the fall of 1983, in anticipation of the pending annexation.

However, the Board of Trustees determined that the ability of the District to serve the burgeoning communities of Norco, Corona, and Moreno Valley will require, in the near future, the construction of new centers. On June 4, 1985, the District acquired nearly 142 acres of land in Norco from the Federal Government for the building of a Norco Center. In February, 1986, 132 acres in Moreno Valley were donated to the College District for a future Moreno Valley Center.

In July, 1986, the Board of Trustees established the position of Vice President, Planning and Development, to acquire the necessary funding and planning needed to establish these new campuses. Additionally, the positions of Dean, Norco and Dean, Moreno Valley, were established to strengthen program offerings and develop enrollment and market awareness in their respective areas.

PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICTS


HWY 10
ONTARIO AIRPORT
HWY 60
JURUPA UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTR.
HWY 215
RIVERSIDE UNIFIED SCH. DISTR.
MORENO VALLEY UNIFIED SCHOOL DIST.
HWY 60
MORENO VALLEY
RIVERSIDE
LA SIERRA
ALVORD UNIFIED
NORCO
HWY
CORONA
91
CORONA NORCO UNIFIED SCH. DISTR.
VAL VERDE
HWY 215
HWY 15
RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT

ZIP CODE BOUNDARIES

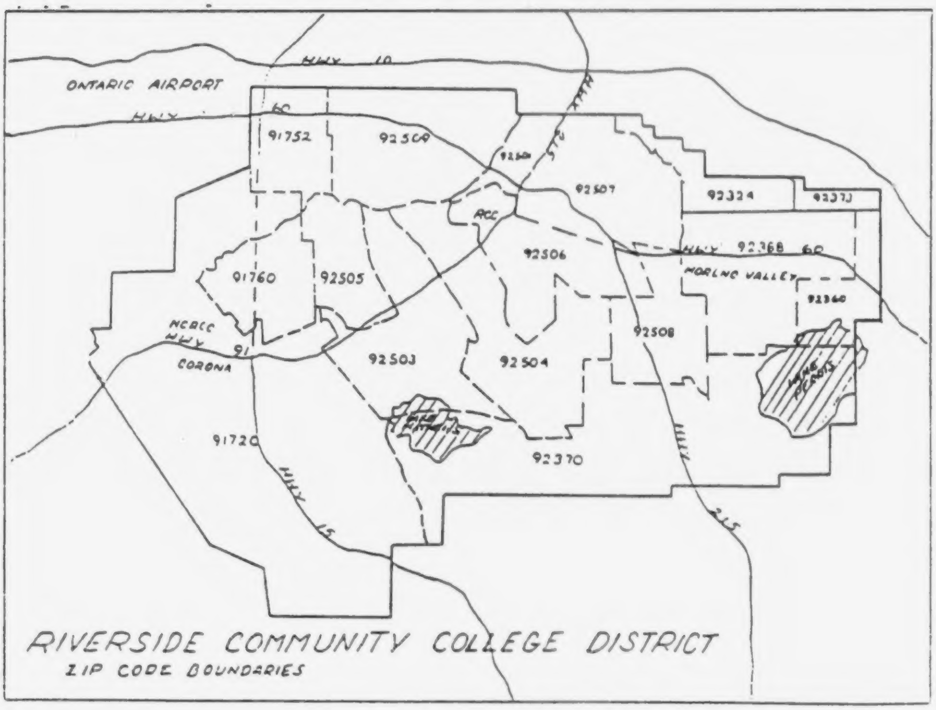

HWY 10
ONTARIC AIRPORT
HWY 60
HWY 215
91752
92509
92324
92507
RCC
92506
HWY 92368 60
MORENO VALLEY
92360
91760
92505
NORCO HWY 91
CORONA
92503
92504
92508
91720
92370
HWY 15
HWY 215
RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT
ZIP CODE BOUNDARIES

Illustration #8

Home-seekers from Orange and Los Angeles counties have moved eastward for less expensive land and homes. According to the Construction Industry Research Board, the average price of a home in Moreno Valley is nearly one-half that of one in Orange County.

With the completion of Interstate 15 between State highways 60 and 91 in 1988, the Mira Loma/Norco/Corona area will become a part of one of the prime business corridors in Southern California. This will provide freeways which crisscross the District from a variety of directions. The District is served east-west by the Riverside (91) and Pomona (60) freeways. North-south, the District is served by Interstate highways 10, 15 and 215. The Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railroads and the Riverside Municipal and Ontario International Airports provide transportation required by industry.

The Riverside County Planning Department, participating with the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG), developed projections in 1982 for Riverside County by Regional Statistical Area (RSA). Riverside county is divided into 12 RSA's for projection purposes. The County is predicted to increase its 1980 population of 663,000 to 1,201,500 people by the year 2000, an increase of 538,500 people or nearly 81%. Over the same period of time, housing increases are estimated at 94%. (See Appendix A).

Population History and Projections

The 440 square miles served by Riverside Community College District is located in the Northwest section of Riverside County. Riverside County is one of the fastest- growing counties in the state of California. The county's 1980 population of 663,000 is projected to increase to 1.2 million by 2000. Considering the current migration patterns, Orange and Los Angeles Counties will contribute a significant number of new residents to Riverside County's projected population. The Riverside Community College District's student enrollment is projected to significantly increase from this population influx as well as from growth in the native population.

The Department of Finance has projected an increase in student enrollment in 1986 of 13,470 to 17,640 and to 165,900 in 1994. (See Illustration #25). The population movement from Los Angeles to Orange Counties to Riverside County is similar to what happened with the movement of people to Orange County in the 1960's and 1970's.

Family income distribution with the District, based upon 1980 Census, places 74% of all households below $30,000 annual income. The areas with the highest percentage of family income below $30,000 are Perris (84%), Jurupa (79%) and Moreno Valley (79%). The Corona/Norco and the Riverside areas have the lowest percentage below $30,000 with 70% and 73% respectively. Within the Riverside area, the central-east Riverside section is the wealthiest with 55% below the $30,000 level.

The ethnic/racial composition of the college district approximates Riverside County's profile. Anglo population predominates in both the county and the college districts. The ethnic composition of the areas to be served by the proposed off-campus centers can be found in Illustration #11 and # 11 A. A significant Black population reside in Moreno Valley and Perris. The Hispanic population is distributed throughout the District with a larger number residing in the Corona and Norco areas.

The Southern California Association of Governments, in cooperation with Riverside County, made population projections based upon 1980 census data and updated the projections in 1985. These studies indicate an increase in the college area population of 18% between 1980 and 1985. The projected population increase from 1985 to 1995 is 33% (409,000 in 1985 to 543,000 in 1995). In addition, the study projects an increase of 56,000 housing units or +37% and 65,000 more jobs or +49% between 1985 and 1995. (See Illustration #9 and #10). During the period 1985 to 1995, the Department of Finance projects a weekly student contact hour increase from 127,100 (WSCH) in 1985 to 165,900 (WSCH) in 1995 for the same period of 32%. (See Appendix B).

RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT
SCAG-82 POPULATION, HOUSING AND EMPLOYMENT TRENDS 1980-2000
(Regional Statistical Areas 45, 46 & 47)

	1980	1985	2000(proj)
Population			
RSA 45	49,000	57,000	81,000
RSA 46	285,000	335,000	493,000
RSA 47	13,000	17,000	27,000
	347,000	409,000	601,000
Housing			
RSA 45	17,400	21,000	31,000
RSA 46	101,000	122,000	188,000
RSA 47	6,000	8,000	13,000
	124,400	151,000	232,000
Employment			
RSA 45	9,300	16,600	22,000
RSA 46	100,000	116,000	147,000
RSA 47	3,000	4,600	12,400
	112,300	137,200	231,400

Illustration #9

RSA 45 is made up of the Jurupa area, along I-215, including Glen Avon, Mira Loma and a small portion of Norco.

RSA 46 is made up of the communities along I-215 and I-15, including Moreno Valley, Riverside, Corona, Norco, Lake Mathews, Glen Ivy, El Cerrito and Home Gardens.

RSA 47 is made up of the Perris Valley, along I-215, and includes a portion of Moreno Valley and Perris.

RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT
SCAG-82 HOUSING, POPULATION, AND EMPLOYMENT FORECAST

Population		1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	% Increase (1980-2000)
RSA 45	Jurupa	49,000	57,000	66,000	74,000	81,000	+65%
RSA 46.1	Moreno Valley	28,000	48,000	66,000	85,000	102,000	+264%
RSA 46.2	Riverside/Corona Norco	240,000	255,000	275,000	294,000	314,000	+31%
RSA 46.3	Lake Mathews/ Temescal	17,000	32,000	51,000	66,000	77,000	+353
RSA 46	**SUB TOTALS**	285,000	335,000	392,000	445,000	493,000	+73%
RSA 47	Val Verde (31% of Perris)	13,000	17,000	20,000	24,000	27,000	+108%
	TOTAL RSA	347,000	409,000	478,000	543,000	601,000	+73%
	5 yr. Growth %		+21	+17	+14	+11	

Housing		1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	% Increase (1980-2000)
RSA 45	Jurupa	17,400	21,000	24,000	28,000	31,000	+28%
RSA 46.1	Moreno Valley	10,000	18,000	26,000	33,000	40,000	+300%
RSA 46.2	Riverside/Corona Norco	86,000	92,000	101,000	110,000	118,000	+37%
RSA 46.3	Lake Mathews/ Temescal	5,000	12,000	19,000	25,000	30,000	+500%
RSA 46	**SUB TOTALS**	101,000	122,000	146,000	168,000	188,000	+86%
RSA 47	Val Verde (31% of Perris)	6,000	8,000	10,000	11,000	13,000	+117%
	TOTAL RSA 45, 46, 47	124,400	151,000	180,000	207,000	232,000	+86%
	5 yr. Growth %		+21%	+19%	+15%	+12%	

Employment		1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	% Increase (1980-2000)
RSA 45	Jurupa	9,300	11,600	15,200	28,600	22,000	+137%
RSA 46	Moreno Valley Riverside/Corona Lake Mathews/Temescal	100,000	116,000	144,000	169,000	197,000	+97%
RSA 47	Val Verde (31% of Perris)	3,000	4,600	7,100	9,600	12,400	+313%
	TOTAL RSA 45, 46, 47	112,300	132,200	166,200	197,200	231,400	+106%
	5 yr. Growth %		+18%	+2%	+17%	+17%	

Illustration #10

Ethnicity

The most recent statistics available for the general population are found in the 1980 Census. Since there are no comparable statistics on ethnicity available, the assumption has been made that K-12 school ethnicity reports for 1981 and 1986 will indicate changing ethnic characteristics for the District and for the service areas for the Norco and Moreno Valley Centers.

Variation on ethnicity exists currently between the several communities served by the District. The following analysis compares K-12 enrollments by ethnic groups, grouped by high school districts for 1981 and 1986. See Illustration #11A.

The Riverside/Jurupa area enrollment grew by 5,301 for an increase of 15.69% during the five-year period. Significant ethnic change includes the increase of 2,273 Hispanic students with a percentage change of 3.03%. Asian students increased by 512 students and a 1.10% increase in percentage change. While the number of White students increased by 2,287, the percentage change was -3.20%. Black students remained nearly constant with an increase of 71 students during the period.

The Moreno Valley area total enrollment grew by 8,745 (9,792 to 18,537) for an increase of 89.31% during this five-year period. One of the changes has been an increase of 1,670 students or a percentage change increase of 1.91% in the Hispanic category. All other ethnic groups had an increase in student population with an increase of 5,488 White students, 1,145 Black students, 339 Asian students, 53 Pacific Island students, 45 Filipino students and 5 American Indian students. The most significant change in the five-year period for Moreno Valley is the 89.13% or 8,745 student population increase.

The Corona/Norco area total enrollment grew by 2,550 students or 9.68% for the five-year period. There was a numerical increase in all ethnic groups except American Indian which declined by 32 students. With an increase of 826, the White student population percentage change decline by -3.48%. Significantly, the number of Hispanic students has increased by 1,136 and a 1.75 percentage change and the number of Black students increased by 367 for a percentage change of 1.09%.

In summary, a comparison of the 1981 and 1986 K-12 enrollment by ethnicity indicates the following:

1. A significant increase in Hispanic enrollment - an increase of 5,079 students and 23.10% of all K-12 students. This represents a 1.78% increase in percentage change for the period.

2. An increase in the number of White students - 8,601 and 65.15% of all K-12 students. This represents a 3.16 percent decline in percentage change for the period.

3. A slight increase in Black enrollment - 1,583 and 8.31% of all K-12 students. This represents a .29% increase in percentage change for the period.

4. A K-12 student population increase of 16,596 (a 23.73 % increase) between 1981 and 1986. The three District service areas have experienced an increased K-12 student population - Riverside/Jurupa, 5,301 students and 15.69 percent increase; Moreno Valley, 8,745 students and 89.31% increase; and Corona/Norco, 2,550 students and 9.68% increase.

In the past six years, based upon trends in school enrollment, the increase in enrollment of minority students approximates the increase in District population. However, there has been a significant increase in enrollment of Asian and Hispanic students. The ethnic distribution of the District population and enrollment is presented in Part V of this study. The proposed new centers are located in such a manner as to provide all students within the District access to a college center regardless of residence location.

RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT
ETHNICITY PERCENTAGES BY AREA BASED UPON ZIP CODES

Ethnicity	Norco/Corona	Perris Moreno Valley		Riverside Jurupa		RCCD District Totals
		(MV	P)	(Riv	Jur)	
Amer Indian	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Asian	1%	4%	1%	2%	1%	2%
Hispanic	25%	13%	19%	16%	16%	18%
Black	1%	10%	21%	7%	6%	6%
White	72%	72%	58%	74%	76%	73%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: 1980 Census

ILLUSTRATION #11

RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT
ETHNICITY K-12

COMPARISON OF 1981 AND 1986 ENROLLMENTS K-12, BY DISTRICT AND REGION

	1981		1986		Change	Percent	5 yr
District	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Change	Inc (%)
Riverside/Jurupa							
Amer Indian	142	0.42%	110	0.28%	-32	-0.14%	
Asian	520	1.54%	1032	2.64%	512	1.10%	
Pac Isl	0	0.00%	151	0.39%	151	0.39%	
Filipino	51	0.15%	90	0.23%	39	0.08%	
Hispanic	6934	20.52%	9207	23.56%	2273	3.03%	
Black	3593	10.63%	3664	9.37%	71	-1.26%	
White	22545	66.73%	24832	63.53%	2287	-3.20%	
Total	33785	100.00%	39086	100.00%	5301		15.69%
Moreno Valley/Val Verde/Perris							
Amer Indian	31	0.32%	36	0.19%	5	-0.12%	
Asian	412	4.21%	751	4.05%	339	-0.16%	
Pac Isl	0	0.00%	53	0.29%	53	0.29%	
Filipino	103	1.10%	153	0.83%	45	-0.28%	
Hispanic	1474	15.05%	3144	16.96%	1670	1.91%	
Black	1481	15.12%	2626	14.17%	1145	-0.96%	
White	6286	64.20%	11774	63.52%	5488	-0.68%	
Total	9792	100.00%	18537	100.00%	8745		89.31%
Corona/Norco/Alvord							
Amer Indian	85	0.32%	53	0.18%	-32	-0.14%	
Asian	268	1.02%	431	1.47%	163	0.47%	
Pac Isl	0	0.00%	67	0.23%	67	0.23%	
Filipino	27	0.10%	50	0.17%	23	0.07%	
Hispanic	6501	24.67%	7637	26.43%	1136	1.75%	
Black	529	2.01%	896	3.10%	367	1.09%	
White	18940	71.88%	19766	68.39%	826	-3.48%	
Total	26350	100.00%	28900	100.00%	2550		9.68%
RCC District K-12 Enrollment							
Amer Indian	258	0.37%	199	0.23%	-59	-0.14%	
Asian	1200	1.72%	2214	2.56%	1014	0.84%	
Pac Isl	0	0.00%	271	0.31%	271	0.31%	
Filipino	186	0.27%	293	0.34%	107	0.07%	
Hispanic	14909	21.32%	19988	23.10%	5079	1.78%	
Black	5603	8.01%	7186	8.31%	1583	0.29%	
White	47771	68.32%	56372	65.15%	8601	-3.16%	
Total	69927	100.00%	86523	100.00%	16596		23.73%

Source: Riverside County Superintendent of Schools Office

ILLUSTRATION #11A

Employment

According to SCAG (Southern California Association of Governments), Riverside County will have the fastest rate of growth in jobs of any Southern California county (See Appendix A-1 and b-16). SCAG predicted a doubling of employment in Riverside County between 1980 and 2000. Between 1985 and 2010, the number of jobs will increase by an average annual rate of 5.8%. Currently, the county has approximately 218,900 jobs; this is projected to increase to 491,800 by 2000 and 587,700 by 2010.

The 125% increase in the labor market will require a large increase in technical facilities to serve future work force needs. The regional and District labor markets and implications thereof are discussed in detail in Part VI, Educational Programs.

Population Projections - District

The most recent comprehensive update of population projections by a recognized agency was prepared by the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) updating the 1980 Census in a document called SCAG-82 Population Growth Forecast, dated February, 1985. (See Illustration #12 and #12A).

The pertinent information for Riverside Community College District is drawn from Regional Statistical Areas (RSA) 45, 46.1, 46.2, 46.3, and 47. The forecast begins with 1980 as a base, makes projections for five year periods to the year 2000, and gives a percentage of increase for the 20 year span. (See Illustration #12). The percentage increase ranges from 18% in 1985 to 11% in 1995.

Riverside District Population in 1985 was 409,000, up from 1980 population of 347,000 for an increase of 18%. It is projected that the population will increase to 543,000 by 1995, and to 601,000 by the year 2000. This represents a District population increase of 73% between 1980 and the year 2000.

Although projection indicates that the Lake Matthews/Temescal area will experience the largest percentage growth, (353% between 1980 and the year 2000) the largest numerical growth will be in the Moreno Valley and the Norco/Corona areas. According to the Department of Finance, the Moreno Valley Area has exceeded 79,000 population (January 1, 1987) against a projected 66,000 for 1990. (See Appendix (O-1)

It is clear that the population of the Riverside College District is experiencing phenomenal growth, beyond the most authoritative projections. The central area served by the existing campus is growing at a rate that will insure full utilization of existing facilities.

RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT

SCAG-82 POPULATION GROWTH FORECAST

Regional Statistical Area		1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	% Increase (1980-2000)
45	Jurupa	49,000	57,000	66,000	74,000	81,000	+65%
46.1	Moreno Valley	28,000	48,000	66,000	85,000	102,000	+264%
46.2	Riverside/Corona/Norco	240,000	255,000	275,000	294,000	314,000	+31%
46.3	Lake Mathews/Temescal	17,000	32,000	51,000	66,000	77,000	+353%
47	Val Verde (31% of Perris)	13,000	17,000	20,000	24,000	27,000	+108%
	TOTALS	347,000	409,000	478,000	543,000	601,000	+73%
	RCCD 5 Year Growth Percentage		+18%	+17%	+14%	+11%	

Illustration #12

Riverside Community College District
SCAG-82 Population Growth Forecast

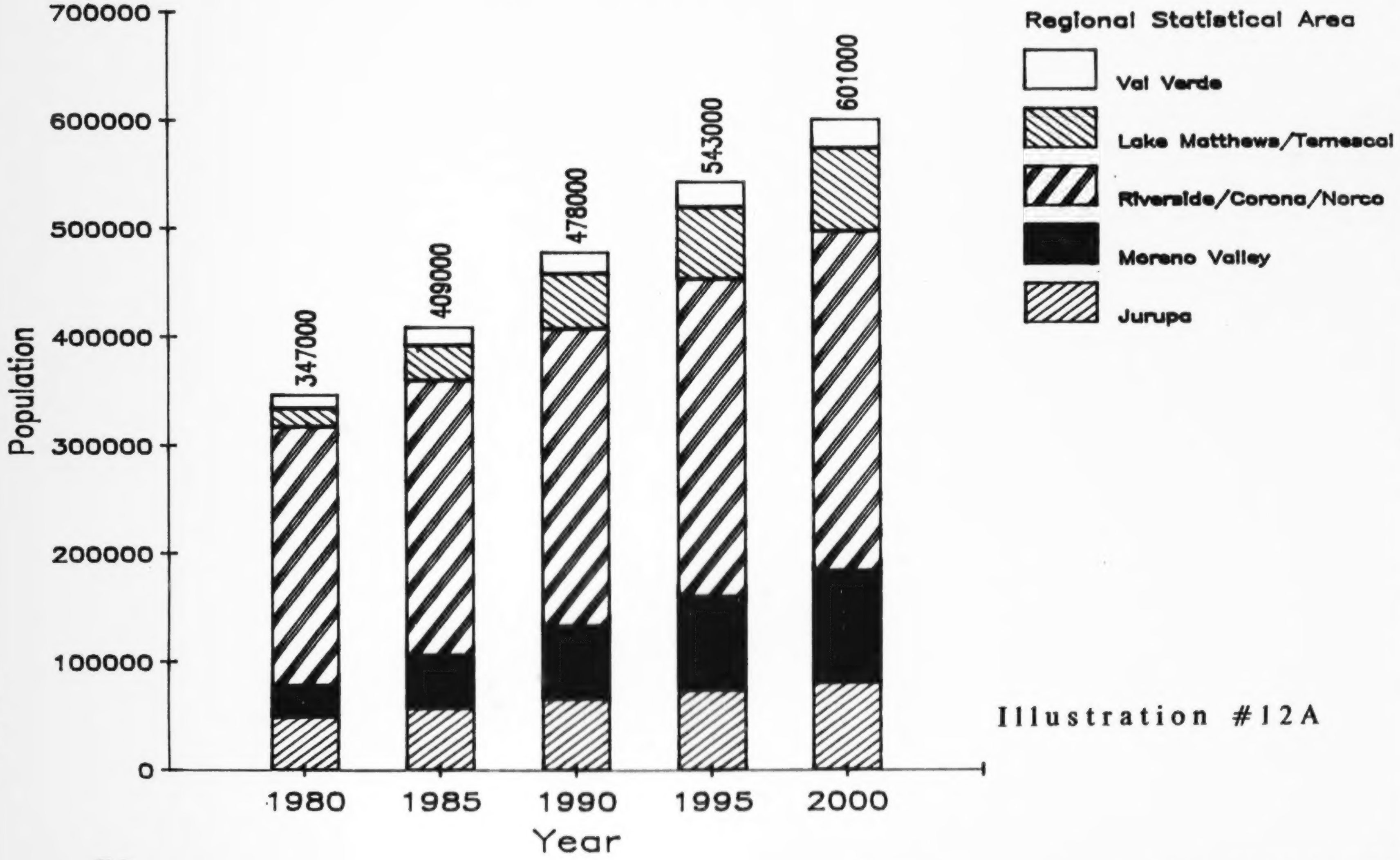


Illustration #12A

Overall Increase from 1980—2000 is 73%

RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT
SCAG-82 HOUSING GROWTH FORECAST

Regional Statistical Area		1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	% Increase (1980-2000)
45	Jurupa	17,400	21,000	24,000	28,000	31,000	+78%
46.1	Moreno Valley	10,000	18,000	26,000	33,000	40,000	+300%
46.2	Riverside/Corona/Norco	86,000	92,000	101,000	110,000	118,000	+37%
46.3	Lake Mathews/Temescal	5,000	12,000	19,000	25,000	30,000	+500%
47	Val Verde (31% of Perris)	6,000	8,000	10,000	11,000	13,000	117%
	TOTALS	124,400	151,000	180,000	207,000	232,000	+86%
	RCCD 5 Year Growth Percentage		+21%	+19%	+15%	+12%	

Illustration #13

Recent information indicates household size throughout Southern California has increased since 1980 from slightly less than 3 persons per household to a little more than 3 persons. Thus, if the housing projections in Illustration #13 are correct, and this trend continues, the population figures in Illustration #12 will increase.

Since 1982, each successive report from SCAG increases the predicted growth for the Riverside area. SCAG PC86 (June, 1985) predicted a District population of 620,328 for the year 2000, compared to SCAG 82's projection of 601,000.

The Moreno Valley area is growing much faster than the SCAG estimates. Illustration #10 shows a 1985 population of 48,000. More recent Riverside County Planning Department estimates for 1985 were for 58,000. January 1, 1987 population has been officially estimated to be about 79,000 quoted by Riverside Press-Enterprise, SCAG-May 1987. From 1980 to 1985, the population has doubled. Between 1970 and 1980, it took 10 years to double the population.

Projected school enrollments are up nearly 80 percent from 1980. In 1985, Moreno Valley High School graduated 386 students. A graduating class of 1,000 is expected by 1988. See Illustration #26 for Moreno Valley Unified School District's growth from 1975 (known as Midland School District) to 1987. The school district anticipates a 24% increase in enrollment 1986-87.

Riverside Community College District
SCAG–82 Housing Growth Forecast

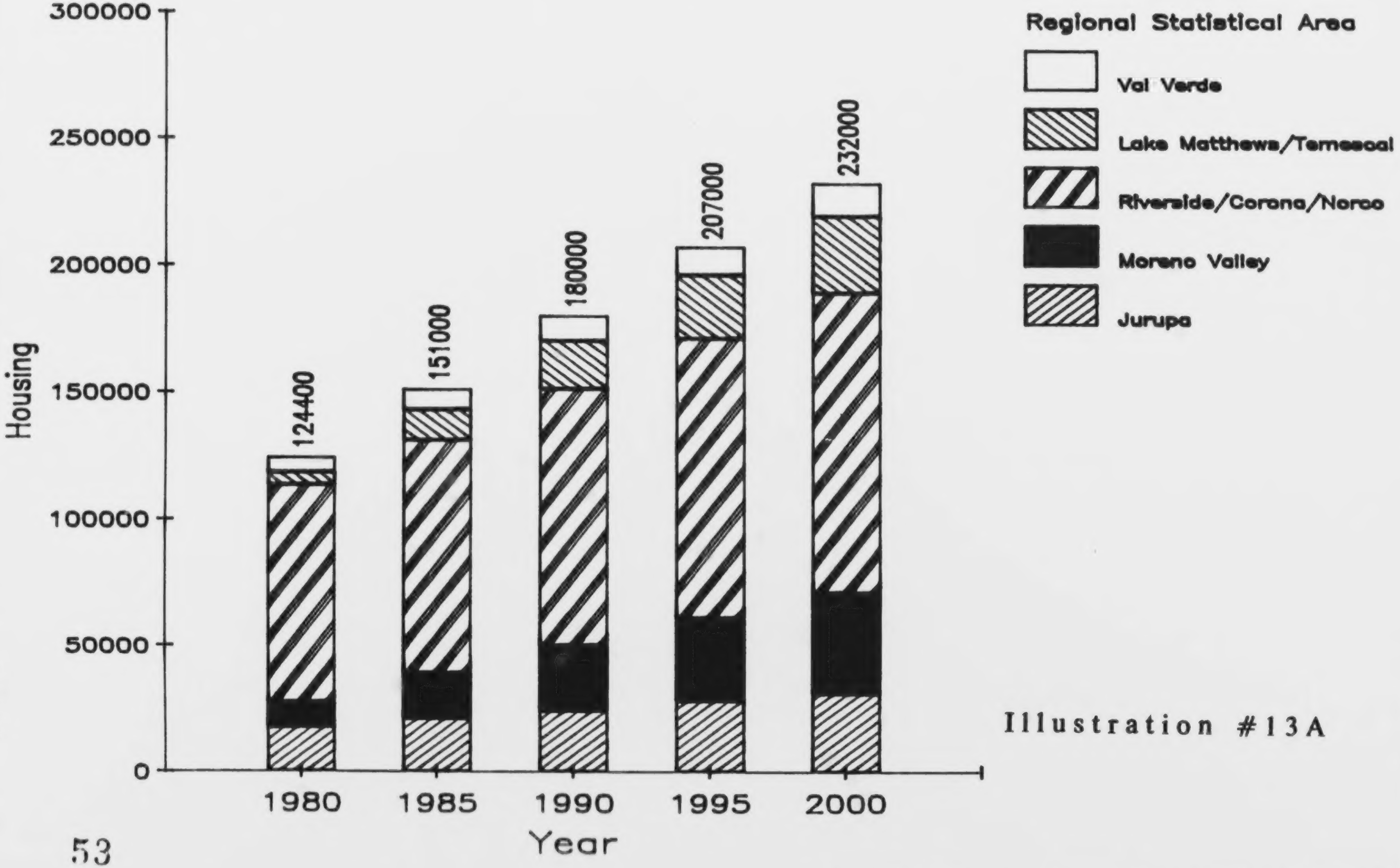


Illustration #13A

Overall Increase from 1980–2000 is 86%

The City Manager of Moreno Valley City estimates that the city will reach Riverside's current population by the year 2000 and increase to a quarter of a million ten years later. At that time, 50% of the Moreno Valley City land will still be available for development.

Moreno Valley Area, Characteristics

Moreno Valley is an area of 43 square miles bounded by interstate 215 and March Air Force Base on the west, the Box spring Mountains and Reche Canyon to the north, the Badlands Hills to the East, and Lake Perris State park and the City of Perris to the south. Moreno Valley is an incorporated city.

The Box Spring Mountains and the Badlands Hills create a barrier to travel to community colleges to the north (San Bernardino Valley College and Crafton Hills College). While Route 60 freeway provides access west to the Riverside City Campus, travel time along this transportation corridor has been greatly impacted by the population growth in Moreno Valley. This congestion has lead to travel times of 45 minutes to an hour during high traffic times.

Such unreasonable travel time effectively creates a significant barrier to the Riverside City Campus. The Lakeview Mountains, Lake Perris State Park, as well as distance and travel times tend to create a barrier southward to Mt. San Jacinto College and the proposed West Center site.

Employment in the Moreno Valley area is primarily in the service sector. There are more than a dozen light manufacturing plants in the city. Other major local employers are March Air Force Base, the Moreno Valley Unified School District, the City of Moreno Valley, and retail establishments. According to a recent study, 46%-63% (depending on the survey referenced) of the city's residents commute to jobs outside of Riverside County.

Population History and Projections: According to recent California Department of Finance figures (as published in the Press-Enterprise, May 5, 1987), the Moreno

Valley area has grown from a 1980 census population of 25,297 to a 1987 population 79,265. (See Appendix O-1) This growth is expected to continue over the next several years due to the availability of relatively inexpensive land for residential development. Projection trends used in SCAG-82 have been verified by SCAG-86 data. (See Appendix B).

In summary, the Moreno Valley area represents a growing segment of the Riverside Community College District, characterized by a relatively young, family-oriented population, with major local employment in the service sector. The young family parents with upward mobility are a major component of the college enrollment. Industrial plants are moving to Moreno Valley and will provide increasing employment opportunities within the community.

Accessibility of the Moreno Valley Center to the Population to be Served: The Moreno Valley Center site is located in the southeast area of Moreno Valley. The valley population will have access to the campus by three major arterials: Perris Blvd., Moreno Beach Drive, and LaSalle Street. Access will be facilitated because travel to the campus during commuter hours will be in the opposite direction to that of commuter traffic and will not depend on Route 60 access. While the campus site is to the east of the current residentially-occupied areas, the majority of future growth will be surrounding the campus site and to the east of it. In the future, as Moreno Valley is built out, the campus will be in the south central zone of the service area, with convenient access to Moreno Valley residents and March Air Force base residents. Travel times for students going to the RCC campus from the Moreno Valley range from 45 to 55 minutes one way.

Facilitation Access for the Disadvantaged: Based on 1980 census figures, Moreno Valley's population had a 13.2% Hispanic population, a 10% Black, and 11.7% Asian, American Indian, Pacific Islander and other, combined. However, 1986 school district break-downs reflect a significantly increased minority population. 1987 school district enrollment reflects an increase of minority population, as shown by school district figures indicating 13% Black enrollment, and 17% Hispanic enrollment. Currently, 7% of the enrollment falls into other minority group designation. School district figures for 1986 reflect a 63% Caucasian enrollment compared with 1980 census data showing a 78.3% Caucasian/White population.

This information reveals a significant and growing minority population to be served. The Moreno Valley campus will provide local access to an increasingly significant minority/disadvantaged population. In addition, the Moreno Valley Center and the Mt. San Jacinto College West Center are intended to increase service to the Perris and Val Verde communities where there are substantial numbers of minorities and disadvantaged.

The impact on local four-year institutions is expected to be positive, since it will provide an avenue for the minority and the disadvantaged to complete two years of college and transfer to four-year colleges or universities.

Effect of Center on Adjacent Institutions: Adjacent institutions have been informed of the proposed center and invited to indicate whether the establishment of the center would have an unfavorable impact upon their enrollment. The institutions have commented favorably on the proposed center and have indicated that it would not have an unfavorable impact on their district enrollment.

Community Support - Moreno Valley Area: Community support for the campus has been very strong. The Moreno Valley Planning Commission, the Moreno Valley City Council, the Moreno Valley Chamber of Commerce, the Moreno Valley Unified School District, and various community groups have expressed unqualified support for the campus. (See Appendix E-1).

Norco Area Characteristics

The Norco service area is approximately 38 square miles across the south west section of the Riverside Community College district. It is bounded by Orange County and San Bernardino County on the west, the Santa Ana River on the north, La Sierra Avenue and Lake Matthews on the east, and the Santa Ana mountains on the south. It includes the communities of Norco, Corona, Home Gardens, and La Sierra. It is intersected by two freeways, Interstate 15 north/south and Route 91 east/west.

Population History and Projections: The 1987 population for the cities of Norco and Corona totals 70,549. The city of Norco has a self-imposed limit on growth and has experienced a 4% annual growth rate from 1970 to 1980. The city of Corona has experienced a 26% population increase since 1980 (about 10,000 residents). The Norco/Corona area adjacent to Orange County has experienced phenomenal growth for the past ten years. A growth rate of more than 2,500 persons per year is expected to continue over the next 15 years. (See Appendix B-1).

There are 200 manufacturing plants in the service area. The leading products are aluminum castings, fiberglass insulation, fire hydrant valves, and processed citrus products. A labor market survey for Corona and Norco taken in conjunction with the 1980 census indicated that manufacturing provides the largest source of local employment with 7,400 jobs, followed by services with 6,640 and retail trade with 5,525. Total employment was 19,565 at that time.

The Norco educational program of Riverside Community College District has traditionally offered courses at Corona High School and La Sierra High School. Courses were offered at Corona High School prior to 1974; however, Corona and Norco were a part of the Chaffey District for a ten year period from 1974 to 1984. Chaffey College determined that it could not serve the needs of the Corona-Norco population in 1983, and requested that Riverside Community College schedule some classes in the area. This request resulted in sixteen classes being scheduled at Corona High School and one at Norco High School. Ultimately, a realignment of the two community college districts was accomplished in 1984. The cities of Corona and Norco were once again within the Riverside Community College district boundaries.

During the 1983-84 school year, college classes enrolled 967 spaces at Corona and Norco High schools. Enrollment increased over the next three years to 2,042 in the Fall of 86 school year. Courses offered at La Sierra High School have maintained an average of 1300 students each year for the past six years. There were 3216 student spaces enrolled in college classes in the Norco area for the 1986 year.

The total number of sections offered for the Norco area has increased from 76 sections in 1983 to 112 sections in 1986. The facilities used for the courses offered in the Norco area have been primarily those of local high schools. This limits the course offerings to late afternoon and evening scheduling.

Accessibility of the Norco Site to Population to be Served: The Norco site will be located at the intersection of Hamner and 3rd Avenue which is approximately two blocks east of Interstate 15 and one block north of the Second Street off-ramp. The site will have easy access from the Interstate 15 freeway which will intersect with the 91 freeway approximately three miles to the south, and will also intersect with the 60 freeway approximately six miles to the north. The Norco site will also be accessible via service streets to residents in the south-west sections of Corona and Norco. Travel times for students from the Norco area to the RCC campus in 1986 range from 33 to 40 minutes. (See Illustrations #6 and #7).

Facilitating Access for the Disadvantaged: The city of Corona has a significant Hispanic population which will be served by the Norco site. The site will provide low-cost access to those who might never have considered higher education as an option. The college plans to make access meaningful by providing guidance and an appropriate framework within which students can develop their educational goals, pursue appropriate courses, and obtain the support services necessary for success.

The impact on local four-year institutions is expected to be positive, since it will provide an avenue for minority transfer students to complete two years of community college and then transfer to a four-year college or university. The 1987 Corona/Norco United School District enrollment reflects an increase in minority population. School District figures reflect a 27.6 percent Spanish surname enrollment, an increase of 1.2% from 1980 to the present. Other ethnic groups comprise no more than 1% of the enrollment for each category.

Travel time to Chaffey College is 32 to 40 minutes, precluding ready access in that direction.

Effect of the Center on Adjacent Institutions: Chaffey Community College District is located at 5885 Haven Avenue in Alta Loma. This campus typically serves the cities of Chino, Montclair, Ontario, Upland, and Fontana. The Norco site is expected to have insignificant enrollment from the cities of Chino and Ontario due to the proximity of the campus to the 60 freeway via Interstate 15.

The Orange campus of the Rancho Santiago Community College District is located in the Eastern portion of the city of Orange. The Norco site could enroll a small number of students from the eastern segment of Orange County via the 91 freeway, due to the short travel time in an easterly direction during the morning hours on the 91 freeway.

The Norco site expects to transfer third-year students to California Polytechnic, Pomona and California State University, Fullerton, as well as the Universities of California at Riverside and Irvine.

The Corona-Norco Unified School District has a cooperative relationship with Riverside Community College which is expected to continue with the development of the Norco site. The District presently shares a common resource, the Corona High School, where the Adult Education program for the Unified School District and the college courses are offered concurrently. The District shares resources such as office space, security personnel, and an IBM computer laboratory.

Community Support: The Norco site has the strong support of the Chambers of Commerce for both the cities of Norco and Corona. The city of Norco has been a partner with the Riverside Community College District in hiring a firm to conduct the environmental impact report for the development of the college properties and the extension of Third street as a major access road. There has been some citizen concern in three areas: (1) concern to maintain open space and a rural atmosphere, (2) concern for additional traffic and traffic-flow patterns, and (3) concern about bringing non-Norco residents to the Norco site. All of these concerns have been addressed by revisions in the environmental impact report by recommendations from RCC staff and attention by the City of Norco staff.

From January through May of 1987, the City of Norco worked with the College to approve the general plan amendment, and the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the proposed College Center in Norco.

The City Council gave unanimous approval for the site on May 20, 1987. Business and community leaders continue to demonstrate support for the establishment of the college. It should be noted there is currently a small group of homeowners concerned about the overall group of the area and their concern has been manifested in discussions of a possible referendum on growth which could impact the development of college and the adjacent Deane Homes development. The central issue appears to be traffic and the completion of 3rd Street in the general area of the College Center. (See Appendix E).

MT. SAN JACINTO COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT

The Mt. San Jacinto College District includes an area of more that 1,700 square miles in Riverside County. Located in the eastern part of the county, the District is 45 miles wide from north to south, and more than 60 miles long from east to west.

Travel has been difficult within the District because of the dispersion of population into several population centers, with no great concentration in any one center. Highway 60 in the north part of the District, runs east-west. Highway 395 running north-south through the west part of the District was replaced by I-15 and I-215, completed in 1983. Completion of these freeways has had a major economic, social and demographic impact upon the District.

Suddenly the people of Orange, Los Angeles and San Diego counties discovered an affordable housing market within commuting time of their work. In addition, industry is finding highly-attractive land costs and a work force. This, coupled with open space and the attractive life-style in the area, has resulted in rapid growth and in projected extremely rapid growth, particularly in the west area of the District.

Because of the great distances involved, adjacent community colleges are from 40 to 80 miles from the existing campus. Riverside Community College is on the northwest, Palomar College is on the South and College of the Desert is on the East. Orange County colleges on the west are separated by both distance and a prominent range of mountains.

Travel times to the existing campus from the west area of the District average from 45-50 minutes one way, resulting in a markedly lower rate of participation of students from that area than for students from areas closer to the campus. Travel times are shown on Illustration #6 and #7).

The District as a whole cannot be described by any single set of geographic, social, economic or demographic characteristics. Rather, the District has several distinct areas with regard to geographical location and some social, economic, and cultural characteristics.

Hemet/San Jacinto Area: The present campus is located in the Hemet/San Jacinto area. These communities, situated in a great valley that extends northeastward to Mt. San Jacinto, were originally centers for agriculture. In more recent times, they have had an influx of urban fugitives and retirees. They are experiencing moderate growth, but local citizens and business interests express support for slow, controlled development.

Beaumont/Banning Area: Situated 13 to 18 miles north and east of the campus, these two communities are in a mountain pass on Highway 10 between Riverside and Palm Springs. They have been area and tourist trading centers for many years. Their growth has been modest, and community members are comfortable with the slow growth pattern.

Perris/Sun City Area: These communities are 25 miles west of the campus and share adjacent locations of the new I-215 which connects San Diego County with Riverside, San Bernardino and Los Angeles. They are experiencing rapid growth and are actively seeking rapid development.

Elsinore Area: Located in the west part of the District beyond a low range of hills. Elsinore has a lake and a valley which have been an attraction for vacationers and tourists for many years. During the past 20 years there has been an increasing permanent population. Even more recently there has been an enormous spurt of growth influenced by the 1983 completion of the north/south Interstate 15 connecting the San Diego area with Los Angeles. Prospects for growth are startling.

Temecula/Rancho California Area: Located in the southwest part of the District near the San Diego County line, this area is both one of the oldest and one of the newest in the District. Old Temecula was a stop on the Butterfield stage route. New Rancho California is one of the large land holdings in California managed for comprehensive development. Freeway completion has also accelerated growth in both the industrial and residential sectors.

Travel Times and Distances: The primary justification for the proposed off-campus center is excessive travel time to Mt. San Jacinto College from the communities of Perris, Elsinore, and Temecula. From Perris to Mt. San Jacinto College requires a minimum of 35 minutes travel time; from Elsinore, a minimum of 49 minutes; and from Temecula, a minimum of 45 minutes. These travel times are the result of topography, road conditions, and traffic signals as much as of distance. They result in low participation rates for the west area of the District.

The Elsinore area is 30 miles from the existing campus, using as a starting point the intersection of Highway 74 with the east shore of the lake (See Illustration #6 and #7). This 30 miles requires approximately 45 to 60 minutes commuting time to the present campus. The main road, Highway 74, is narrow and has a number of blind curves which make passing slower vehicles difficult and dangerous. Commuting times can easily exceed one hour during moderate to heavy rainfall.

The Temecula area is 33 miles from Mt. San Jacinto College. (See Illustration #6 and #7). Commuting time is approximately 45-60 minutes from Temecula to the College. The principal road is narrow and winds across and through many rolling hills. Passing slower vehicles is further hampered by frequent ground fog. Traffic signals also add to travel time.

The downtown area of Perris is 18 miles from Mt. San Jacinto College. Commuting time is approximately 35-50 minutes (Illustration #6 and #7). While the so-called Ramona Expressway provides a single-lane, well-maintained route to the College, access to the Expressway requires driving through a combination of poorly-maintained narrow roads, small communities with boulevard stops and restricted speed limits, as well as sections of road with blind curves due to rolling hills. These roads have substantial farm equipment/tractor-trailer traffic on them.

District Population

The 1,700 square miles of the Mt. San Jacinto College District is located in the eastern section of Riverside County. Riverside County is one of the fastest growing counties in the state of California. The county's 1980 population of 663,000 is projected to increase to 1.2 million by the year 2000. Considering the current migration patterns, Orange and Los Angeles Counties will contribute a significant number of new residents to Riverside County's projected population. The Mt. San Jacinto College District's student enrollment is projected to benefit from this population influx as well as from growth in the native population. The Department of Finance has projected an increase in student enrollment from 3,300 in 1986 (28,100 WSCH) to 4,440 (36,800 WSCH) in 1995. (See Illustration #32).

The ethnic/racial composition of the College District approximates Riverside County's profile. Anglo population predominates in both the county and the College District. The ethnic/racial composition of the areas to be served by the proposed off-campus center can be found in Appendix A. Significant Black and Hispanic populations reside in Elsinore and Perris.

The Southern California Association of Governments in cooperation with Riverside County, made population projections based upon 1980 Census data and updated the projections in 1985. These studies indicate an increase in the college area population of 22% between 1980 and 1985. The projected population increase from 1985 to 1995 is 37% (179,584 in 1980 to 300,124 in 1985). (See Illustration #14). During the period 1985 to 1995, the Department of Finance projects District enrollment to increase 45 percent from 3,300 in 1986 to 4,440 in 1995. The Department of Finance projects a weekly student contact hour increase for the same period of 32 percent. (See Illustration #32).

MT. SAN JACINTO COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT
SCAG-82 POPULATION GROWTH FORECAST

AREA	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	
Hemet/ San Jacinto	63,320	73,814	85,501	97,411	105,552	
Perris Valley	43,896	59,037	70,528	80,574	86,890	
Murrieta/ Lake Elsinore	31,684	43,729	63,847	67,940	77,223	
San Gorgonio Pass	34,731	35,110	40,359	45,404	49,215	
Idyllwild	5,953	6,798	7,818	8,795	9,528	
MSJC District	179,584	218,488	258,153	300,124	328,408	
5 Yr. Growth-% by periods	22	18	16	9		
Total Growth 20 yrs.						**83%**
Riverside Co.	663,923	840,963	960,812	1,089,338	1,182,000	
5 Yr. Growth-% by periods	27	13	15	9		
Total Growth 20 yrs.						**78%**

Source: Riverside County Planning Dept., after Southern California Association of Governments, SCAG-82 Modified Forecast, adopted February 1985. (Appendix A)

Illustration #14

Mt. San Jacinto Community College District
SCAG–82 Population Growth Forecast

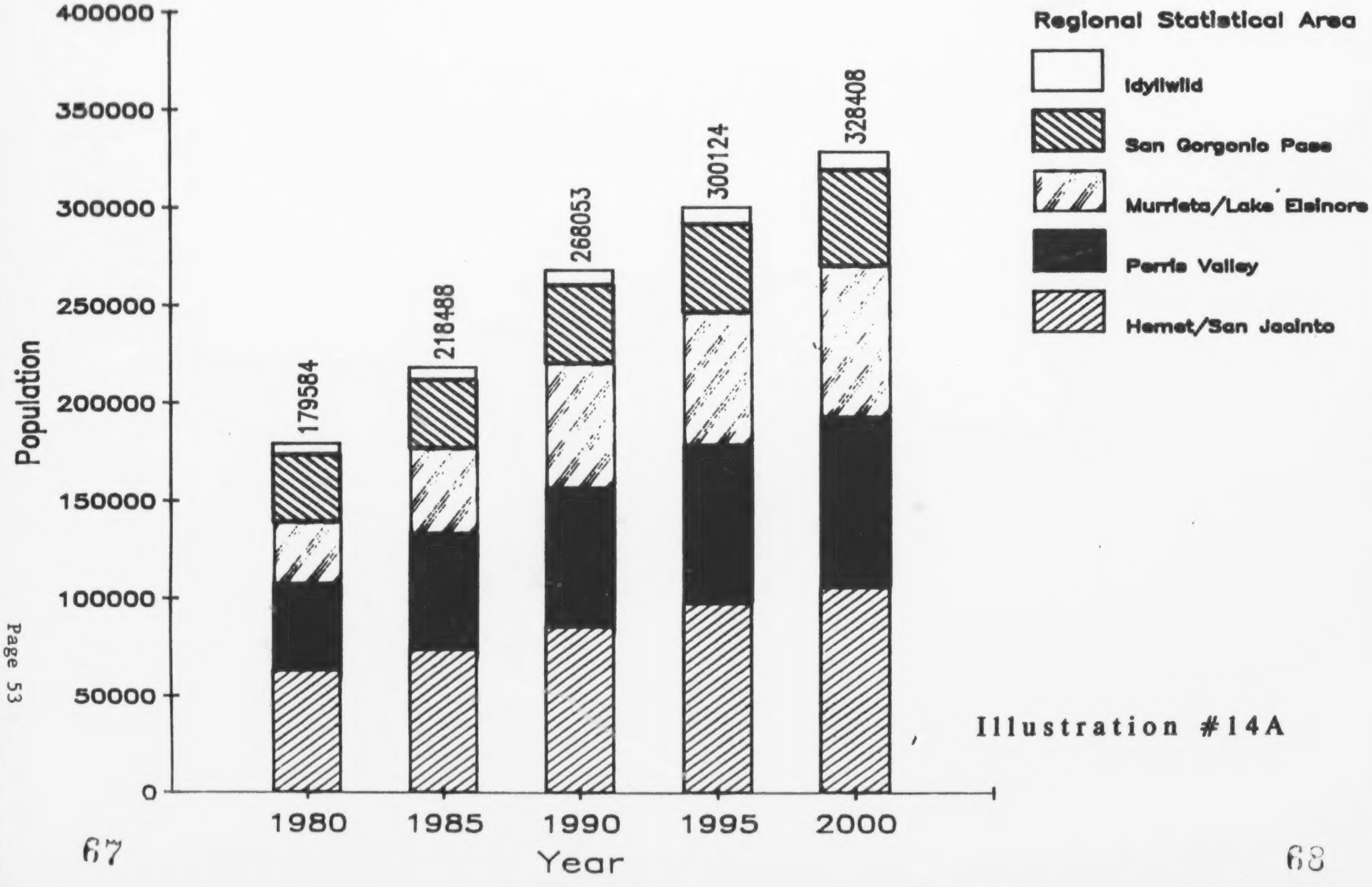


Illustration #14A

Household Size: Perris/Sun City area shows increasing household size, underlining the changing nature of that area, from retirement to commuter population. The profile of household size in this area is rapidly approaching the profile evident in RSA 49 (Lake Elsinore-Temecula). The Perris area appears to be most influenced by out-migration from Riverside; Lake Elsinore, by out-migration, from North Orange County; and Temecula, by population from north San Diego County. (See Illustration #14A).

Surface Transportation Routes: Surface streets between I-15 and I-215 are not fully developed. While the existing roads are well maintained, they are rural and often two-lane. Consequently, transportation may well be a perceptual barrier separating the inhabitants along either freeway from those who live along the other. In consequence of this fact, most retailers requiring substantial populations to support their activities are contemplating locations in the vicinity of the interchange of I-15 and I-215. They feel that such a location insures sufficient retail market. The same concern must be given consideration by district officials, either in terms of initial location or subsequent pressure for road improvement, coupled with a clear public relations campaign.

Labor Market: The master-planned community of Rancho California projects rapid growth of high tech/low impact industry in its area. State and county officials project the Perris area to have more jobs, even by the year 2000, than the Elsinore-Temecula area. However, the types of industries which will emerge is less clear for the Perris area. Currently, public officials anticipate continued growth of large-site light manufacturing (modular housing) and continued growth of the general construction trades, light industry and service and retail trades. In spite of the large labor pool in Elsinore, a variety of factors seem to indicate that it will expand its industrial base less thoroughly or rapidly than the areas mentioned above. Retail and service sectors may grow significantly, however. (See Part V for detailed Labor Market study).

A key question in many minds appears to be the question of how vocational education will be affected by location. In past generations, vocational education took part primarily at the community college site; some colleges have recently made the mistake of assuming that such will be the case in the future. The more forward-looking colleges have recognized that only truly

MT. SAN JACINTO COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT

SCAG-82 POPULATION, HOUSING AND EMPLOYMENT TRENDS 1980-2000

(Regional Statistical Areas 47 & 49*)

	1980	1984(est)	2000(proj)
Population			
RSA 47 (I-215)	44,000	51,000	87,000
RSA 49 (I-15)	27,000	34,000	77,000
	71,000	85,000	154,000
Housing			
RSA 47	20,000	23,000	41,000
RSA 49	13,000	16,000	37,000
	33,000	39,000	78,000
Employment			
RSA 47	7,400	7,700	40,800
RSA 49	5,000	5,200	32,300
	12,400	12,900	73,100

*RSA 47 is made up of the Perris Valley, along I-215, including Perris, Sun City, and a portion of the so-called Moreno Valley.

RSA 49 is made up of the communities along I-15 and the area south of the intersection of I-15 and 215: Lake Elsinore, Murrieta and Temecula. Source: SCAG-82 (Appendix A)

Illustration #15

basic training will occur at the college site. The costs of retooling dictate that hi-tech programs will rely on industry sites, where current techniques and tools can be incorporated into the educational process. Thus it is not necessary to be in the "backyard" of industry; it is necessary to have strong linkages and access to industrial settings. (See Part V for more information regarding labor market).

Ethnicity

The general population census of 1980 provided the most recent statistics on ethnicity for the total population. There are no comparable statistics on ethnicity for the general population since that date. Therefore, the assumption has been made that the K-12 school ethnicity report for 1981 (the earliest annual ethnicity reports available) when compared with the same type of data for 1986 (the most recent data available) would give indications of the changing characteristics of ethnicity for the District and for the proposed West Center service area.

The following analysis utilizes comparisons of K-12 enrollment by ethnic groups, grouped by high school districts, for 1981 and 1986. (See Illustration #15A)

The San Jacinto/Hemet area (San Jacinto Valley) total enrollment grew by 3,169 students for an increase of 30.87% during the five-year period. Changes in the ethnicity percentages were insignificant, ranging from -0.43 to +0.57.

The Banning/Beaumont (Pass Area) total enrollment grew by 913 students for an increase of 16.33% during the five-year period. The most striking change was in an increase of 353 students or 4.94% in the Asian category. In light of no similar change in the White category, the result was a 4.67% decrease in White. There was a slight increase, 0.63%, in Hispanic. All ethnic categories had numerical increases, with Asian being the largest, with an increase of 353. Hispanic was second, with an increase of 257, and White third, with an increase of 233 students.

Perris High School District K-12 total enrollment grew by 2,318, for an increase of 47.56% during the five-year period. Hispanic enrollment increased form a total of 647, from 1,403 to 2,050, essentially maintaining the same ration in 1986 as in 1981. Although Black students increased by 136, from 847 to 983, the percentage declined by 3.71%. The White category gained 1,536 students from 2,561 to 4,097, which, combined with moderate losses in percentage of American Indians, Asians and Filipinos, resulted in a 4.43% gain.

Elsinore High School District total enrollment grew by 5,019, for an increase of 83.64% for the five-year period. There was a numerical increase in all ethnic categories. The Asian category had an increase of 93 students from 60 to 153. There were increases in Hispanic (832 to 1,439) and Black (170 to 224) and in White (4,886 to 9,126). These changes resulted in very minor changes in percentages of ethnic groups as part of the total enrollment.

The K-12 enrollment within the Mt. San Jacinto College District grew by 11,140 students for the five-year period. There were numerical increases in every ethnic category. The Asian category gained 476, from 378 to 874 students. As a percentage, however, in spite of that gain, it decreased from 1981 percentage of 1.41 to a 1986 percentage of 0.87. Hispanic enrollment increased from 5,669 to 7,793 students, with 1981 percentage being 21.21%, and 1986 being 20.37%. Black enrollment increased from 1,618 to 1,929 students, with 1981 percentage being 6.05 and 1986 being 5.04%.

In summary, Mt. San Jacinto College District population, as represented by K-12 enrollment, has changed very little during the five-year period from 1981 to 1986. For the District as a whole, the change of percentages by ethnic category ranged from minus 0.84% for Hispanic to positive 1.26% for White. Hispanic and Black students represent more than 40% of the enrollment in the Perris High School District. Hispanic and Black students represent approximately 16% of the enrollment in the Elsinore High School District. These are both areas that would be served by the proposed West Center.

MT. SAN JACINTO COLLEGE
ETHNICITY K-12

COMPARISON OF 1981 AND 1986 ENROLLMENTS K-12, BY DISTRICT AND REGION

District	1981 Number	Percent	1986 Number	Percent	Change Number	Percent Change	5 yr Inc (%)
Perris High School District							
Amer Indian	19	0.39%	13	0.18%	-6	-0.14%	
Asian	33	0.68%	25	0.35%	-8	1.10%	
Pac Isl	0	0.06%	14	0.19%	11	0.39%	
Filipino	51	0.16%	10	0.14%	2	0.08%	
Hispanic	1403	28.79%	2050	28.50%	647	3.03%	
Black	847	17.38%	983	13.67%	136	-1.26%	
White	2561	52.54%	4097	56.97%	1536	-3.20%	
Total	4874	100.00%	7192	100.00%	2318		47.56%
Elsinore High School District							
Amer Indian	38	0.63%	59	0.54%	21	-0.09%	
Asian	60	1.00%	153	1.39%	93	0.39%	
Pac Isl	0	0.00%	2	0.02%	2	0.02%	
Filipino	15	0.25%	17	0.15%	2	-0.10%	
Hispanic	832	13.86%	1439	13.06%	607	-0.80%	
Black	170	2.83%	224	2.03%	54	-0.80%	
White	4886	81.42%	9126	82.81%	4240	1.39%	
Total	6001	99.99%	11020	100.00%	5019		83.64%
Western Corridor							
Amer Indian	57	0.52%	72	0.40%	15	-0.12%	
Asian	93	0.86%	178	0.98%	85	0.12%	
Pac Isl	3	0.03%	16	0.09%	13	0.06%	
Filipino	23	0.21%	27	0.15%	4	-0.06%	
Hispanic	2235	20.55%	3489	19.16%	1254	-1.39%	
Black	1017	9.35%	1207	6.63%	190	-2.72%	
White	7227	68.48%	13223	72.60%	5776	4.12%	
Total	10987	100.00%	13212	100.01%	7337		67.47%
Pass Area							
Amer Indian	190	3.40%	209	3.21%	19	-0.19%	
Asian	194	3.47%	547	8.41%	353	4.94%	
Pac Isl	0	0.00%	11	0.17%	11	0.17%	
Filipino	16	0.29%	19	0.29%	3	0.00%	
Hispanic	1330	23.79%	1587	24.42%	257	0.63%	
Black	578	10.34%	615	9.46%	37	-0.88%	
White	3292	58.71%	3515	54.04%	233	-4.67%	
Total	5590	100.00%	6503	100.00%	913		16.33%
San Jacinto Valley							
Amer Indian	199	1.94%	113	1.57%	-86	-0.37%	
Asian	91	0.89%	149	1.10%	58	0.21%	
Pac Isl	0	0.00%	26	0.19%	26	0.19%	
Filipino	13	0.13%	14	0.10%	1	-0.03%	
Hispanic	2104	20.50%	2716	20.07%	612	-0.43%	
Black	23	0.22%	107	0.79%	84	0.57%	
White	7035	76.33%	10303	76.17%	2474	-0.16%	
Total	10265	100.01%	13434	99.99%	3169		30.87%
MSJC Total K-12 Enrollment							
Amer Indian	446	1.67%	494	1.29%	48	-0.38%	
Asian	378	1.41%	874	2.28%	476	0.87%	
Pac Isl	3	0.01%	53	0.14%	50	0.13%	
Filipino	52	0.19%	60	0.16%	8	-0.03%	
Hispanic	5669	21.21%	7793	20.37%	2124	-0.84%	
Black	1618	6.05%	1929	5.04%	311	-1.01%	
White	18564	67.45%	27047	70.71%	8483	1.26%	
Total	26730	99.99%	38250	99.99%	11520		43.10%

Source: Riverside County Superintendent of Schools Office

ILLUSTRATION #15A

MT. SAN JACINTO COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT
POPULATION PROJECTION 1980 - 1990

	Banning Beaumont	Hemet San Jac.	Elsinore Perris	MSJC District
1980 Census	33,787	72,019	69,835	175,641
Riverside Co. Planning Dept. 12/31/84	37,766	76,518	98,413	212,697
1990 Projection	41,745	81,017	126,991	249,753
ages 18-44	31.5	25.4	27.6	27.4
1990 Target Population Ages 18-44	11,896	19,436	27,162	58,279

1990 Population to be served from San Jacinto 31,332 (54%)

1990 Population to be served from West Center 27,162 (46%)

*Assumes same rate of growth as 1980-1984.

Illustration #16

WEST CENTER - CHARACTERISTICS OF THE AREA TO BE SERVED

The area to be served by the proposed West Center is comprised of two valleys running roughly from North to South separated by rolling hills. In the eastern valley are located the communities of Perris and Sun City. The town of Lake Elsinore is in the western valley. The two valleys meet at a point roughly 12 miles north of the San Diego County line; and in the plain formed by their union, Temecula and Murrieta are located. North-south surface routes are excellent, with I-215 running through the Perris Valley and I-15 running through the Elsinore Valley.

The area to be served comprises roughly 600 square miles. At present, residents face a minimum of thirty-five to forty-five minutes travel to reach Mt. San Jacinto College. In contrast to the service industry/retirement profile of Hemet and San Jacinto, the communities to be served by the proposed West Center have significant social, economic and demographic variations. These variations emerge in descriptions of the three main communities in the area: Perris, Lake Elsinore and Temecula.

Temecula: The Temecula area, located near the southwest boundary of the district, is a fast-growing community featuring major commercial, industrial, residential and agricultural developments. Commercial activity centers around four principal shopping centers: Rancho California Plaza, Overland Center, downtown Temecula and Winchester Square. Rancho California Industrial park consists of 1,250 acres of prime industrial land, with over 100 companies employing approximately 2,100 persons. A variety of unique high-tech industries are locating in the area.

The major residential developments currently under way feature condominiums, apartments, and single-family dwellings, as well as 20-acre custom estates. The Rancho California-Temecula community also consists of 50,000 acres of fertile agricultural land, with numerous citrus and avocado orchards and vineyards and eight wineries. Some of California's most prestigious horse ranches are located in the Temecula Valley.

Over 100 manufacturing plants are in operation in the greater Temecula Valley. These firms employ over 2,000 people. The number of employees is projected to double by 1987. By urban standards, the manufacturing employee's average entry-level wage of between $5.75 and $6.00 per hour is modest, but must be considered along with the affordability of commodities and housing in the college district and adjacent communities.

The completion of I-215 has accelerated the growth of the area. I-215 runs north and south through the City of Riverside to San Diego, while I-15 runs north and south through Elsinore and Corona, with access to Orange County and Los Angeles. State route 79 runs north to Hemet and south to San Diego County. According to CAL-TRANS there were 27,500 units average daily traffic flow through Temecula in 1981. This was an increase of 44.7% for the period of 1981 through 1984. The traffic is forecast to double by 1990.

The residents of the Temecula area are geographically isolated from Mt. San Jacinto College and therefore must make a commitment to extensive commuting in order to participate in a full program at the College. As a consequence, the participation rate for residents of the area is low.

The area is home for approximately 20,000 residents, up from little more than 8,000 in 1980. The population is predominantly Anglo (83.4% of total), while the remainder is 1.8% American Indian, 9.9% Hispanic, and 0.2% black.

Economically, this area has moved farther from its original agricultural base than has Perris or Elsinore and it has done so very recently. This change, of course, has been fueled by the completion of the I-215 freeway to North San Diego County, but it is equally due to an aggressive development campaign on the part of major developers and community leaders.

Elsinore: The community of Elsinore is located on the west border of the Mt. San Jacinto College District. The center of the community's commercial district is situated on the shore of Lake Elsinore. Elsinore has been one of the fastest-growing cities in the state of California, and growth projections remain positive through the year 2000. It is anticipated that the continuing movement of industries from Los Angeles, Orange and Riverside counties will support the growth of Elsinore's 1984 population of 8,475 to SCAG's projection of 94,000 population in the year 2000.

Ethnically, the general population is significant in its proportion of Hispanic residents: (Anglo 69.8, Hispanic 16.6, Black 3.4, American Indian 1.1).

In addition to the several new manufacturing sites in the construction stage, Elsinore hosts thirteen manufacturing companies. While these light manufacturing industries contribute to the community's economic base, tourist-oriented businesses and agriculture are essential to the area's fiscal well-being. The limited range and size of Elsinore's industries require that a large number of workers in the area commute to neighboring communities for employment. As industry discovers the low price of land and the labor pool, local work is becoming available.

Temecula's growing industrial network provides the nearest opportunities for employment for Elsinore's job-seekers. Given the appropriate skills, employment histories and education, Elsinore's residents should be able to compete with confidence with the approximately 420,000 potential employees who reside within commuting radius of the I-15/I-215 corridor.

Perris: The city of Perris is located in the northern part of the Mt. San Jacinto College District on I-215. As with the communities of Temecula and Elsinore, Perris has realized considerable growth in its population. A significant portion of the land bordering the downtown area of Perris is available for housing and/or commercial development. Ninety-five percent of this land is presently undeveloped. The community of Perris is expected to expand its economic and population base by the ongoing development of the Lake Perris State Park and a variety of light manufacturing firms.

The Perris area now has approximately 60,000 residents, of whom nearly 9,000 live within the city limits. Traditionally, agriculture has been the economic mainstay of the Perris Valley. In recent years, construction, manufacturing, retail trade, and the service industries provide far more employment and economic activity than does agriculture. Nearly 75% of the acreage zoned as industrial is still vacant, and Perris has land prices and sewer and water rates which are lower than those of either Elsinore or Temecula. Industrial expansion, therefore, is occurring rapidly. Several thousand homes are currently scheduled for build-out by late 1986, primarily outside the city limits.

Many of the area's residents commute to work; local jobs numbered 9,300 in January 1985. The population of the Perris area is less affluent and less Anglo than most of the area served by Mt. San Jacinto College. Average housing prices are $45,000-$75,000. Population in census year 1980 was 71.4% White, 12.8% Hispanic, 7.3% Black, and 0.1% American Indian.

Summary: In review, the communities of Temecula, Elsinore and Perris share common demographic isolation of distance from Mt. San Jacinto College. This has restricted residents' access to the college as well as the on-going participation needed to realize their individual academic/vocational/social goals. The residents of these areas have demonstrated a sincere interest in the expansion of college services and course offerings to an area which is within a reasonable commuting distance from their communities.

An off-campus center offers a viable mechanism for providing the residents of Temecula, Elsinore and Perris with improved access to postsecondary education, as well as the wide array of programs and services which the college provides.

Accessibility of Proposed Site - West Center: A study was made to ascertain the geographical population center for the Perris/Temecula/Elsinore areas. The plotting of the present population, and of the population projected to the year 2000 for each area, to obtain an average population, multiplied by a radius in miles to obtain a constant which would be equal to all, would produce a triangulation location for the geographical population center for the I-15/I-215 corridor. When plotted on a map, the geographical population center was found to be within a two (2) mile radius of Scott Road on I-215. (Selection Committee, Site Selection, Appendix E)

The travel time from the proposed West Center, selected to meet criteria of the study committee, averages no more than 15-20 minutes from the communities of Perris, Elsinore, and Temecula.

In contrast, from Perris to Mt. San Jacinto College requires an average of 35 minutes travel time; from Elsinore, 45 minutes; and from Temecula, 45 minutes. These travel times are the result of topography, road conditions, and traffic signals as much as of distance. The Elsinore area is 30 miles from the existing campus, using as a starting point the intersection of Highway 74 with the east shore of the lake (See Illustration #7). This 30 miles requires approximately 45 to 60 minutes commuting time to the present campus. The main road, Highway 74, is narrow and has a number of blind curves which make passing slower vehicles difficult and dangerous. Commuting times can easily exceed one hour during moderate to heavy rainfall. The north and west areas of Elsinore require even longer travel times. The Temecula area is 33 miles from Mt. San Jacinto College. (See Illustration #6 and #7). Commuting time is approximately 40-60 minutes from downtown Temecula to the college. The principal road is narrow and winds across and through many rolling hills. Passing slower vehicles is further hampered by frequent ground fog. Traffic signals also add to travel time.

The downtown area of Perris is 18 miles from Mt. San Jacinto College. Commuting time is approximately 35-50 minutes (See Illustration #6 and #7). While the so-called Ramona Expressway provides a single-lane, well-maintained route to the college, access to the Expressway requires driving through a combination of poorly-maintained narrow roads, small communities with boulevard stops and restricted speed limits, and sections of road with blind curves due to rolling hills. These roads have substantial farm equipment/tractor-trailer traffic on them.

The Site Study Committee recommended the area under examination for possible sites, using commuting time for current and future residents as a primary criterion. The Site Study Committee's review of the three areas (Perris-Elsinore-Temecula) indicates that none of the three areas would adequately serve the entire area on an equal basis. Locating the site in any one of the three areas would only improve the conditions for that individual area.

Facilitating Access for the Disadvantaged: In addition to the obvious benefit to the general population, the proposed center will facilitate access for significant portions of the District's disadvantaged population. In particular, it must be noted that the minority populations of the Elsinore and Perris areas constitute roughly 20% of the total population of the western area and these same communities represent some of the least affluent parts of the district. Thus, the costs of extensive commuting to Mt. San Jacinto College fall especially heavily upon the low income, minority residents. The proposed West Center is a major step toward providing realistically accessible postsecondary education.

By diminishing the economic and time demands of extensive commuting to Mt. San Jacinto College, disadvantaged students will benefit from an open-door postsecondary facility in an area close to their communities. In addition, potential students who might otherwise not be exposed to college level work in a comprehensive college will find fewer obstacles of time and cost separating them from higher education.

In the final analysis, students and their families in the District's west area boundaries, and those from adjoining communities, will benefit from work and study in an environment with students with diverse characteristics and aspirations.

Effects on Adjacent Institutions - West Center: Adjacent community college districts, public and private colleges and universities, public and private high schools, county school offices and county planning offices were consulted during the planning process for the new off-campus center. All responses received concerning the location of the center, were helpful, with information and support for the establishment of the center. No negative reaction was encountered in the consultation process.

There are five community colleges bordering the MSJC Community College District: Palomar Community College District on the south, Saddleback College District on the west, Riverside Community College District and San Bernardino Community College District on the north, and College of the Desert on the east. None of these districts has campuses or proposed centers within 30 minutes travel time of the area of sites being proposed for the West center. Specific arrangements were made with each of the community college districts to make them aware of the MSJC needs study and to elicit their comments.

The programs proposed for the West Center do not constitute duplication of the programs of other districts, because there are no other college centers or programs within reasonable travel time. From the projected geographic population center of the west area (at Scott Road and I-215), the travel time to Palomar College is 1 hour 35 minutes; to Riverside Community College, 45 minutes; Riverside Community College's Norco Center, 53 minutes; to Crafton Hills College, 1 hour 10 minutes. (See Illustrations #6 and #7).

Since cross-district attendance is small, and since growth is strong throughout the contiguous area, none of the community college districts indicated that the establishment of a center in the area under consideration would have a substantial impact upon their district. Written communications from the districts have been placed in Appendix G; cross-district enrollments are shown in Illustration #17.

Public and private schools in the MSJC District were involved in the earliest stages of consideration of the new center. The typical response was one of encouragement, in the expectation that many more of their graduates would have the opportunity to attend college, with appropriate travel times, at less cost, and with potentially more choices of career opportunity. Responses received from public and private schools are included in Appendix G.

Four-year colleges and universities having an interest in the graduates of MSJC were consulted during the planning process. The general response was to encourage the establishment of the center. It is recognized that the great distances involved in travel to reach community colleges in Riverside County is a deterrent to college attendance. The colleges recognized that the proposed center would be a step in providing the opportunity for a college education to more students, consequently to provide more capable students for the four-year institutions. Written responses of four-year colleges and universities to the college needs study for a new center are included in Appendix.

The enrollment of students in Mt. San Jacinto College West Center will not cause damaging reduction in the enrollment of surrounding community colleges. The center will enroll students not now attending, plus new population. The distance involved in commuting from a neighboring community college district to the proposed off-campus location in the I-15/I-215 corridor would be prohibitive for the vast majority of students attending other colleges. The adjacent college districts foresee no adverse impact on enrollments due to the proposed center. (See Appendix) The nearest campus is Riverside Community College, three-quarters of an hour from the geographic center of the projected population centers (See Illustration #6 and #7). The enrollment of that district is also projected to increase steadily for the next ten years, and such growth will easily offset the loss of the small number of Mt. San Jacinto College District students who may be attending Riverside Community College.

MT. SAN JACINTO COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT
Students Attending Adjacent Institutions and Enrolled in 6 Units or More

	Fall 1985		Spring 1986	
City	To Palomar	To RCC	To Palomar	To RCC
Canyon Lake	0	18	0	4
Elsinore	9	32	0	36
Homeland	0	1	0	1
Lakeview	0	1	0	0
Murrieta	1	1	4	0
Nuevo	0	4	0	1
Perris	0	33	0	18
Quail Valley	0	1	1	2
Rancho	4	0	1	0
Romoland	0	3	0	3
Sun City	0	4	0	1
Temecula	11	3	4	2
Wildomar	0	6	2	2
Winchester	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	25	107	12	71

Source: MSJC Enrollment Study, Fall 1985, Spring 1986

Illustration #17

Community Support: Strong local interest and support has been demonstrated for an off-campus center. A Citizens Advisory Committee was appointed by the Board of Trustees to study the need and community support for a college center. The Citizens Advisory Committee met for a period of eighteen months, and encountered widespread enthusiasm for the proposed center throughout the western area (I-15/I-215 corridor).

Based upon the broad support expressed by the citizens advisory groups, the MSJC Board requested that the Department of Finance make a special population study for the west area of the District. The results strongly reinforced the Board's resolve to move forward.

A series of public information meetings were held in Temecula/Rancho, Elsinore and Perris/Sun City (See Appendix E). These meetings indicated strong support of the need for an off-campus center. As is natural, each area preferred that the center be located as near as possible to its community.

The Board authorized a Citizens Site Study Committee to locate the best possible sites. This committee completed its report in December 1985. (See Appendix E).

The committee identified 28 potential sites, reviewed the sites, and sought gifts of sites. Three sites, presenting the best possibilities of serving the population, were considered in detail. The proposed West Center site is outstanding in meeting future population distribution, costs of development, and a gift of 50 acres.

PART V

ENROLLMENT HISTORY AND PROJECTIONS

RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT ENROLLMENT

Enrollment History - Riverside Community College District

The College experienced steady growth from the end of the Korean War, in 1953, to 1975. In the spring of 1976, the GI bill expired for many veterans, and the District experienced a slight enrollment decline similar to the State pattern. Enrollments increased rapidly during the three years of the State financial surplus, 1979-1981, when the District reached a peak enrollment of nearly 17,000 students. During a period of decreased funding, 1981 through 1985, the District experienced a decrease in enrollment. A significant factor causing this decrease was controlled enrollment by the District due to lack of funds. In 1986 the District had a sharp increase in enrollment from, 13,485 to 14,719 (+9%). The District anticipates a 1986-87 unfunded ADA of at least 100. Estimated controlled growth for 1987 is 16,438 (10%). (See Illustration #18).

Student Ages

The modal age is 19 years and average age is 29 years. The range in ages is from 15 to 75. With the rapid development of new communities, the age structure is expected to change toward the 24 to 40 age group. The young parents are upwardly mobile and many enroll in community college classes. (See Appendix C)

Moreno Valley has the highest percentage of college-age youth of any area within the college District.

RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT
FALL - ENROLLMENT AND PERCENT OF CHANGE

YEAR	ENROLLMENT	% OF CHANGE
1972	10,849	--
1973	12,195	+12.4
1974	13,272	+ 8.8
1975	14,702	+10.8
1976	13,256	-9.8
1977	14,618	+10.3
1978	13,679	- 6.4
1979	14,484	+ 5.9
1980	15,738	+ 8.7
1981	16,773	+ 6.6
1982	15,738	- 6.2
1983	14,202	- 9.8
1984	13,809	- 2.8
1985	13,485	- 2.3
1986	14,719	+ 9.2

Source: Riverside Community College District

Illustration #18

Riverside Community College District
Number of Students by Age
Fall, 1986

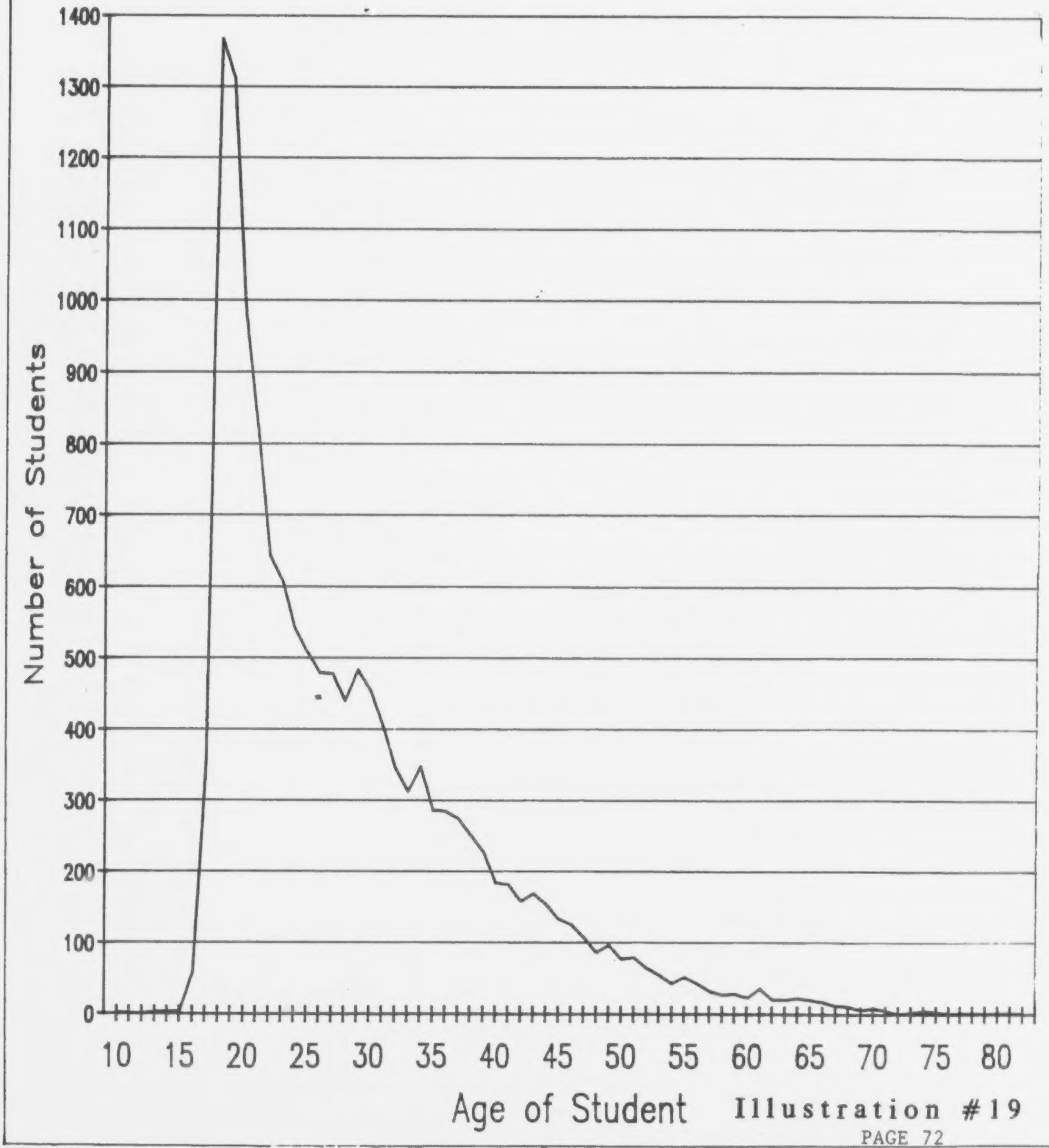


Illustration #19

Participation Rate

Educational opportunities are not equal for all district residence. It is predictable that travel time and distance has a direct relationship to participation. As can be seen in Illustration #19A, residents living within 8 miles and 18 minutes of the college campus tend to participate at a rate of 3 to 4.7, while residents living 20 or more minutes from the campus participate at a rate approximately one third to one fourth that rate. The one anomaly to this statement is Moreno Valley. The participation rate of Moreno Valley is due to the large increase in population during 1986. The Moreno Valley's population as of January, 1987 is estimated to be 79,265 (population estimated by Department of Finance, Population Research Division, dated April 28, 1987). In addition, a large part of Moreno Valley work force is employed in the eastern Riverside County, Orange County, and Los Angeles County. Upon the return commute to Moreno Valley, many enroll at Riverside Community College for evening classes. This tends to create a higher participation of students from Moreno Valley at RCC than would be normally anticipated considering the travel time.

The District estimates that participation rates based upon the 1986 CBED and student enrollment by zip code reveals there is an unserved student population of 4,360. If residents of Moreno Valley, Perris and Norco, and Corona participated at the same rate as Riverside/Jurupa, an another 1,475 students would be enrolled from Moreno Valley and Perris areas. In addition, 2,885 students would be enrolled from the Norco and Corona areas. This is clearly demonstrated in Illustration #20 which assumes that students in the Riverside/Jurupa area are served at an optimal level. As the population of Moreno Valley, Perris and Norco, Corona increase, the number of unserved students will also increase.

RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT

Travel and Time Effect on Participation Rates

High School District	1985 # of 12 Graders	Fall 1986 RCCD Enrollment	Participation Index	Estimated Miles	Estimated Travel Time
Riverside	1,435	6,842	4.76	6	12
Jurupa	474	1,433	3.02	8	18
Moreno Valley[1]	447	1,509	3.37	20	40
Perris[3]	144	131	0.91	22	40
Corona/Norco	897	1,076	1.19	20	30
Alvord	504	457	0.91	15	25

Correlation between mileage and participation rate = -.686 or -.89[2]
Correlation between travel time and participation rate = -.490 or -.86

[1] Inordinate large enrollment of Moreno Valley residents is due to the rapidly increasing population and a significant number of commuters enrolling for RCC classes on their return commute.

[2] The correlation between mileage/travel time and participation rate changes significantly with the elimination of Moreno Valley's enrollments and participation rates.

[3] Estimated that 31% of Perris enrollees reside within the Val Verde Elementary District which is a part of the RCC District.

ILLUSTRATION #19A

RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT
UNSERVED STUDENTS
FALL, 1986 ENROLLMENT
BY ZIP CODE

The Fall 1986 college enrollment were classified by zip code and assigned to high school districts. The table below compares 1986 high school enrollments (grades 9-12) with college enrollments from the high schools. For purposes of this study, Riverside/Jurupa enrollments are assumed to be optimal.

	Column 1	**Column 2**	**Column 3**	**Column 4**	**Column 5**
	Enrollments Grade 9-12 1986	RCC Enrollment Fall 1986	Partici-pation Ratio	Potential Riverside/ Jurupa	Unserved Students
	1	2	3	4	5
Riverside/ Jurupa	11,584	7,924	.684	7,924	-0-
Moreno Valley/ Perris	6,220	2,780	.447	4,255	1,475
Norco/Corona	8,713	3,076	.353	5,960	2,885
TOTALS	26,517	13,780	.520	18,139	4,360

(1) Data for Fall, 1986, CBBPS Reports to Riverside County

(2) Data from Student zip code address study

(3) Column 2 divided by column 1

(4) Column 1 multiplied by 0.684

(5) Column 4 less column 2

Illustration #20

As the other two campuses at Norco and Moreno Valley are able to offer broader programs which are uniquely appropriate to each area, the participation rates will increase throughout the District. The closer students are to a campus, the higher the rate of participation.

Ethnicity: Illustration #22 shows the ethnicity of Riverside Community College students for 1981 and 1986. The percentage of minority enrollment at RCC has increased between 1981 and 1986 by 3.56%. This increase is slightly higher than the K-12 minority enrollment of 3.16%. In spite of a general decrease in District enrollment, the Hispanic enrollment has maintained a like number of student, i.e. 1743-1744. The Black student population decreased slightly from 1693 to 1385 - or .69 percent change. Other minority student population groups, i.e., American Indian, Asian and Filipino, increased by 326 students or 2.74% - a significant decline in the White student population accounted for 1,778 of the 2,054 reduction.

COMPARISON OF 1981 AND 1986 ENROLLMENTS - RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT

	1981		1986		CHANGE	CHANGE
	NUMBER	**PERCENT**	**NUMBER**	**PERCENT**	**NUMBER**	**PERCENT**
Am Ind	385	2.30%	366	2.50%	-19	-0.20%
Asian	196	1.17%	477	3.20%	281	2.03%
Pac Isl	0	0	0	0	0	0
Filipino	82	0.49%	146	1.00%	64	0.51%
Hispanic	1743	10.39%	1744	11.90%	1	0.00%
Black	1693	10.09%	1385	9.40%	-308	-0.69%
White	11947	71.23%	10,169	69.10%	-1778	-2.13%
Unknown	727	4.33%	432	2.90%	-295	-1.43%
TOTAL	**16773**	**100.00%**	**14719**	**100.00%**		
Total Minority Enrollment		24.44%		28.00%		

ILLUSTRATION #22

Off-Campus Program Development: The College has traditionally offered credit courses at off-campus locations at Moreno Valley High School and La Sierra High School, to better serve students who live in communities outside the City of Riverside.

In July of 1984, the Corona-Norco Unified School District was annexed to the District. In anticipation of this, courses were offered at both Corona and Norco High Schools beginning with the fall, 1983, semester. With the District-owned La Sierra site, acquisition of Navy property in Norco and the probability of a gift of land in the Moreno Valley, it became apparent a change in the approach to scheduling classes at the satellite locations would be required. In spring, 1984, a two-year projected schedule was developed for the collective sites in the Moreno Valley/MAFB and Corona/Norco/La Sierra areas. By rotating courses over a two-year period, entire certificate and degree programs could be completed at each location. This approach was initiated in order to test and develop market interest and participation. RCC's successful programs (Accounting, Business Administration, Computer Information Systems, Marketing and Supervision) will be the seeds of initial curricular offerings at the projected campus locations.

From 1981-82 to 1984 there was a steady increase in enrollment in the Norco area. At the same time, there was a slight three-year decline and then a rise for the Moreno Valley area. Illustration #24 shows the distribution of off-campus enrolled spaces and the number of sections offered, the spaces enrolled and the average section size at the five satellite locations.

The off-campus enrollment has risen every year since 1981, from 1,800 in 1981 to 3,397 in 1986. The surge in off-campus enrollment began in 1985, with major growth in the Moreno Valley area. (See Appendix C-5)

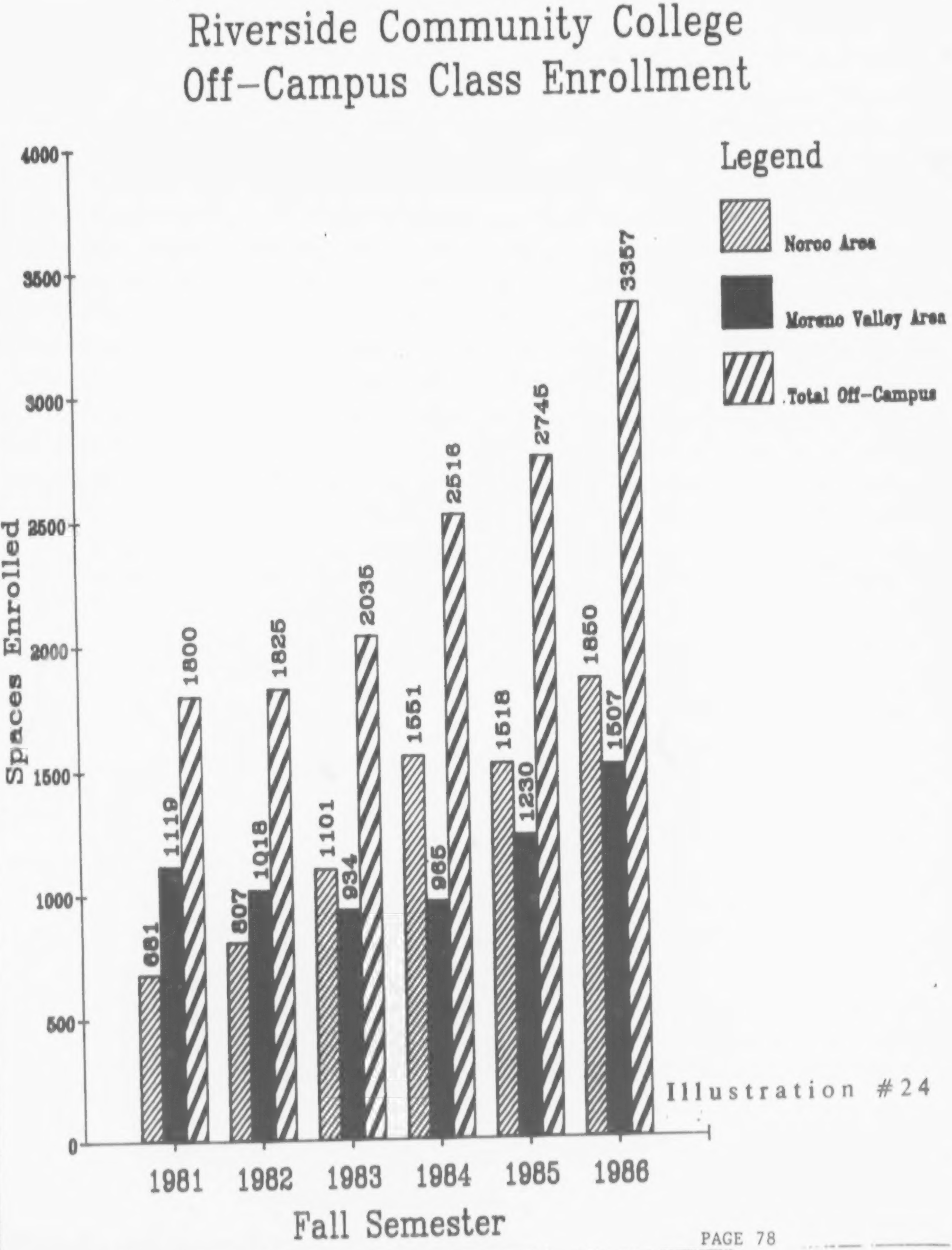


Illustration #24

The student characteristics at off-site locations are parallel to those of the total evening population. In addition, a high percentage of students surveyed indicate plans to take additional courses at the Riverside campus. These two characteristics may indicate that the off-campus locations currently serve a recruiting function for both off-campus and on-campus classes.

Enrollment Projections

Projections indicate a steady increase in both population and participation rates. Therefore, it can be assumed that the number of sections offered and enrollment at off-campus sites will also increase.

Riverside Community College District is located in one of the regions of greatest population growth statewide. The California Postsecondary Education Commission projections show the Riverside-San Bernardino area as the only major metropolitan region in California where enrollment will increase between 1985 and 1990, from "A Prospectus for California Postsecondary Education, 1985-2000."

In the spring of 1987 the District prepared a study of K-12 enrollments in public school from 1982 to 1986 within the District. (See Illustration #24A). According to the study, there will be a large pool of potential college students moving upward through the grades in Riverside central area and in the Moreno Valley area. For example the kindergarten enrollment in Moreno Valley increased 120% from 1982 to 1986. Grades 1 thru 5 have averaged approximately 100% increase over that period. In the Norco area Grades K-3 are indicative of the accelerating growth taking place in the area. Similar increases are taking place in the central Riverside area.

Department of Finance District Projections, October 1986: the Department of Finance, Population Research Unit projects an increase in District enrollment from 13,470 students in 1986 to 17,630 students in 1995. Weekly contact hours are projected to increase from 127,000 in 1986 to 165,000 in 1995, an increase of 38,800 WSCH. (See Illustration #25).

The Special Projections made by the Department of Finance in 1987 for Moreno Valley and Norco areas indicated those areas will have an increase in WSCH of 46,300 during the 1986 to 1995 time period. The more recent studies reflect a more accurate picture of what the District is experiencing, and the difficulty of making projections for the areas under consideration, resulting primarily from the fact that growth has occurred in such a short time span that the data bases ordinarily used for demographic projections are simply outdated within a matter of months. (See Illustration #27).

RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT
A COMPARISON OF 1982 AND 1986 K-12 ENROLLMENTS

Grades	Corona Norco Alvord	Moreno Valley Perris	Jurupa Riverside	Totals	
K	2055/2542 +24%	778/1709 +120%	2543/3329 +31%	5357/7580 +42%	
1	1946/2448 +26%	797/1719 +116%	2625/3385 +29%	5368/7532 +41%	
2	1918/2242 +17%	746/1500 +101%	2527/3178 +26%	5191/6920 +33%	
3	1917/2158 +1390	708/1371 +94%	2523/3091 +23%	5148/6620 +29%	
4	1819/2149 +18%	652/1371 +110%	2395/2965 +24%	4866/6485 +33%	
5	1967/2052 +4%	608/1290 +112%	2493/2936 +18%	5068/6278 +29%	
6	2057/2050 0%	670/1127 +68%	2773/2806 +1%	5500/5983 +9%	
7	2197/2065 -4%	1230/1782 +45%	2912/2934 +1%	6339/6781 +7%	
8	2096/2021 -4%	1092/1580 +45%	2610/2731 +5%	5798/6332 +9%	
Sub Total	17,972/19,727 +10%	7,281/13,449 +85%	23,401/27,355 +17%	48,635/60,531 +24%	
9	2081/2197 +6%	1095/1866 +70%	2865/3365 +17%	6041/7428 +13%	
10	1833/2213 +21%	1024/1778 +75%	2644/3371 +27%	5501/7362 +34%	
11	1916/2492 +30%	869/1559 +79%	2240/2889 +29%	5025/6940 +3%	
12	1786/1617 -15%	766/816 +6%	1981/1894 -4%	4433/4227 -5%	
Sub	7,616/8,519 +12%	3,754/6,019 +60%	9,730/11,519 +18%	21,000/25,957 +24%	
Total	**25,588/28,246** **+10%**	**11,035/19,468** **+76%**	**33,131/38,874** **+17%**	**69,635/86,588** **+24%**	**+24%**

Illustration #24A

The following summarizes the Department of Finance's projections:

Enrollment	Moreno Valley Area	Norco Area	Total
1986 Enrollment	785	1,191	1,976
1995 Proj. Enrollment	3,470	3,370	6,840
DOF Projected Areas increase 1986 to 1995			4,864
DOF Projected District increase 1986 to 1995			4,170

NOTE: The difference between District and Area projections made by D.O.F. reflects the rapid changes taking place in contrast to the moderate changes of the past.

It is recognized by the District and by the Department of Finance that we are confronted with an exceptional situation. The college enrollment coming from the central part of the District will increase and will effectively utilize existing facilities.

Five year projections of enrollment clearly justify the need for the Riverside Community College District to establish off-campus centers to serve the substantial number of presently unserved students and the enrollment projected by the Department of Finance.

The Moreno Valley and Norco areas have a total of 4,360 students who are currently unserved in the areas from which travel distances are unreasonable. (See Illustration #20). In addition to the fact that there are a large number of students in the two areas who do not now have access to community college education because of excessive travel times, the two centers will serve areas that are experiencing extremely rapid growth.

RIVERSIDE
COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT
PROJECTION OF FALL ENROLLMENT AND ANNUAL AVERAGE WSCH

YEAR OF FALL TERM	DAY CREDIT			EVENING CREDIT			NON-CREDIT			TOTAL		
	ENROLL-MENT	WSCH	WSCH/ ENR.	ENROLL-MENT	WSCH	WSCH/ ENR.	ENROLL-MENT	WSCH	WHCH/ ENR.	ENROLL-MENT	WSCH	WSCH/ ENR.
ACTUAL 1975	8258	99542	12.1	6444	57895	9.0	170	1256	7.4	14872	158693	10.7
1976	6681	89876	13.5	6587	50840	7.7	315	1286	4.1	13583	142002	10.5
1977	7136	88559	12.4	7162	53566	7.5	320	1400	4.4	14618	143525	9.8
1978	6755	95197	14.1	6667	36479	5.5	257	1048	4.1	13679	132724	9.7
1979	6814	94436	13.9	7192	35493	4.9	478	1524	3.2	14484	131453	9.1
1980	7460	85417	11.5	7603	54147	7.1	675	1946	2.9	15738	141510	9.0
1981	8051	87747	10.9	7875	50838	6.5	847	1921	2.3	16773	140506	8.4
1982	8704	90968	10.5	6722	50122	7.5	270	1050	3.9	15696	142140	9.1
1983	7844	85771	10.9	5866	43776	7.5	435	1157	2.7	14145	130704	9.2
1984	7322	82860	11.3	6325	43610	6.9	93	972	10.5	13740	127442	9.3
1985	7168	81163	11.3	6050	43975	7.3	35	909	26.0	13253	126047	9.5
PROJECTED 1986	7370	81800	11.1	6060	44300	7.3	40	1000	26.0	13470	127100	9.4
1987	7620	84500	11.1	6280	45900	7.3	40	1100	26.0	13940	131500	9.4
1988	7900	87700	11.1	6500	47500	7.3	40	1100	26.0	14440	136300	9.4
1989	8150	90500	11.1	6720	49000	7.3	40	1100	26.0	14910	140600	9.4
1990	8310	92200	11.1	6930	50600	7.3	40	1100	26.0	15280	143900	9.4
1991	8450	93800	11.1	7130	52100	7.3	40	1100	26.0	15620	147000	9.4
1992	8680	96400	11.1	7340	53600	7.3	40	1100	26.0	16060	151100	9.4
1993	8940	99200	11.1	7550	55100	7.3	50	1200	26.0	16540	155500	9.4
1994	9270	102900	11.1	7780	56800	7.3	50	1200	26.0	17100	160900	9.4
1995	9580	106300	11.1	8010	58400	7.3	50	1200	26.0	17640	165900	9.4

1986 TEN-YEAR COMMUNITY COLLEGE CAPITAL OUTLAY PROJECTION
POPULATION RESEARCH UNIT
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE
STATE OF CALIFORNIA
OCTOBER 1, 1986

Illustration #25

Enrollment History - Moreno Valley

The Moreno Valley service area has experienced a 49% growth in enrolled spaces between the 1985 and the 1986 school year. Since 1983-84, enrollment has grown steadily from a low of 1,899 enrolled spaces to a current space enrollment of 3,569, or an estimated 2,780 students annually. The 1987 enrollment is projected at 5,350 enrolled spaces. Enrollment has historically been for evening classes only, because of space limitations. Saturday classes were started on a limited basis in 1987.

It should be noted that enrollment growth will be sharply curtailed at the projected 1987 levels. Classes are currently held at March Air Force Base, where no additional classroom facilities are available to accommodate additional enrollment. Limited future growth will be accommodated at the new Canyon Springs High School, which is slated to open in the Fall of 87. However, Moreno Valley area college enrollment growth there will also be limited to the projected enrollment 1987 year. Daytime enrollment, other than weekend classes, is not possible since virtually no local facilities are available for classroom use.

A rotating two-year projected schedule, enabling students to complete certificate and degree programs in the Moreno Valley,was expanded. For the first time classes were also offered on Saturdays, as well as weekday mornings.

This has resulted in significant increases in enrolled spaces, number of sections offered and in average section size. For instance, the 1986 enrolled spaces increased 49% over those of 85-86. Efficiency has increased from an average class size of 27 in the 1985-86 year to 31 in the 1986-87 year.

A committee of faculty and staff met during the 1986 year to identify and plan for specific programs, course offerings and facility requirements for the new Moreno Center. Currently-offered certificate programs are accounting, business administration, computer information systems, marketing, supervision and real estate. Programs in electronics/engineering, early childhood education, drafting, and health services are anticipated. A broad array of transfer and general education courses including physical education, fine and applied arts, math, social sciences, administration of justice, home economics, physical sciences, biological sciences, foreign languages and English have been identified by the committee.

The availability of facilities appropriate for classroom use in the Moreno Valley area is, for the most part, limited to evening use only, when high school facilities are used. During the 1987-88 year, a new high school will be opened which will provide additional space for some additional college classes. No additional classes have been possible recently, due to limited availability of classrooms.

The present facilities do not provide classrooms and equipment appropriate for many college classes. At present, all classes are limited to evening use. This lack is especially severe in computer and natural science laboratories. Although there is an attempt to provide student services, there is no way that a full range of matriculation and counseling services can be provided without appropriate facilities. The lack of a college library program is insurmountable.

Moreno Valley area students are locally served by student services, including admissions, registration, counseling, veterans services, food services, bookstore services and testing and placement. On-line computer hookups in the Moreno Valley area have facilitated the delivery of these services.

Public School Enrollment In Moreno Valley 1975–1986

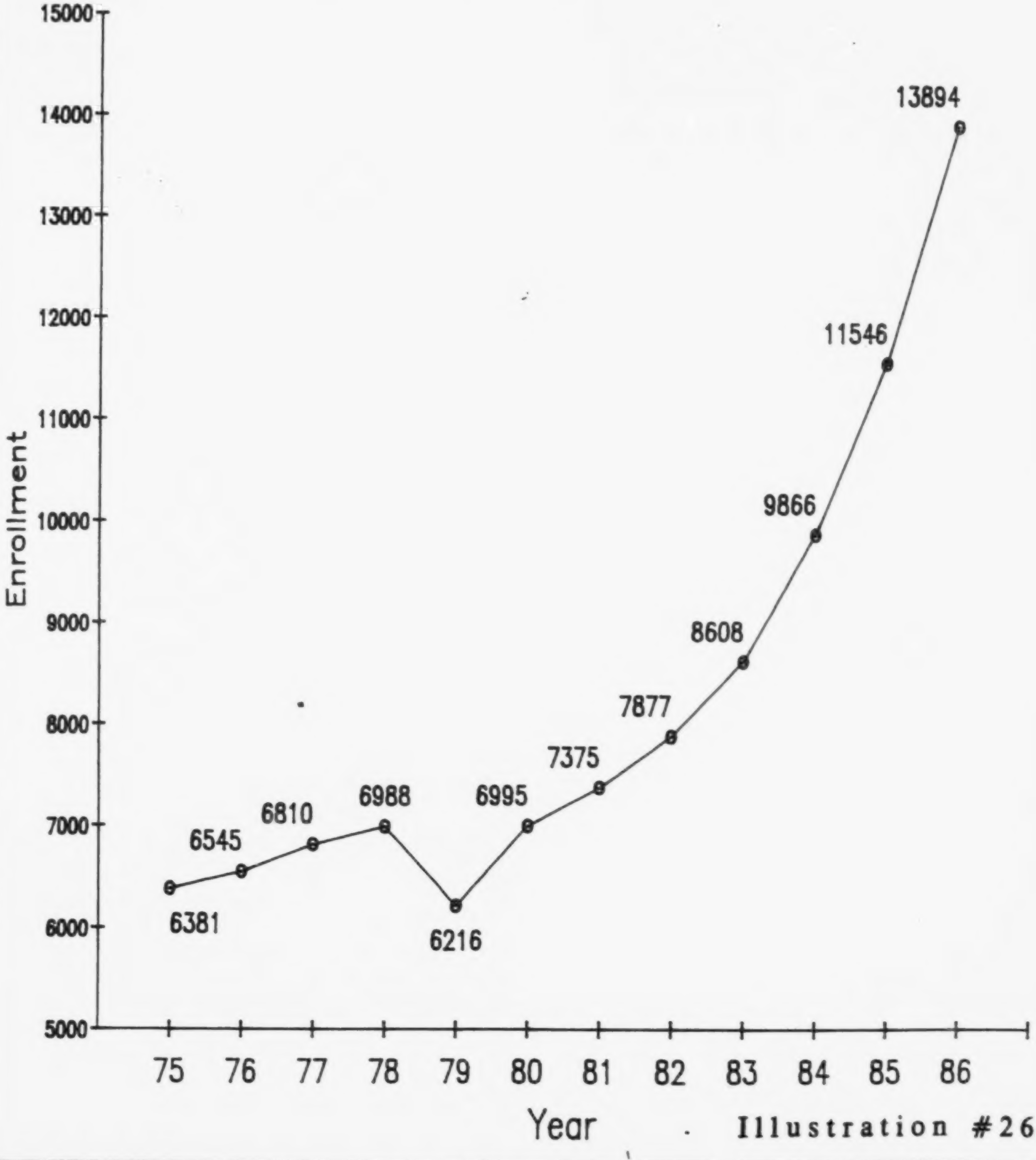


Illustration #26

Enrollment Projections, Moreno Valley Area

Department of Finance, Special Projection, May, 1987: At the request of the Riverside College District, the Department of Finance in May, 1987 completed a Special Projection of the Moreno Valley area. The study projects college enrollment growth for the area from a 1986 total of 785 students to a 1995 total of 3,470 students. District weekly student contact hours for the same period are projected to increase from 4,082 in 1986 to 23,700 in 1995.

District studies indicate that enrollment in the Moreno Valley area is exceeding both District expectations and the Department of Finance projections. The city of Moreno Valley, which was incorporated in 1985 with a population of 47,000 has grown to a population of 79,000 as of January 1, 1987.

Public school enrollments reflect this phenomenal growth. The 1975 enrollment in the Moreno Valley Public Schools was 6,381 students. The 1980 enrollment had grown only to 6,995 students. By 1986, a period of six years, enrollment had increased to 13,894 students, with each year's growth exceeding that of the previous year, both in numbers and percent. This trend will continue in the foreseeable future. (See Illustration #26).

College enrollments, although hindered by lack of facilities, are also following the upward trend. College facilities to meet this wave of young people coming from the public schools must be in place in time to serve them as well as the large numbers who do not now have access to community college education.

The District plans to keep the capacity of Phase One of the Moreno Valley Center within the DOF projections. The capacity will be planned within the projected 17,900 weekly student contact hours, in keeping with the projection for 1992, two years after occupancy. It should be noted that the WSCH is expected to increase by 5,800 during the three year period from 1992 to 1995. We will make proposals for additional spaces to be available to meet that need.

RIVERSIDE COUNTY
COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT
MORENO VALLEY CENTER
PROJECTION OF FALL ENROLLMENT AND ANNUAL AVERAGE WSCH

Year of Fall Term	DAY CREDIT			EVENING CREDIT			NON-CREDIT			TOTAL		
	Enroll-ment	WSCH	WSCH/ Enr.	Enroll-ment	WSCH	WSCH/ Enr.	Enroll-ment	WSCH	WSCH/ Enr.	Enroll-ment	WSCH	WSCH/ Enr.
Actual												
1981	0	0	0.0	746	3730	5.0	0	0	0.0	746	3730	5.0
1982	0	0	0.0	741	3710	5.0	0	0	0.0	741	3710	5.0
1983	0	0	0.0	623	3175	5.1	0	0	0.0	623	3175	5.1
1984	0	0	0.0	643	3340	5.2	0	0	0.0	643	3340	5.2
1985	0	0	0.0	820	4290	5.2	0	0	0.0	820	4290	5.2
Estimated												
1986	0	0	0.0	785	4082	5.2	0	0	0.0	785	4082	5.2
Projected												
1987	0	0	0.0	1140	5900	5.2	0	0	0.0	1140	5900	5.2
1988	0	0	0.0	1290	6700	5.2	0	0	0.0	1290	6700	5.2
1989	0	0	0.0	1450	7500	5.2	0	0	0.0	1450	7500	5.2
1990	820	6500	7.9	1540	8000	5.2	0	100	0.0	2360	14600	6.2
1991	940	7600	8.1	1620	8400	5.2	0	100	0.0	2560	16100	6.3
1992	1080	9000	8.3	1700	8800	5.2	0	100	0.0	2780	17900	6.4
1993	1240	10500	8.5	1780	9300	5.2	0	100	0.0	3020	19900	6.6
1994	1370	11900	8.7	1870	9700	5.2	0	100	0.0	3240	21700	6.7
1995	1520	13500	8.9	1950	10100	5.2	0	100	0.0	3470	23700	6.8

Note: WSCH/Enr. ratio calculated on unrounded numbers.

Special Projection
Population Research Unit
Department of Finance
May 13, 1987

Illustration #27

Enrollment History - Norco Area

The Norco area for Riverside Community College has traditionally offered courses at Corona High School and La Sierra High School. Courses were offered at Corona High School prior to 1974; however, Corona and Norco were a part of the Chaffey District for a ten year period from 1974 to 1984. Chaffey College determined that it could not serve the needs of the Corona-Norco population in 1983 and requested that Riverside Community College schedule some classes in the area. This request resulted in sixteen classes being scheduled at Corona High School and one at Norco High School. Ultimately, a realignment of the two community college districts was accomplished in 1984. The cities of Corona and Norco were once again within the Riverside Community College District boundaries.

During the 1983-84 school year there were 967 spaces enrolled at Corona and Norco High schools. This enrollment increased over the next three years to an enrollment of 2,042 in the Fall 86-87 school year. Courses offered at La Sierra High School have maintained an average of 1,300 students each year for the past six years. There were 3,216 spaces enrolled in the Norco area for the 1986-87 school year.

The total number of sections offered for the Norco area has increased from 76 in 1983-84 to 112 in 1986-87. The facilities used for the courses offered in the Norco area have been primarily local high schools. This limits the course offerings to late afternoon and evening scheduling.

Enrollment Projectons - Norce Area

Department of Finance Special Projection, February, 1987: At the request of the Riverside College District, the Department of Finance in May, 1987 completed a Special Projection of the Norco area. The study projects college enrollment growth for the area from a 1986 total of 1,911 students to a 1995 total of 3,370 students. District weekly student contact hours for the same period are projected to increase from 6,250 in 1986 to 22,600 in 1995. (See Illustration #28).

The District plans to keep the capacity of Phase One of the Norco Center within the 18,600 weekly student contact hours projected for 1992, two years after occupancy. It should be noted that the WSCH is expected to increase by 4,000 during the three year period from 1992 to 1995. In the future the District will propose plans for additional space to be available to meet that need.

RIVERSIDE COUNTY
COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT
NORCO CENTER
PROJECTION OF FALL ENROLLMENT AND ANNUAL AVERAGE WSCH

Year of Fall Term	DAY CREDIT			EVENING CREDIT			NON-CREDIT			TOTAL		
	Enroll-ment	WSCH	WSCH/ Enr.	Enroll-ment	WSCH	WSCH/ Enr.	Enroll-ment	WSCH	WSCH/ Enr.	Enroll-ment	WSCH	WSCH/ Enr.
Actual												
1981	0	0	0.0	454	2270	5.0	0	0	0.0	454	2270	5.0
1982	0	0	0.0	538	2690	5.0	0	0	0.0	538	2690	5.0
1983	0	0	0.0	734	3670	5.0	0	0	0.0	734	3670	5.0
1984	0	0	0.0	1034	5275	5.1	0	0	0.0	1034	5275	5.1
1985	0	0	0.0	1012	5260	5.2	0	0	0.0	1012	5260	5.2
Estimated												
1986	0	0	0.0	1191	6250	5.2	0	0	0.0	1191	6250	5.2
Projected												
1987	0	0	0.0	1340	7000	5.2	0	0	0.0	1340	7000	5.2
1988	0	0	0.0	1490	7700	5.2	0	0	0.0	1490	7700	5.2
1989	0	0	0.0	1640	8500	5.2	0	0	0.0	1640	8500	5.2
1990	920	7300	7.9	1710	8900	5.2	0	70	0.0	2630	16270	6.1
1991	990	8000	8.1	1770	9200	5.2	0	80	0.0	2760	17280	6.2
1992	1080	9000	8.3	1840	9600	5.2	0	90	0.0	2920	18690	6.3
1993	1180	10100	8.5	1910	9900	5.2	0	100	0.0	3090	20100	6.5
1994	1260	11000	8.7	1970	10200	5.2	0	100	0.0	3230	21300	6.6
1995	1340	11900	8.9	2030	10600	5.2	0	100	0.0	3370	22600	6.7

Note: WSCH/Enr. ratio calculated on unrounded numbers.

Special Projection
Population Research Unit
Department of Finance
February 17, 1987

Illustration #28

MT. SAN JACINTO COLLEGE DISTRICT

Enrollment History - Mt. San Jacinto College

Records of Mt. San Jacinto College enrollment show a familiar pattern. During the 1970's, growth was steady, with enrollments increasing from 906 in the Fall of 1970 to 2,723 in the Fall of 1979. The 1980's saw a surge during periods of high unemployment, with a readjustment downward as reemployment occurred. Thus, a high point of 4,009 was reached in the Fall of 1982, followed by a low point of 2,840 in the Fall of 1984. Since that time, the pattern of growth appears to have reestablished itself. Enrollments in the Fall of 1986 reached 3,300 (28,100 WSCH). (See Illustration #32).

Ethnicity

The ethnic makeup of the student body has also changed moderately as the following figures show, drawn from district records for fall terms.

	White	**Hispanic**	**Black**	**AmerInd**	**Asian/PI's**	**Others**
1980	83.3	10.5	3.5	1.6	1.1	000
1983	83.1	9.4	3.7	1.4	.97	1.4
1985	81.6	10.2	2.7	1.8	2.8	1.9

Participation Rates

In spite of growing enrollments, it is clear that District residents do not all have equal opportunity to take advantage of the programs and services of Mt. San Jacinto College. Predictably, participation appears to be a function of travel time. As can be seen in Illustration #29, residents who live within twenty-five minutes of the campus participate at a rate of 3.0 to 3.6 per 1000, while those living thirty minutes or more from the campus participate at roughly one-third that rate.

Seen another way, if the residents of the western corridor participated at the same rates as those living closest to the campus, another 1,800 students would be enrolled currently. This can be seen clearly in Illustration #30, which assumes that students in the San Jacinto-Hemet area are served at an optimal level. As the population of the west area increases, the number of unserved students will increase.

MT. SAN JACINTO COLLEGE DISTRICT
Travel Time Effect on Participation Rates in MSJC Credit Classes

High School District	1984 #12th Graders	F 1985 MSJC Enrollments	Participation Index	Estimated miles	Est. Travel time (min)**
San Jacinto	117	425	3.6	2	2
Hemet	547	1,668	3.0	6	10
Beaumont	141	154	1.1	13	20
Banning	165	243	1.5	19	26
Perris	315	322	1.0	22	33
Elsinore (includes Temecula)	447	445	1.0	30	45

*Correlation between mileage and participation rate, r = -0.8696
**Correlation between travel time and participation rate, r = -0.8581

Illustration #29

MT. SAN JACINTO COLLEGE DISTRICT
UNSERVED STUDENTS
BASED ON ZIP CODES
FALL 1985 ENROLLMENT

The Fall 1985 college enrollments were classified by zip codes and assigned to high school districts. The table below compares 1985 high school enrollments (grades 9-12) with college enrollments from the high schools. For the purpose of this study, Hemet/San Jacinto enrollments are assumed to be optimal.

	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5
	1985 Enrollments Grades 9-12 1	Fall 1985 MSJC by Zip Code 2	Participation Ratio 3	Potential @ San Jac. Hemet Rate 4	Unserved Students 5
Beaumont Banning	1,669	397	.238	956	559
San Jacinto/ Hemet	3,467	1,988	.573	1,988	-0-
Perris Lake Elsi. Tem. Valley	4,516	769	.170	2,587	1,819
Total	9,652	3,154	.327	5,531	2,378

(1) Data from Fall 1985 CBEDS reports to Riverside County Schools Office

(2) Data from student zip code address study

(3) Column 2 divided by Column 1

(4) Column 1 multiplied by 0.573

(5) Column 4 less Column 2

Illustration #30

Enrollment Projections - Mt. San Jacinto College

Mt. San Jacinto College District is located in one of the regions of greatest population growth in the State. The California Postsecondary Education Commission projections show the Riverside-San Bernardino area to be the only major metropolitan region in California where enrollment will increase between 1985 and 1990.(From "A Prospectus for California Postsecondary Education, 1985-2000").

Mt. San Jacinto College District will experience substantial population growth, swelling from 202,800 in 1984 to 328,500 in 1990, according to the Southern California Association of Governments. The area to be served by the proposed West Center (Elsinore, Perris, and Temecula) will contribute the most significant part of that growth. The service area of the proposed site (census Regional Statistical Areas 47 and 49) in the SCAG reports will contribute the largest part of the District population growth. RSA 49 (composed of Elsinore and Temecula is projected to grow from 34,000 in 1984 to 77,000 residents by the year 2000, while RSA 47 (Perris area) is projected to grow from 51,000 to 87,000 residents in the same period. (See Appendix A).

In the Fall, 1985, Mt. San Jacinto College District prepared a study of Kindergarten-12th grade enrollments in the District. Reviewing the results of that study, it is clear that there is an enormous pool of potential college enrollees developing in the Perris-Elsinore-Temecula area. According to the study, the Kindergarten class for the area under study grew 95% from the Fall of 1981 to the Fall of 1985. Moreover, grades K-6 are growing at an accelerated rate compared to present grades 9-12; and the rate of growth of each class over each previous class has been sharply increasing since 1981. As a whole, enrollments in the public school districts to be served by the proposed West Center (Perris, Lake Elsinore, Temecula) grew 44% from 1981 to 1985 compared with growth rates below 11% for other parts of the District. Such growth is another indicator of the strength of future college enrollments at the proposed West Center. (See Illustration #31).

MT. SAN JACINTO COLLEGE DISTRICT
A COMPARISON OF 1981 AND 1985 K-12 ENROLLMENTS

Grades	Lake Elsinore and Perris 1981/1985	Hemet and San Jacinto 1981/1985	Beaumont and Banning 1981/1985	Total 1981/1985	% Inc.
K	772/ 1508 +95	782/ 939 +20	468/ 592 +26	2022/3039	+50.3
1	790/ 1354 +71	767/ 1010 +32	428/ 758 +35	1985/2882	+45.2
2	722/ 1270 +65	735/ 865 +18	430/ 503 +17	1937/2638	+36.2
3	745/ 1142 +53	764/ 878 +15	412/ 493 +20	1921/2513	+30.8
4	804/ 1084 +35	737/ 854 +16	409/ 432 +6	1950/2370	+21.5
5	816/ 1073 +31	759/ 827 +9	402/ 436 +8	1977/2336	+18.2
6	903/ 1059 +17	865/ 830 -5	440/ 447 +2	2268/2336	+5.8
7	972/ 1269 +31	798/ 856 +7	431/ 484 +12	2201/2609	+18.5
8	953/ 1262 +32	768/ 891 +16	407/ 436 +7	2128/2589	+21.7
Sub	7527/11021 +46.4	6975/7950 +14.0	3827/4341 +13.4	18328/23312	+27.2
9	978/ 1395 +43	924/ 1000 +8	418/ 475 +14	2320/2870	+23.7
10	916/ 1309 +43	879/ 945 +8	446/ 499 +12	2241/2753	+22.8
11	814/ 1261 +55	804/ 894 +11	386/ 379 -2	2004/2534	+26.4
12	500/ 551 +10	736/ 628 -15	331/ 316 -5	1567/1495	-4.6
Sub	3208/4516 +40.8	3343/3467 +3.7	1581/1669 +5.6	8132/9652	+18.7
Total	**10735/15537 +44.7**	**10318/11417 +10.6**	**5408/6010 +9.9**	**26460/32964 +24.6**	**+24.6**

Illustration #31

The Department of Finance Population Research Unit projects an increase in District enrollment from 3,300 students in 1986 to 4,440 students in 1995. Weekly contact hours are projected to increase from 28,100 in 1986 to 36,800 in 1995, an increase of 7,900 WSCH. (See Illustration #32).

MT. SAN JACINTO
COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT
PROJECTION OF FALL ENROLLMENT AND ANNUAL AVERAGE WSCH

YEAR OF FALL TERM	DAY CREDIT			EVENING CREDIT			NON-CREDIT			TOTAL		
	ENROLL-MENT	WSCH	WSCH/ ENR.	ENROLL-MENT	WSCH	WSCH/ ENR.	ENROLL-MENT	WSCH	WHCH/ ENR.	ENROLL-MENT	WSCH	WSCH/ ENR.
ACTUAL 1975	1318	13730	10.4	1278	10086		0	0	0.0	2596	23816	9.2
1976	1241	13694	11.0	1111	9003	8.1	0	0	0.0	2352	22697	9.7
1977	1218	13836	11.4	1384	9819	7.1	0	0	0.0	2602	23655	9.1
1978	1148	13118	11.4	1397	9578	6.9	0	0	0.0	2545	22696	8.9
1979	1260	13318	10.6	1463	10543	7.2	0	0	0.0	2723	23861	8.8
1980	1513	15034	9.9	1622	11951	7.4	0	0	0.0	3135	26985	8.6
1981	1758	18106	10.3	1753	13222	7.5	0	0	0.0	3511	31328	8.9
1982	1818	18214	10.0	1860	13877	7.5	0	0	0.0	3678	32091	8.7
1983	1623	15782	9.7	1566	10542	6.7	0	0	0.0	3189	26324	8.3
1984	1475	15106	10.2	1365	10304	7.5	0	0	0.0	2840	25410	8.9
1985	1555	15452	9.9	1581	10267	6.5	0	911	0.0	3136	26630	8.5
PROJECTED 1986	1660	16300	9.8	1640	10800	6.6	0	1000	0.0	3300	28100	8.5
1987	1720	16900	9.8	1710	11300	6.6	0	1000	0.0	3430	29200	8.5
1988	1790	17500	9.8	1780	11800	6.6	0	1000	0.0	3570	30300	8.5
1989	1850	18100	9.8	1850	12200	6.6	0	1000	0.0	3700	31300	8.5
1990	1890	18500	9.8	1920	12700	6.6	0	1000	0.0	3810	32200	8.5
1991	1930	18700	9.7	1980	13000	6.6	0	1000	0.0	3910	32700	8.4
1992	1980	19200	9.7	2050	13500	6.6	0	1000	0.0	4030	33700	8.4
1993	2030	19700	9.7	2110	13900	6.6	0	1000	0.0	4140	34600	8.4
1994	2110	20500	9.7	2190	14400	6.6	0	1000	0.0	4300	35900	8.3
1995	2180	20900	9.6	2260	14900	6.6	0	1000	0.0	4440	36800	8.3

Illustration #32

PART V

1986 TEN-YEAR COMMUNITY COLLEGE CAPITAL OUTLAY PROJECTION.
POPULATION RESEARCH UNIT
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Enrollment Projections - West Center

At the request of Mt. San Jacinto College Board, the Department of Finance conducted a Special Projection of the population of the west area of the District. That study was completed in January, 1986.

The Special Projection indicated that the west area will have an increase in enrollment from 450 students in 1988 to 2,650 students in 1995. During the same time period, there will be an increase of 16,900 weekly student contact hours. (See Illustration #33).

The District will present plans for construction in phase one which will have capacity within the 15,400 WSCH projected for the West Center area by 1992, two years beyond proposed occupancy in 1990.

It is recognized by the District and by the Department of Finance that we are confronted with an exceptional situation. College enrollment coming from the central and east part of the District will increase and will effectively utilize existing facilities.

Five year projections of enrollment clearly justify the need for the Mt. San Jacinto College District to establish an off-campus center to serve the substantial number of presently unserved students and the enrollment projected by the Department of Finance.

The West Center area now has a total of 2,378 students who are currently unserved in the areas from which travel distances are unreasonable. (See Illustration #30). In addition to the fact that there are a large number of students in the area who do not now have access to community college education because of excessive travel times, the west area is experiencing unprecedented growth; therefore the number of potential students not being served is growing daily.

MT. SAN JACINTO
COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT
LAKE ELSINORE - TEMECULA OUTREACH AND CENTER
PROJECTION OF FALL ENROLLMENT AND ANNUAL AVERAGE WSCH

WEST CENTER

Year of Fall Term	DAY CREDIT			EVENING CREDIT			NON-CREDIT			TOTAL		
	Enrollment	WSCH	WSCH/ Enr.	Enrollment	WSCH	WSCH/ Enr.	Enrollment	WSCH	WSCH/ Enr.	Enrollment	WSCH	WSCH/ Enr.
Actual												
1982	0	0	0.0	85	300	3.5	0	0	0.0	85	300	3.5
1983	0	0	0.0	119	534	4.5	0	0	0.0	119	534	4.5
1984	0	0	0.0	120	540	4.5	0	0	0.0	120	540	4.5
Estimated												
1985	0	0	0.0	312	1392	4.5	0	0	0.0	312	1392	4.5
Projected												
1986	0	0	0.0	450	2000	4.5	0	0	0.0	450	2000	4.5
1987	0	0	0.0	590	2700	4.5	0	0	0.0	590	2700	4.5
1988	0	0	0.0	720	3200	4.5	0	0	0.0	720	3200	4.5
1989	680	5500	8.1	970	6000	6.2	0	0	0.0	1650	11500	7.0
1990	780	6400	8.2	1050	6500	6.2	0	0	0.0	1830	12900	7.0
1991	830	6900	8.3	1130	7000	6.2	0	0	0.0	1960	13900	7.1
1992	930	7700	8.3	1240	7700	6.2	0	0	0.0	2170	15400	7.1
1993	1020	8500	8.3	1340	8300	6.2	0	0	0.0	2360	16800	7.1
1994	1150	9600	8.3	1500	9300	6.2	0	0	0.0	2650	18900	7.1

Illustration #33

Special Projection
Population Research Unit
Department of Finance
January 17, 1986

PART VI

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS FOR THE AREAS TO BE SERVED

Riverside Community College District and Mt. San Jacinto College District have a long history of cooperation on educational programs. As the two Districts face a mutual concern, rapid and dispersed growth, they have intensified planning aimed at sharing programs and thereby avoiding the construction of unnecessary facilities.

This need to avoid duplication of specialized facilities is particularly acute in the occupational areas where instructional facilities tend to require more space and equipment per student. Staff commitment for specialized occupational programs may also be high per student. A very persuasive reason for such joint use is that it is often difficult to attract a large enough student enrollment to warrant the costs of staff and facilities. Such facilities are usually usable only for the particular occupational training for which they are designed . . . that is, they exclude other uses.

The current study of ways in which the two Districts can share programs and facilities is intended to produce the most cost benefits to each district while providing educational opportunity to the greatest number of students.

For specialized programs several questions were considered:

1. Does an adjacent institution have a program and facilities that will serve both populations?
2. Is the program located where it can be reached by students?
3. Is there enough demand for two programs if combined for the two districts?
4. As future demand develops, can a shared program and facility serve? Is it accessible? Will it attract enough students?

The results of these deliberations are presented in the following sections. Obviously, not all questions can be answered at the present time. The identification of the issues and the possibilities of shared programs should be kept for future consideration as population demand increases.

INTERDISTRICT AND REGIONAL STUDY OF PROGRAMS

Comparison and Analysis of Existing Programs

Mt. San Jacinto Community College District and Riverside Community College District have collaborated on program planning for an extended period of time. Collaborative vocational planning efforts have been especially long-lived, but academic program planning has been conducted on a shared basis, too.

Vocational program planning has been conducted regionally for over ten years, with the result that unnecessary duplication of vocational programs has not occurred. Where duplicate programs exist, program development has hinged upon approval after assessment of job demand by a college dean, student market, cost of program delivery, and consideration of lateral impact on other community colleges.

In addition to regional vocational planning, academic programs have been the subject of extensive discussion between staff from the two Districts during the last four years, due to the obvious need for mutual planning.

Duplicated Programs

Those programs which are duplicated fall into two categories: the first group is general education programs; the second group includes those vocational programs for which each District has substantiated student demand and job availability.

Duplication of general education programs is, of course, appropriate. The Board of Governors, recent state level commissions, and local Boards all emphasize the need for strong transfer and associate degree general education. Thus, both RCCD and MSJCD have strong programs in English, speech (collegiate and developmental), math, art, music, theater, biology, physics, chemistry, psychology, history and political science, as well as courses in economics, anthropology, sociology, geography and geology. Local needs assessment research in both Districts has consistently ranked collegiate-level general education as the highest priority program among the populations served.

Duplicated vocational programs, too, are supported by research and experience. Such duplications occur in the fields of health careers, early childhood studies, business careers, computer science, and select trade-technical fields. For example, both campuses have VN and RN programs based upon local research, mutual planning, need for adequate clinical instruction settings, and the rapidly expanding health care industry in Riverside County.

In Business Careers, office administration, word processing, accounting, computer education, courses in management science and the like are offered in both Districts. This duplication is necessary, in order to fulfill job market demands and meet students' needs for accessible career education. Similarly, programs in automotive mechanics and body work, electronics, and applied engineering are duplicated in both Districts, to place career improvement opportunities close at hand for the working students who are the majority of enrollees in trade-technical programs.

Shared Programs

Several programs, appearing in both Districts' inventories, are actually not duplications, but examples of collaborative planning resulting in cost-effective tiered programs. In most cases, students will begin a program in one District, and then will be referred to complete upper level courses at the second District. In some cases, regional planning has placed upper-level courses in still a third District.

Tiered programs exist in administration of justice, emergency medical technician, fire science, forestry, and chemistry. While both Districts offer introductory courses in administration of justice, only one (RCC) operated an academy. Because of collaborative planning MSJC has for eight years resisted local agency pressure to create a police academy. In Emergency Medical Technician, both districts offer EMT-1 and the "refresher" courses; but students interested in full paramedic training are referred to Crafton Hills College, in the adjoining San Bernardino Community College District. Similarly, both Districts offer only introductory courses in fire science and forestry and refer to Crafton Hills those students who wish to continue training in the field. Such collaboration extends even to some academic fields: for example, due to facility constraints, Mt. San Jacinto College refers students in Organic Chemistry to Crafton Hills and Riverside Community College.

Unduplicated Programs

Unduplicated programs fall into two categories: programs designed to meet needs unique to one District for programs requiring high-cost, and unique-use facilities with limited enrollments.

Several programs have been identified which have been created to meet unique needs. In Mt. San Jacinto College District, the Nursing Assistant Program reflects the importance of convalescent hospitals in local retirement communities, while also providing a strong career ladder element in the health career programs. Mt. San Jacinto Community College District also offers a Nuclear Service Technology program, in conjunction with A.C.E. and Westinghouse Corporation, reflecting an employment opportunity unique to the District. The existence of Riverside Community College District's program in printing likewise reflects a job market opportunity unavailable in Mt. San Jacinto College District; as a result, Mt. San Jacinto College District phased out its printing program and regularly refers inquiries to Riverside Community College's newly modernized program.

Machine technology and welding programs, both at Riverside Community College, are good examples of programs requiring high-cost, unique-use facilities. By mutual agreement, Mt. San Jacinto College has not developed these programs. Moreover, neither District anticipates implementing them at proposed educational centers in the future. To do so would undermine the regional, collaborative approach which has characterized inter-district relations.

Other Cooperative Efforts

Both Districts have established records of interagency cooperation in articulation efforts. Such steps have done much to prevent unnecessary repetition of courses when students transfer between schools and colleges. In addition to the standard articulation agreements with public and private universities, both Mt. San Jacinto College and Riverside Community College have course-to-course and major-by-major agreements with all major institutions, public and private, in Riverside, San Bernardino, and Orange counties. Additional agreements link Mt. San Jacinto College and Riverside Community College to a variety of other California colleges, too.

In terms of cooperation with unified school districts, both Riverside and Mt. San Jacinto Community College Districts have developed joint educational programs with their respective feeder high schools.

Riverside is currently participating with Riverside Unified School District in the typical 2+2 programs in vocational education as well as an on-going in-service training program for high school vocational/technical teachers.

Mt. San Jacinto College is working cooperatively with the seven high schools and Regional Occupational Program in an effort to develop articulation agreements including 2+2, 2+2+2, and accelerated placement formats. This grant-funded project is obviously a major undertaking and will serve as a model for K-12/ROP/CC articulation in the two-county area.

Riverside Community College has been one of the pioneer districts in the development of a comprehensive matriculation program for its students. All components including high school visitation, admission, assessment, placement, counseling and follow-up are currently in place and serve as a model for other institutions. Also, the college is aggressively working with local unified school districts in the vocational education area. This effort is not only in the traditional articulation of courses but staff development for teachers, recruitment of students, shared use of facilities and career exploration activities.

SUMMARY

The listing of presently approved programs indicates there is a total of 34 duplicated programs. Of that number, 17 programs are general education programs for both certificate and transfer programs. Seven of the programs are business related and high demand programs. Three programs are health science or health science support such as biology. Six programs are vocational technical for which demand is high.

Examination of the unduplicated programs indicates that they provide a range of occupational preparation programs appropriate to the labor market served by the colleges.

Shared programs are available in cases where important local needs cannot be met by separate programs. Continued planning between the two districts will identify other programs as the labor market changes and expands.

CURRENT APPROVED PROGRAMS AND DISCIPLINES

DUPLICATED PROGRAMS

0401	Biology
0501	Business
0502	Accounting
0504	Banking
0506	Business Management
0511	Real Estate
0514	Office Administration
0602	Journalism
0703	Computer/Information Science
*0835	Physical Education
0934	Electronics
0948.1	Auto Mechanics
0948.2	Auto Body
0953	Drafting
*1002	Art
*1004	Music
*1007	Theatre Arts
1011	Photography
*1105	Foreign Languages
1203.1	Registered Nursing
1203.2	Vocational Nursing
*1501	English
*1506	Speech
*1701	Math
*1902	Physics
*1905	Chemistry
*1914	Geology
*2001	Psychology
2107	Early Childhood
*2202	Anthropology
*2204	Economics
*2205	History
*2206	Geography
*2207	Political Science

*General Education Programs

UNDUPLICATED PROGRAMS

Riverside Community College

0112	Argi Business
0509	Marketing
0808	Special Education
0925	Engineering Technology
0936	Printing
0945	Mechanical Technology and Refrigeration
0948.3	Small Engine Repair
0956.5	Welding
0957.2	Construction Inspection
0957.3	Surveying
1204.3	Dental Technician
1303	Clothing, Textiles
1304	Consumer Homemaking
1306	Foods and Nutrition
3002	Food Service

Mt. San Jacinto College

0101	General Agriculture
0114	Forestry
0901	General Engineering
0933	Radiation Tech (non-media)
1009	Commercial Art
1030	Graphic Art
1102	French
1105	Spanish
1203.3	Certified Nursing Assistant
1301	Parenting
3002.5	Food Service Management

Shared Programs

1250	EMT-Emergency Medical Technician - Crafton
0114	Forestry - Crafton
2133	Fire Science - Crafton
2105	Administration of Justice - RCC
1906	Organic Chemistry - RCC

Assessment of Labor Market Needs

The Employment Data and Research Division of California Employment Development Department publishes a document entitled "Projections of Employment 1980-1990" for Riverside-San Bernardino metropolitan statistical area. A 1986 update of this publication lists the "fastest growing occupations" and "occupations with the largest job growth."

Vocational-technical programs at Riverside Community College (RCC) and Mt. San Jacinto College (MSJC) provide preparation for many of these occupations.

Labor Market Needs Assessment

During 1986, the Riverside County Department of Public Social Services conducted a comprehensive survey of employers to determine employment needs. Results were tabulated by geographic regions--the "western" region overlays the Riverside Community College District and the "central" region covers the Mt. San Jacinto Community College District.

The results of this survey indicate an expectation of expansion in the number of entry-level employees among Riverside County employers. Overall, Riverside county employers expect a 19% growth in entry-level hires.

In Riverside County, demand industries have been identified as manufacturing, sales, health, and construction.

Western Region (RCC District)

An increase in the workforce of 22% is expected. The demand industries have been identified as manufacturing, construction, and sales.

Manufacturing

It is projected that in 1986-87, 7,600 new positions and approximately 3,170 replacement positions will be available within the manufacturing industry. Labor market information also indicates that in 1987-88 manufacturing industry new-hire positions will skyrocket to nearly 12,000 positions.

Positions identified within the manufacturing industry by those employers surveyed are as follows:

a. Delivery and route staff
b. Press and plate printers*
c. Laundry and dry-cleaning operators
d. Welders and flame-cutters*
e. Electrical/electronic technicians and assemblers*
f. Filers, polishers, sanders, buffers, and solderers
g. Automobile accessory installer*
h. Cabinet makers
i. Machinists and machinist apprentices
j. Molders
k. Plumbers and pipe fitters
l. Packers and wrappers, not meat/produce
m. Sewers and stitchers
n. Machine operators*

*Instructional programs at RCC

Construction

It is projected that in 1986-87, 3,800 new positions and approximately 3,100 replacement positions will be available within the construction industry. It is expected that the number of new hires within the construction industry will grow to approximately 5,200 individuals during the 1987-88 period.

Positions identified within the construction industry by those employers surveyed are as follows:

a. Construction laborers
b. Counter clerks
c. Electricians and electrician apprentices
d. Sales representatives, wholesale
e. Stock clerks, storekeepers
f. Construction foremen/women
g. Painter apprentices
h. Roofers and slaters
i. Welders and flame-cutters
j. Machine operators
k. Office managers
l. Carpenters and carpenter apprentices
m. Air conditioning and heating mechanics
n. Plumbers and pipe fitters

Employers indicated that most entry-level construction positions do not require a high school diploma. Employers did indicate that technical training (OJT or vocational school) related to the position was extremely important. (It is interpreted that even though a high school diploma is not required, candidates for employment must possess basic competencies in math and reading.)

Sales

It is projected that in 1986-87, 2,700 new positions and approximately 3,000 replacement positions will be available within the sales industry.

Positions identified within the sales industry are as follows:

a. Sales clerk
b. Cashiers
c. Sales representative for wholesale trade, retail trade, or services.
d. Finance, insurance, and real estate sales
e. Delivery and route staff

Employers indicated that most entry-level sales positions required the completion of a high school education. Very few employers indicated that technical training was required prior to hiring.

Overall, it is projected that in 1986-87, 18,700 new positions will be available in the western region of Riverside County. Replacement positions will also be available in the western region during the 1986-87 period.

CENTRAL REGION (MSJC DISTRICT)

Central Region employers expect an increase of about 24% in entry-level positions--a heavy demand for service and health-related employees.

Service

It is projected that in 1986-87, 2,100 new positions and approximately 3,500 replacement positions will be available within the service industry in the central region. Labor market information also indicates that in 1987-88 service industry new-hire positions will increase to approximately 2,500 positions.

Positions identified within the service industry by those employers surveyed are as follows:

a. Automobile mechanics*
b. Truck drivers, bus drivers
c. Bank tellers
d. Real estate appraisers*
e. Shipping and receiving clerks
f. Air conditioning and heating mechanics
g. Farm machinery and equipment repairs
h. Gardeners and groundskeepers
i. Bartenders, waiters, and waitresses
j. Hairdressers and cosmetologists
k. Food service and cooks*
l. Heavy equipment mechanics
m. Security guards/watch personnel
n. Housekeepers
o. Child care workers and providers*

*Programs at MSJC

Health

It is projected that in 1986-87, 2,700 new positions and approximately 2,500 replacement positions will be available within the health industry. It is expected that the number of total positions within the health industry will grow by approximately 2,100 during the 1987-88 period.

Positions identified within the health industry by those employers surveyed are as follows:

a. Health practitioner
b. Health records technician*
c. Dental assistants
d. Hygienists
e. Health/medical assistants*
f. Nurses aides, orderlies, attendants
g. Practical nurses/LVN*
h. Therapists
i. Child care*
j. Hospital housekeepers

*Programs at MSJC

Employers indicated that most health industry entry-level positions require the completion of a high school diploma and technical training related to the position.

Predictions from all sources indicate marked increase in employment opportunities for western Riverside County. Training programs for many of the demand occupations are already in place at RCC and MSJC. Both institutions will monitor economic activity and expect demand for new educational programs to meet emerging needs.

Regional Labor Market

According to SCAG (Southern California Association of Governments), Riverside County will have the fastest rate of growth in jobs of any Southern California county. (See Appendix A-8). SCAG predicted a doubling of employment in Riverside County between 1980 and 2000. Between 1985 and 2010, the number of jobs will increase by an average annual rate of 5.8%. This figure was revised downward from the 6.7% prediction released three years ago. Currently, the county has approximately 218,900 jobs; this is projected to increase to 491,800 by 2000 and 587,700 by 2010.

In a Riverside Press-Enterprise special edition of March, 1987, reporters interviewed most major local employers concerning present and future job skills needed for positions that are difficult to fill. The following illustrates skill requirements and the fastest growing occupations.

SKILL NEEDED	RCC PROGRAMS
1. Tool and Die Makers	1. Manufacturing Technology (Including Machine Tool Cert.)
2. Hammer and Grinder Operators	2. Manufacturing Technology
3. Engineers (Electrical & Manufacturing)	3. Provides lower division transfer requirements to Cal Poly, Pomona which has both engineering majors, electrical and manufacturing.
4. Technicians (high tech and aerospace industries)	4. same as #3
5. Construction workers (plumbers, sheet-metal workers, electricians, concrete masons)	5. Construction Technology which is primarily preparation to be a structural inspector. We offer nothing in the construction skills areas.
6. Elementary/Secondary Teachers (special ed and bilingual)	6. Provides lower division transfer requirements
7. Nursing	7. Offered
8. Law Enforcement	8. Offered
9. Computer repair	9. Electronics program has shifted its emphasis in this direction.

FASTEST GROWING OCCUPATIONS*
RIVERSIDE - SAN BERNARDINO MSA
1980-1990

Occupation	Change in Total Employment	Percent of Total Job Growth	Percent Change
Structural Steel Workers	460	0.3	148.4
Carpenters	5640	3.4	134.3
Bus Drivers, School	1010	0.6	129.5
Guards and Doorkeepers	2330	1.4	107.9
Press Tenders, Rubber Goods	110	0.1	100.0
Tire Changers	400	0.2	93.0
Bookbinding Occupations	280	0.2	90.3
Cement Masons	740	0.4	90.2
Housekeepers, Hotel & Motel	420	0.3	89.4
Refrigeration Mechanics, A/C Mechanics	540	0.3	88.5
Sawyers	220	0.1	88.0
Merchandise Exchange Clerks	250	0.1	80.6
Dentists	310	0.2	77.5
Tapers	440	0.3	75.9
Travel Agents	280	0.2	75.7
Fast Food Workers	4710	2.8	73.8
Cost Estimators, Engineering	360	0.2	73.5
Dry Wall Applicators	480	0.3	71.6
Press and Plate Printers	300	0.2	69.8
Plumbers and Pipefitters	920	0.5	69.7
Physical Therapists	170	0.1	68.0
Drafters	640	0.4	66.0
Painters	770	0.5	63.6
File Clerks	480	0.3	62.3
Host/Hostess, Rest., Lounge, Coffee Shop	410	0.2	60.3
Truck Driver Helpers	270	0.2	60.0
Dental Assistants	510	0.3	60.0
Accountants and Auditors	1820	0.1	59.7
Painters, Production	220	0.1	59.5
Computer Operators	330	0.2	58.9
Diesel Mechanics	580	0.3	58.6
Dinning Room Attns., Bar Helpers, Etc.	1670	1.0	57.6
Assemblers - B	460	0.3	56.8
Systems Analysts EDP	340	0.2	56.7
Punch Press Operators Metal	150	0.1	55.6
Sewing Mach. Operator, Reg Equip.., Nongar	170	0.1	54.8
Bookkeeping/Billing Machine Operator	290	0.2	54.7
New Accounts Tellers	200	0.1	54.1
Truck Driving Occupations	3620	2.2	53.9
Shipping Packers	420	0.3	53.8
Correction Officers &/or Jailers	280	0.2	53.8
Radio & TV Servicers & Repairers	150	0.1	53.6
Receptionists	1260	0.8	52.9
X-ray Technicians	270	0.2	52.9
Managers, Restaurant, Coffee Shop	1050	0.6	52.8
Underwriters	130	0.1	52.0

*Excludes "ALL OTHER" categories and occupations with employment of less than 250 in 1980.

OCCUPATIONS WITH THE LARGEST JOB GROWTH*
RIVERSIDE - SAN BERNARDINO MSA
1980-1990

Occupation	Change in Total Employment	Percent of Total Job Growth	Percent Change
Carpenters	5640	3.4	134.3
Cleaning Service Workers	5400	3.2	45.4
Cashiers	5080	3.0	45.4
Fast Food Workers	4710	2.8	73.8
Waiters & Waitresses	4630	2.5	47.5
Secretaries	4240	2.5	39.4
General Clerks, Office	4240	2.5	46.0
Truck Drivers	3620	2.2	55.4
Teachers, Elementary	3090	1.8	36.7
Sales Reps, Tech.	2820	1.7	47.4
Nurses Aides, Orderlies	2820	1.7	45.9
Registered Nurses	2770	1.7	49.8
Cooks, Exec. Private	2710	1.6	38.2
Guards & Doorkeepers	2330	1.4	107.9
Bookkeepers	2070	1.2	50.5
Kitchen Helpers	2050	1.2	43.4
Automotive Mechanics	2030	1.2	49.4
Accountants, & Auditors	1820	1.1	59.7
Helpers, Trades	1740	1.0	50.6
Dining Rm. Attnd., Bar Helpers Etc	1670	1.0	57.6
Managers, Store	1640	1.0	37.8
Stock Clerks, Stockrm, Warehouse	1630	1.0	40.4
Personal Service Workers	1590	0.9	27.7
Delivery & Route Workers	1570	0.9	44.2
Typists	1430	0.9	26.4
Blue Collar Worker Supervisors	1270	0.8	24.5
Receptionists	1260	0.8	52.9
Stock Clerks, Sales floor	1150	0.7	47.5
Licensed Vocational Nurses	1070	0.6	36.4
Managers, Rest, Coffee Shops, Etc.	1050	0.6	52.8
Accounting Clerks	1040	0.6	33.3
Clerical Supervisors	1010	0.6	36.5
Bus Drivers, School	1010	0.6	129.5
Gardeners & Groundskeepers	1010	0.6	38.5
Electricians	990	0.6	41.9
Tellers	970	0.6	43.5
Production Line Assemblers	970	0.6	42.4
Bartenders	970	0.6	44.3
Physicians &/or Surgeons	950	0.5	51.1
Plumbers & Pipefitters	920	0.5	69.7

*Excludes "ALL OTHER" categories.

GROWING OCCUPATIONS AND
EXISTING VOCATIONAL - TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

Occupation	Change in Total Employment	Programs RCC	Programs MSJC
Cashiers	5080	X	X
Secretaries	4240	X	X
General Clerks, Office	4240	X	X
Nurses Aides	2820		X
Registered Nurses	2770	X	X
Bookkeepers	2070	X	X
Automotive Mechanics	2030	X	X
Accountants	1820	X	X
Managers, Store	1640	X	X
Typists	1430	X	X
Blue Collar Worker Supv	1270	X	X
Receptionists	1260	X	X
Licensed Vocational Nurses	1070	X	X
Managers, Food Service	1050		X
Accounting Clerks	1040	X	X
Clerical Supervisors	1010	X	X
Bookbinding Occupations	280	X	
Refrigeration Mechanics	540	X	
Press & Plate Printers	300	X	
Drafters	640	X	X
File Clerks	480	X	X
Computer Operators	330	X	X
Diesel Mechanics	580	X	
Correction Officers/Jailers	280	X	X
Radio & TV Servicers	150	X	X

Analysis

The labor market for both Districts will be very diverse: in addition to existing industry, there will be substantial diversity in new industry moving to the region. Residents will continue to commute to jobs in Los Angeles, San Bernardino, and San Diego Counties; however, the large labor force and cheap land is drawing industry to the area. The ratio of local employment to commuter employment will shift rapidly.

It would clearly be short-sighted to plan as though residents of a particular area would require specialized training just for local area industry. Regional plans for community college education to meet specialized job training must be devised as industrial needs require. Specialized training is not contemplated in the first phases of the centers; however, the machinery is in place to make such plans for future needs.

Corporate Education

Nationwide, education within corporations has increased to such an extent that today they are training about the same number of individuals as colleges and universities. Many operate degree programs in cooperation with collegiate institutions, but a small and increasing number run their own educational programs, are regionally accredited and award their own degrees. Corporate education, being more concerned with performance and productivity, is likely to have narrower, more specific goals than colleges and universities. Nevertheless, some are very efficient and quick to make use of new teaching techniques based upon solid learning theory. They are worth watching, and the College might well adopt some of their more productive methods.

Historically, Riverside Community College has run cooperative programs with business, industry, government and the military. Recently, the College has become involved with contract education. The District must continue to seek out local businesses and industries and respond to the educational needs of these entities.

IMPLICATIONS FOR SUPPORT SERVICES

Both Districts plan to provide a full range of support services to students at the centers. That, as a matter of fact, is one of the most persuasive reasons for building permanent centers in preference to the use of high school, store-front, or other space. An educational center can and should provide access not only for students presently denied education because of excessive travel times, but also to provide the full benefit of support services. Libraries intended to serve the college student are at the heart of good education.

The educational centers will have, even in the first phase, basic reference libraries and also, by arrangement, the full resources of the campus libraries. Teachers can plan their classroom presentation in the expectation that their students will be able to utilize libraries for research and supplemental information. This is not true when classes are offered at high schools or store-front operations.

Matriculation and counseling are known to be necessary for effective placement for learning and career selection. These services are sadly lacking in the absence permanent facilities with appropriately designed facilities for information, counseling and testing arrangements. It is the intent of the Districts to extend the same system of matriculation and counseling to students who use the centers as is given to students at the main campuses. Full-time, regular counselors will be working with the students.

The admissions and records process can be either a discouragement or an encouragement to the student seeking to enter an educational program. The proposed centers will utilize the same catalog of programs and courses and the same full schedule of the main campus, including the center's schedule. The registration process will be computer based on-line with all college services. It is expected that some students will, for personal convenience, attend more than one campus or center. Since there is a free-flow of students, this will be a matter of personal selection, requiring no approval.

It is clear from demographic data presented in this study that the areas to be served by the enters have a substantial portion of potential students of ethnic background, with Hispanic being the largest number. The information on housing costs, family income, and GAIN data provide evidence of a substantial number of economically disadvantaged. Special programs are necessary, encouraging these potential students to enter college and providing support services, including counseling, tutoring, financial aid and employment opportunities, all leading to successful academic achievement and preparation for further education and/or employment.

The centers will have facilities and programs that succeed in recruiting students, and will provide programs near enough to their homes that they can afford to commute to the centers. As things are now, many students who must work do not have the money required to commute substantial distances, and also do not have time required for college, work and travel.

Students having mobility impairment and other handicaps will be given full consideration in the planning of the centers. All parking, walks and buildings will be accessible to disabled students. Doors with high-use, such as those in admissions, counseling and library will be automatic. Counseling and admission procedures will take into account the special services that such students require.

In short, students in the areas to be served, who need special attention will have that special attention in the centers. This is in sharp contrast to the present situation in which students in those areas lack most of the support services.

RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT

Educational Program -- District Background

As detailed in earlier planning, the Riverside Community College District will be a single college, multi-center community college district. Accordingly, the overall educational master plan for the district has been designed to complement this multi-center structure.

A major factor which was considered in developing the master plan was the duplication or non-duplication of programs and services at the various sites.

Another factor considered was the relative costs for various programs as well as a program's need for specialized accommodations such as laboratory, clinical and technical equipment facilities.

Finally, the unique characteristics of the communities served by a particular campus were also considered.

In reviewing these factors, it became apparent that each site would have a number of common programs and services and in turn, each site would have some unique or specialized programs and services.

All centers will have a general education component, that is, courses such as English, history, mathematics, science, psychology, social science, etc. Also, services such as admissions, registration, counseling, financial aid advisement, child care, bookstore, food services, etc., must be provided.

Programs which will be unique to a particular site would include nursing, cosmetology, automotive technology, graphics, welding, machine and tool design, dental technology and similar vocational and technical courses.

It is anticipated that the campus in Riverside will continue in much the same manner as it is currently structured with a comprehensive offering of programs and services.

In turn, it is anticipated that the Norco campus and the Moreno Valley campus will offer programs specific to their communities such as urban horticulture, health and fitness, child development, and cultural/community activity programs. It is planned that, in all cases, the college campus will become the cultural and activity center for the surrounding community.

The library services for the campuses will be an integrated system to avoid duplication. Also, an interlibrary connection between the university, the community college, the city and the county library systems would seem appropriate.

It would also be logical to develop recreational facilities at each of the sites, in cooperation with the surrounding city recreation departments and developers. Again, this would create a joint use concept and avoid costly duplication.

Following the above general guidelines, in 1985, the District created a "site committee" for each campus. The primary purposes of these committees were to analyze the programs and services proposed for each site and determine if indeed they met the needs of the community to be served.

During the 1983 through 1987 time period, two assessments of need surveys were completed for the Moreno Valley and Corona/Norco areas. Over one thousand respondents to each survey listed the programs and services they wished the college would provide in their community. (See Appendix P)

A brief summary of the survey results would indicate that residents in Moreno Valley are interested in programs in business, management and supervision, computer science, real estate, transfer education and general education; whereas residents of the Corona/Norco area have interests in the areas of business management, accounting, agri-business, electronics, computer science, transfer education and general education.

Transfer and general education courses were very important to all groups surveyed. Using these general guidelines, specific educational programs for each site have been developed. These programs are listed in the sections that follow.

DISTRICT MASTER PLAN
Riverside Community College District

The Educational Master Plan

Program	R	MV	N
Accounting	X	X	X
Admin. of Justice	X	X	X
Agri-Business	X		X
Air Condt. & Refrig.	X		
Anatomy & Physiology	X		
Anthropology	X	X	X
Art	X	X	X
Astronomy	X		
Auto Body Tech.	X		
Auto Tech.	X		X
Banking & Finance	X		X
Biology	X	X	X
Botany	X	X	X
Business Admin.	X	X	X
Chemistry	X	X	X
Computer Info. Systems	X	X	X
Construction Tech.	X		
Cosmetology	X		
Dental Tech.	X		
Early Childhood Std.	X	X	X
Economics	X	X	X
Electronics	X	X	X
Engineering	X		
English	X	X	X
Fire Science	X		
French	X		
Geography	X	X	X
Geology	X	X	
German	X	X	X
Graphic Tech.	X		
Guidance	X		
Health Science	X	X	X
History	X	X	X
Home Economics	X	X	X

DISTRICT MASTER PLAN
Riverside Community College District

The Educational Master Plan

Program	R	MV	N
Horticulture		X	X
Humanities	X	X	X
Journalism	X		
Learning Skills	X	X	X
Machine Shop Tech.	X		
Management	X	X	X
Manual Communications	X	X	X
Marketing	X	X	X
Mathematics	X	X	X
Medical Assisting	X	X	
Microbiology	X		
Military Science	X		
Music	X	X	X
Nursing	X	X	
Office Admin.	X	X	X
Philosophy	X		X
Photography	X		
Physical Education	X		X
Physical Science	X	X	X
Physics	X		X
Political Science	X	X	X
Psychology	X	X	X
Real Estate	X	X	X
Sociology	X	X	X
Spanish	X	X	X
Speech	X	X	X
Supervision	X	X	X
Surveying Tech.	X		
Theatre Arts	X	X	
Welding	X		
Work Experience	X	X	X

R	Riverside Campus
MV	Moreno Valley Campus
N	Norco Campus

An analysis of the community Needs Assessment and the results of the job analysis by the GAIN program indicates a very high correlation between program offerings and job needs in the Riverside County area.

The one factor the GAIN study does not discuss which is prevalent in the Needs Assessment is the "Upward Mobility Factor" of the population. Residents are enrolling or interested in enrolling in the college to improve their status in society. Education is the key to advancement; thus, programs such as management and supervision are of high interest. This factor would also explain the high interest in transfer and general education courses.

MT. SAN JACINTO COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Programs Preference Research

Proposed programs are designed to meet the highest needs identified for the communities in the corridor: general transfer, general education, and business-related career programs. No new or unique programs are proposed.

Assessments of program needs for the western area have been conducted. That survey included a telephone survey of the general population and personal surveys of business and agency leaders ("Influential Citizens"). The program preference results with regard to the populations of the western area follows in (Illustration #34, #35 and #36).

Follow-up surveys were mailed out in 1983-84 and 1984-85 on the business/office occupations/real estate program group, while in summer 1985, follow-up surveys on health occupations and electronics were conducted. These surveys have reinforced the overall rankings shown in the general needs assessment of 1982-83. Enrollments, too, have validated the research results.

General Education and Transfer Program: At present, the greatest local need for the west area is for a comprehensive general education program in preparation for four-year college or university transfer, and for general education for the associate degree. This priority cost effectiveness can be met since the District has invested considerable effort over the past five years to make associate degree requirements overlap substantially with CSU transfer requirements. Hence, lower division courses in the following areas will be offered in order to provide a broad general education transfer preparation pattern: math, physical and life science, English, humanities, social and behavioral science, foreign language, fine arts, and physical education.

MT. SAN JACINTO COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT

Survey of Parents of High School Students

Survey Listings	Date Completed
General Telephone Survey	Spring, 1983
Influential Citizens Survey	Spring, 1983
Newspaper Survey (follow-up)	Fall, 1983
Labor Demand Survey	Spring/Summer, 1984
Board of Realty Survey	Fall, 1983
High School Counselors Survey	Spring, 1985
Health Careers: Employers' Forecast	Summer/Fall, 1985

Planned: Summer/Fall, 1986: Higher Education Needs
General Telephone Survey
Influential Citizens Survey
High School Junior/Senior Survey

Parents of High School Survey (currently planned in conjunction with California State University San Bernardino and local high school districts)

Illustration #34

MT. SAN JACINTO COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Program Preference Among Residents of West Area*

Transfer Education Desired by 20.4%	
Business	15.8%
Fine Arts	5.3%
Humanities	15.8%
Physical Science	0%
Life Science	10.5%
Social Science	10.5%
Technical	10.5%

Career Education Desired by 33%	
Office Occupations	23%
Business & Accounting	20%
Electronics/Drafting	6.7%
Consumer Homemaking	3.3%
Computers	3.3%
Welding/Machine Shop	6.7%
Transportation	6.7%
Agriculture	3.3%
Sp/Management	3.3%
Health	13.3%

*Drawn from Mt. San Jacinto Community College District Needs Assessment, April 1984.

Illustration #35

MT. SAN JACINTO COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Program & Service Priorities, Western Area

	Programs: Importance to the Community, over 5 years*	% Response Marked "High Need"
1.	Business	77%
2.	Office Occupations & Business	70%
3.	Art, Dance, Music, Theatre	9%
4.	Counseling and Guidance	50%
5.	Health-Related Occupations	60%
6.	Personal Development & consumer Education	28%
7.	Industrial Technology	53%
8.	Fitness, Recreation & Aquatics	13%
9.	Agriculture	41%
10.	Consumer-Homemaking Educations	23%
11.	Physical Science	23%
12.	Electronic	66%
13.	Computer Science	80%
14.	Life Science	32%
15.	Welding/Machine Shop	30%
16.	Physical Education	10%
17.	Transportation (Auto Body)	23%
18.	Transportation (Auto Mechanics)	27%
19.	Social Science	23%
20.	Environmental Control	43%
21.	Humanities	33%
22.	Supervision/Management	65%
23.	Administration of Justice/Police Science	46%
24.	Athletics	12%

*Drawn from Influential Citizens Survey (Published Spring, 1983)

Illustration #36

CAREER AND VOCATIONAL PROGRAMS

In the career education area, research and enrollments indicate strong, continuing demand for office occupations (inc[illegible] secretarial studies, word processing, accounting, and applied computer science). Entrepreneurial studies (including business administration, supervision/management, and real estate) are also indicated. Although health occupations and transportation appear to have strong interest, they also require relatively specialized facility needs which will require more complete analysis. One technical program, electronics (including CAD), does appear to warrant inclusion in the list of proposed programs, given interest levels and the rapid growth of related jobs predicted for the west area from 1985-90. Throughout planning efforts to date, "unique-use" facilities have been held to a minimum.

PART VII

ALTERNATIVES WITH COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS

Given rapid expansion of the population to be served in the two community college Districts, what are the alternatives to building new facilities, and what are the cost-benefits of each alternative? The examination of alternatives within a single District sets boundaries on the selection of alternatives. The expansion of planning to two college districts and consideration of regional implications obviously expands the possible alternatives and enhances the expectation of better use of both, District and State resources.

The two Districts, following state guidelines and seeking creative alternates, first identified existing approved programs for both Districts. Programs offered by both Districts were considered and justified, or labeled for consideration of sharing between the Districts. Specialized programs were compared and consideration given to sharing. Unmet needs identified by either District (based on labor market research) were placed in consideration to determine the most cost-effective solution.

The Districts, in making the facility needs study, have recognized the necessity for joint planning in order to fully utilize existing educational programs and facilities, particularly specialized facilities. The staff of the Community Colleges Chancellor have emphasized the importance of joint and regional planning and that has been heeded by the Districts.

INTER-DISTRICT REGIONAL PLANNING

The following planning issues have been identified as of mutual concern between Riverside Community College District and Mt. San Jacinto Community College District, in light of the rapidly growing population and the need for facilities to meet that growth.

Riverside County has been documented as one of the areas of California which is experiencing exceptionally rapid growth in population. Responsible studies by private organizations, Riverside County, and Southern California Association of Governments, show a growth projected not only in presently developed areas but also in many new areas where entire cities are coming into being.

Responsible community college administration requires that foresight and planning be exercised to meet the needs generated by this rapid and extensive growth. Part of this process involves consultation with other educational institutions, particularly other community colleges. The process also requires continuous consultation with the State agencies.

As the population explosion has become apparent and future growth validated by demographic studies, Mt. San Jacinto College District and Riverside Community College District have initiated planning processes intended to quantify facility needs, shape potential solutions and prepare proposals for solutions.

Since the two Districts have common boundaries and both serve the west part of Riverside County, consultation has been carried out between the Districts to identify issues in planning. The consultation has been aimed at avoiding unnecessary duplication of curricula or excessive capacity to serve projected needs. These two aims must be met as well as providing facilities within reasonable travel times to serve the projected population.

Student Free-flow Agreement

The Districts have a student free-flow agreement in force. The fact that students can attend the facility of their choice makes both curricular and facility planning more economically efficient. The primary problem becomes one of effectively planning to meet the educational needs of a rapidly growing population in facilities that serve the population distribution.

Possible Curricular Conflicts

The two colleges have met regularly in the past to consider implications of changes in program offerings. The colleges have participated in the area of vocational deans' meetings to coordinate with other colleges as well as with the Regional Occupational Center programs.

Both colleges offer primary general education transfer programs. New facilities being considered would basically be extensions of general education offerings as well as some high demand occupational programs such as business.

Because regional planning has been practiced, the districts have avoided duplication of high cost specialized programs.

For example:

> MSJC offers Administration of Justice courses to meet exclusively local demands.
>
> RCC offers the Peace Officers Standards and Training Academy program.
>
> While both colleges offer the Associate Degree in Nursing, only MSJC currently conducts a Licensed Vocational Nursing program.

Welding is offered by RCC at its main campus, but is not planned for MSJC or either of the proposed centers.

Similar concerns have been discussed with regard to automotive and construction arts programs. It is in the interest of the Districts to avoid high cost programs which, incidentally, often have low enrollment unless offered on a regional basis.

Projected Population Distrubution

Both Districts have made studies of their present and projected population and have made planning proposals intended to serve the projections.

The Department of Finance has completed special enrollment projections for the Moreno Valley, Norco Area, and the West Center. These special studies have been used as a basis for decisions on projected centers.

Based on Southern Association of Governments, Riverside County and district sources, the studies indicate extensive and rapid growth for both Districts. In light of the existence of a student free-flow agreement, the planning task for facilities appears to be to utilize existing facilities as effectively as possible and to provide facilities in a timely manner to meet the population increases.

Studies of population and projected distribution indicate that the Districts have areas of growth which are sufficiently discreet to require planning of facilities that will be required by the population distribution.

Potential conflicting service areas

Both Districts are large. In addition to distances, travel times are extended by the urbanization of the west area of the county. As the population increases, travel times will be even slower.

Proposed: Moreno Valley Center, Riverside Community College District
Existing: Mt. San Jacinto Campus
Travel distance from the proposed Moreno Valley facility to the existing Mt. San Jacinto campus is 37 to 42 minutes, at legal and safe speeds. The facilities will serve distinct populations separated by the geographical feature called "The Badlands." This feature provides something of an island, with urban development possible on the east and west sides.

Moreno Valley has developed rapidly in the past 4 to 5 years, with a 1987 population of 79,000. Such rapid growth will continue. Mt. San Jacinto's present campus, serving Hemet/San Jacinto, Banning, Beaumont, and areas south and southeast, has a projected growth that will be well served by the existing facility.

Proposed: Norco Center, Riverside Community College District
Proposed: West Center, Mt. San Jacinto Community College District
The proposed Norco Center will serve the west part of the Riverside District. This includes the Highway 91 east-west corridor and the I-15 corridor north-south from Corona to Norco. The area served by Norco Center is north of the proposed MSJC West Center. The West Center will serve the I-215, I-15 corridors north-south. The projected population for both of the areas is adequate to support new facilities. Travel times make such facilities necessary.

The Perris area has historically participated in the enrollment of both colleges. It is anticipated that the situation will continue. This presents no planning problem as seen by the Districts, and, in fact, is regarded as appropriate by both Districts.

Proposed: West Center, Mt. San Jacinto College District

Proposed: Moreno Valley, Riverside Community College District

Both March Air Force Base and the Lake Perris State Recreation area are situated between the two Districts. Together, these two government-administered holdings form a large area that will always have a very sparse population as compared with urban densities. These areas and the hills around the lake tend to provide a buffer between the population of the two districts, as well as a barrier to direct travel.

Department of Finance population projections indicate more than enough population to warrant two facilities. Current travel time between the two sites is 30 to 40 minutes at a safe and reasonable speed. While more access roads will ultimately reach the proposed Moreno Valley site, population density in the area will make travel time slower than it now is.

RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT

The cost/benefit analysis of alternatives to establishing new centers in Moreno Valley and Norco leads to the following considerations:

Alternative 1: Increased Utilization or Expansion of the Riverside Campus

Expansion of the Riverside Campus is not a viable cost/benefit alternative for the following reasons:

1. The college is currently land-locked. Any further expansion of the site would require the acquisition of additional property. The only property available adjacent to the campus is Central Junior High School or various residential areas surrounding the area. In order to acquire the junior high school, Riverside Community College would have to purchase a new site for the Unified District. To acquire residential property would not be cost- effective and would also destroy an historically significant area of Riverside.

2. Parking continues to be a critical factor. The current enrollment of 14-15,000 students severely impacts all available parking on campus as well as in the surrounding public streets. Parking, therefore, prevents increased utilization of the existing campus.

3. Travel time to the Riverside Campus is rapidly increasing, due to the population growth of the District. Commuting times of 45 minutes to one hour will not be unusual at peak times in the near future from many portions of the district.

Alternative 2: Expansion of Existing Off-Campus Facilities:

The college currently offers classes at Corona, La Sierra, Moreno Valley high schools and March Air Force Base. The college is close to maximizing these facilities at the present time. Classroom availability is a limitation for future growth. Specialized facilities such as science laboratories and vocational facilities are not available at these sites. Furthermore, these facilities are available only after 4:00 p.m. Daytime classes would not be possible.

During 1985-86, the Office of Research and Planning completed a comprehensive survey to identify possible classrooms within the college District. The high schools were the only facilities in which it would be possible to hold classes during the times required by college classes. No additional sites were found that could provide adequate space for a comprehensive program.

Locations such as churches, hospitals, savings-and-loans, and major offices, such as IBM, offer options of one or two rooms for classes. Facilities such as these are not feasible for a comprehensive long-term college instructional program. They are inefficient to staff, have no library services, and are impossible to supervise. None of these facilities could guarantee that the spaces will not be required for their own purposes. Most commercial facilities lack the parking space required since their "density" per employee is much less than the parking spaces required for typical college classroom employment.

Alternative 3: Obtain Additional Location for Off-Campus Offerings:

During 1985-86, the office of Research and Planning did a comprehensive study of all available classroom sites within the District. Other than the high schools previously mentioned, no additional sites were found that could provide adequate space for a comprehensive program.

Alternative 4: Lease space from private developers for a Center.

This option has been explored in both the Moreno Valley and Norco areas. This is not a viable option because no developer among many contacted is interested in committing to a long-term arrangement for space specifically designed for college use. The cost of leasing such facilities is prohibitive in a cost/benefit analysis. For example, the minimum base cost of office-lecture classroom type space is presently (1987) in the $1.10 per square foot. The Districts' two proposed centers total 75,567 sq. ft. (36,000 sq. ft and 39,567 sq. ft). Lease cost would be approximately $1,000,000 per year. The District would be required to add the cost of modification for special labor and unique faculty requirements.

Alternative 5: Lease-back of facilities and District issuance of Certificates of Participation.

The District has investigated the possibility of funding construction of needed facilities for each proposed center through the lease/lease-back procedure and the issuance of certificate of participation.

Lease-Back Plan: Under this plan, the District agrees to lease back from the builder/investor the completed facilities. The lease is generally for a period of 40 to 60 years. During this period of time, the facilities ownership rests with the builder/investor.

The District has been advised by a financial advisor that lease/back procedure is not practicable.

Developers are not familiar with college needs and tend to invest in standardized construction where a minimum annual return of 15% is anticipated. The 15% annual return is adjusted to reflect an annual inflation factor. The cost to the District, under this lease-back plan will be prohibitive.

Issuance of Certificate of Participation: The District has investigated the use of certificates of participation to finance construction of needed facilities. While this procedure has been used by a member of public agencies, the current economic conditions preclude the issuance of certificates. The annual payment by the District is estimated to be $3,500,000, and is not cost-effective.

The issuance of $10,000,000 worth of certificates will require an annual payment of $1,168,000 per year over the 25 year life of the certificate issue. This cost is based upon the current effective interest rate (June 3, 1987) of 7.9% with a range estimate of 5.5% to 9%. Total cost to the District for a $10,000,000 issuance will be over $29,000,000 over a period of 25 years. Assuming a District need of $30,000,000 for Phase I facilities at the two centers, the District would be paying approximately $87,000,000 for the needed facilities, with an annual payment for the principle and interest of nearly $3,500,000 for 25 years. Although certificates may be "callable" after 10 years, there is no foreseen source of funding that would permit the District to exercise this option. The financial data referred to was prepared after consultation with Seidler-Fitzgerald, Public Finance, Los Angeles, California.

Alternative 6: Accommodations of Enrollment by Other Districts.

Consideration has been given to the possibility that the enrollment might be accommodated by other Districts. Since the distribution of the population projected by the Department of Finance and SCAG is at substantial distances from other colleges, commuting time would be prohibitive. The center proposed is necessary to provide access with reasonable commuting time to the population to be served.

Alternative 7: Location of a Single Site Instead of the Proposed Centers

Consideration was given to the possibility of locating a single site that could meet State criteria for access for the population that is not now being served because of excess travel time, and for the future distribution of population projected by the Department of Finance and the Districts.

Any single site chosen would necessarily be south of Riverside because the city is the present major concentration of population and is near the north part of the District and since there are colleges to the north of RCC. Any reasonable location would be at least 15 miles from the existing campus. Examination of the regional map indicates that such distance from the existing campus brings the areas under the flight path of March Air Force Base.

The map of March Air Force Flight Path (see attached map, page 139 E), clearly demonstrates visually facts stated in the Joints Needs Study; that there is a major barrier to development and to travel represented by the mountains and wildlife areas surrounding Lake Perris, by the proposed Moreno International Trade Center Airport and by the existence of the March Air Force Base. Also, the relief map (framed copy in Chancellor's Office) shows with clarity that the area east of Perris is unusable land due to bed-rock and mountainous terrain. The relief map gives clear evidence of the barriers to population development in certain areas, and also indicates the barriers to travel in certain area.

It was concluded that a location in the vicinity of Perris was unacceptable because of the following facts:

1. The area is under the landing path for March Air Force Base. Pilots in training use the base for touch-and-go circles, flying KC130 and KC135 heavy aircraft and a variety of fighter aircraft. In addition to the noise and jet fuel pollution, there are possibilities of aircraft crashes in landing approach areas. Touch-and-go patterns indicate training programs for pilots in training or who are qualifying for new types of aircraft.

2. Any site located in Perris vicinity would require unreasonable travel times for the large population that is projected for the area east and northeast of the City of Moreno Valley, as well as for the population of the Rancho California/Temecula area.

   Travel times from the northeast area would be from 21 to 26 miles and from 36 to 52 minutes. This is similar for the present travel times to the existing RCC campus.

3. Perris is 25 to 30 miles from the Rancho California/Temecula area, which is projected by the DOF as a substantial population center. Travel time would be 30 to 38 minutes, leaving that areas population not adequately served. The Perris site does not meet State criteria regarding access for the population to be served.

4. The population growth for the Moreno Valley and West Corridor region is projected to increase from 164,000 in 1985 to 343,000 by the year 2,000. That is too large a population base to be served at the one site with the obviously unacceptable travel times involved.

5. The Perris area will be well served by both the Moreno Valley Center and by the West Center.
   Travel Times:
   From the North part of Perris to Moreno Valley Center;
   from 6 to 8 miles, and from 15 to 20 minutes.
   From the South part of Perris to West Center;
   from 7.3 to 10 miles, and from 14.5 to 18 minutes.

Such travel times are very favorable when compared with the Rancho California/Temecula area, which is 16.8 miles/20 minutes, or compared with the south boundary of Mt. San Jacinto District, which is 20.8 miles/25 minutes for the Perris vicinity. If students had to travel from the northwest part of Moreno Valley to a center near Perris it would be 24 miles to 28 miles, and 40 - 50 minutes.

Alternative 8: Other Sites Considered - Riverside Community College District

Beginning in September 1982, Riverside Community College District began to search for two additional campus/center sites for future growth and expansion. Two areas of the district were identified. The first in the Corona/Norco area and the second in Moreno Valley.
Three general parameters were established:

1. The site had to be a minimum of 80 acres and preferably more than 100 acres.
2. The price of the land would have to be affordable and if at all possible a donation.
3. The site must provide for reasonable access and commuting times for residents of the service area.

During 1982-83 the county land records were searched to determine all parcels in the two areas which met the above parameters. Also, site committees were established for each general area and asked to assist in the identification of sites and the manner of acquisition of a site in the area which met the criteria. Four sites were identified in the Moreno Valley area and four sites in the Corona/Norco area. See attachment B, Page 139 F, for the location of these sites.

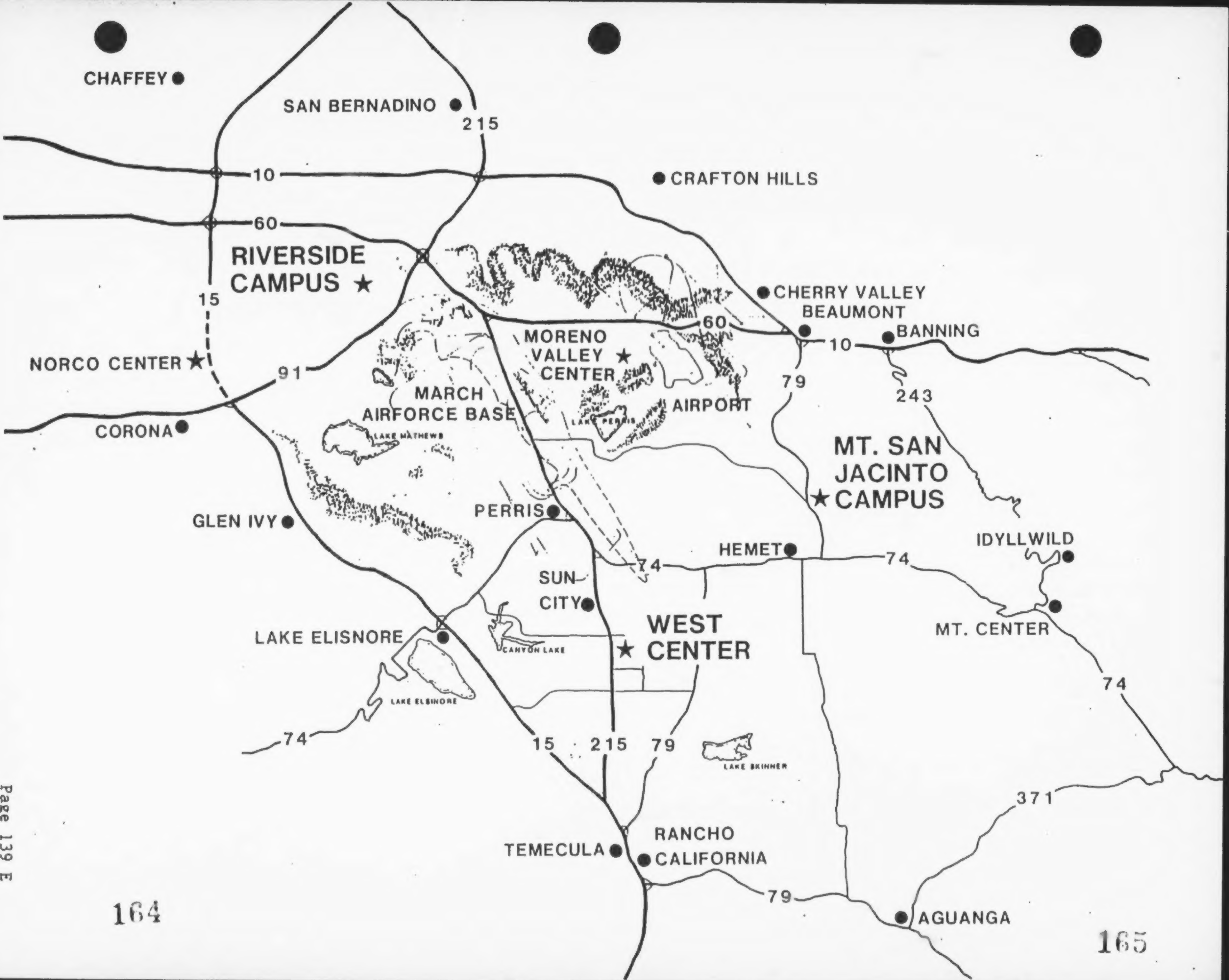
In 1983, staff and committee members began a detailed review of each site to determine which site would best fulfill the previously listed criteria. In Moreno Valley, the two potential sites north of Highway 60 were rejected due to either cost or proximity to the existing campus in Riverside. The third site, which is owned by the University of California was determined to be unavailable because of future University needs.

In Corona/Norco, two sites, Temescal Canyon and the McKinley area were rejected due to either land cost or infrastructure cost. A third site near Prado Dam was rejected because of potential flood control problems and the timelines for acquiring the site from the Federal Government.

During the 1983-84 time period when the evaluation of sites was occurring, two of the previously identified parcels became available via donations to the District. The first site was 141 acres in Norco from the U.S. Federal Government. The second site was 132 acres in the Moreno Valley area, owned by The Robert P. Warmington Company.

Because the two donated sites met the established criteria and had the support from local civic, political and educational leaders, the college staff focused their efforts on these two sites. As a result, the Norco property was formally donated to the college district in June of 1985 and the Moreno Valley property in March of 1986. The appraisal value of these two donations is in excess of twelve million dollars when the land, infrastructures and buildings are evaluated.

Also as a result of these two donations, the district could meet the future needs of district residents for access to a college center and establish the locations at no cost to the residents of the district or the State of California.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RIVERSIDE CAMPUS
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NORCO CENTER
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CORONA
CHERRY VALLEY
BEAUMONT
BANNING
60
10
MORENO VALLEY CENTER
79
243
MARCH AIRFORCE BASE
LAKE PERRIS
AIRPORT
LAKE MATHEWS
MT. SAN JACINTO CAMPUS
GLEN IVY
PERRIS
HEMET
74
74
IDYLLWILD
SUN CITY
MT. CENTER
LAKE ELISNORE
CANYON LAKE
WEST CENTER
74
LAKE ELSINORE
74
15
215
79
LAKE SKINNER
371
RANCHO CALIFORNIA
TEMECULA
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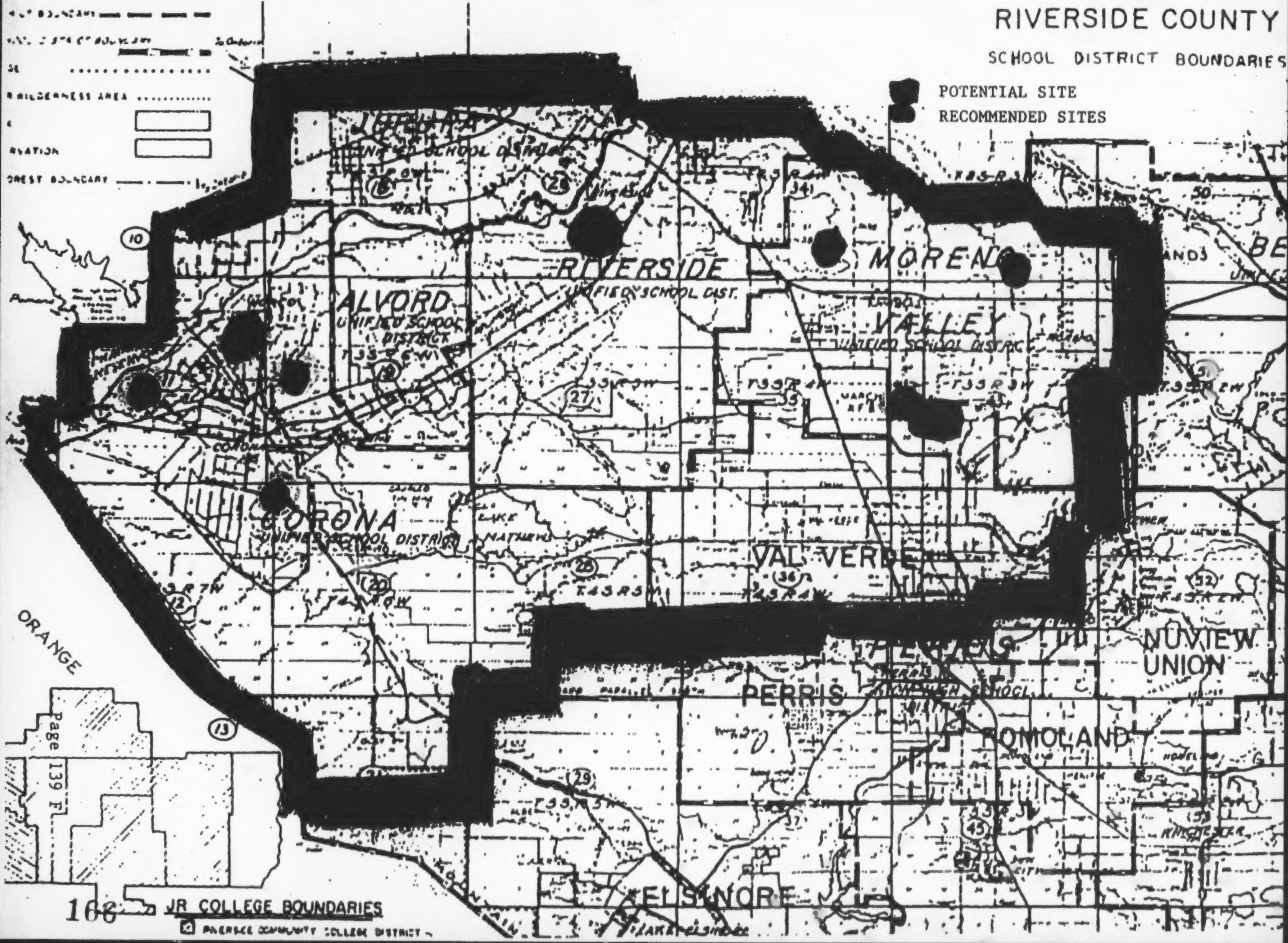
AGUANGA

ATTACHMENT B

RIVERSIDE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS


RIVERSIDE COUNTY
SCHOOL DISTRICT BOUNDARIES
POTENTIAL SITE
RECOMMENDED SITES
JURUPA UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
RIVERSIDE UNIFIED SCHOOL DIST.
ALVORD UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
MORENO VALLEY UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
CORONA UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
LAKE MATHEWS
VAL VERDE
PERRIS
PERRIS HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT
ROMOLAND
NUVIEW UNION
ELSINORE
LAKE ELSINORE
ORANGE
Page 139 F
JR COLLEGE BOUNDARIES
RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT

Impact of Proposed Facilities on Enrollment of Adjacent District

Adjacent institutions have been informed of the proposed center and invited to indicate whether the establishment of the center would have an unfavorable impact upon their enrollment. The institutions have commented favorable on the proposed center and have indicated that they would not have an unfavorable impact on their district enrollment. (See Appendix G)

MT. SAN JACINTO COMMUNITY COLLEGE

The cost/benefit analysis of alternatives to establishing a new center leads to the following considerations:

Alternative 1: Increased utilization or expansion of the existing campus.

Expansion of the existing campus, located in the San Jacinto-Hemet area, is not a viable cost/benefit alternative, because the need for a center in the I-15/I-215 freeway corridor is based primarily upon geographical considerations that make travel times to the existing campus excessive. Excessive travel time is defined as a one-way trip of thirty minutes or more, at safe and lawful speeds.

The present campus is located in the San Jacinto-Hemet area, which is in the east and somewhat northern part of the geographical area of the District. In terms of travel time, the campus location reasonably serves the population in Beaumont, Banning, San Jacinto-Hemet, and contiguous areas.

The areas to the southeast of the campus are relatively sparsely settled and present travel time problems. Growth prospects in the southeast area are not great, because the area is somewhat mountainous and the terrain and road system are not conducive to growth.

The area of the District defined by the I-15/I-215 freeway corridor is experiencing the greatest growth (and has the greatest projected growth) District-wide. The area has a low rate of student participation in college educational programs as compared with the northeast areas of the District. As is seen in an analysis of Fall, 1985, enrollment by residence, participation rates vary widely in the District. However, the communities in RSA's 47 and 49 share strikingly low participation rates, and they also share excessive travel times. (Illustrations #6 and #7). Because participation bears a strong relationship to travel time, the present campus cannot adequately serve the needs of the west area.

Alternative 2: Expansion of existing instructional centers.

The District has no off-campus "centers" now in operation. None of the present off-campus offerings is in facilities under the control of the District, and none of the present facilities offers any prospect for expansion to meet present, much less future, needs.

Expansion of existing programs in the area is not feasible because facilities are not available, and because the scope of the projected population to be served requires a comprehensive college offering for general education purposes within reasonable travel time.

There are three primary population centers within the I-15/I-215 corridor: Elsinore, Perris and Temecula. These population centers, approximately 20 miles apart, form a rough triangle.

Courses offered at any one of these population centers would draw inadequate numbers of students to support economically-feasible, comprehensive programs. Bringing the students to a more centrally located center and combining the enrollments would allow presentation of a good college program, with the necessary range of offerings, supported by library resources, counseling and supervision. The cost-benefits are much superior to those involved in piecemeal programs with low class enrollments, inadequate library resources, and lack of support services, such as counseling.

The college offers evening courses at four locations in the I-15/I-215 corridor area. The first classes began in 1981 with three sections and received an excellent reception, considering the limited offerings. By the Fall of 1985, the program included 20 courses, and had class enrollments of 460. Primary limitation on expansion of the program is the lack of facilities.

These classes are now housed in Temecula Business Center, Elsinore High School, Temecula Valley High School, and Mission Valley Medical Center.

The Temecula Business Center will be available only as long as the owner is willing to forego leasing the space for business. The facilities are restrictive in the sizes and kinds of programs which can be offered. The owner will not allow indefinite use of the facilities.

Space usable for instruction is virtually non-existent in the area. There is a new high school, just opened, in Temecula, which has been made available for college use. This school is in the extreme southern part of the District and the freeway corridor; therefore, it would not serve the entire west area. Moreover, the high school would not accommodate day classes.

Night classes are now held at Elsinore High School. Classes were first offered there in 1981, with two classes and an enrollment of 40 students. In Fall 1985 there were 8 classes with an enrollment of 150.

The high school facilities are inadequate for presentation of many college programs, and lack collegiate library holdings and services, collegiate laboratories and counseling support. Such facilities present serious supervision problems and are not available for day classes.

Alternative 3: Increased utilization of existing campus and off-campus centers:

Increased utilization of the existing campus could not meet the need. The argument for the proposed center is based upon two major considerations: excessive travel time and projected rapid population growth in the west area.

District enrollments reached a peak of 32,091 WSCH in 1982, then declined, along general lines of State enrollments, to a low of 25,410 WSCH in 1984. Enrollments in the Fall, 1985, have shown a strong increase of 5.8% over Fall of 1984. This indicates that District population increases are being reflected in college enrollments.

However, residents of the west area participate at the lowest rates of any population centers in the district. From the information of Illustration #29, it is clear that these low rates of participation correlate strongly with travel time. Thus, Hemet and San Jacinto residents live within 20 minutes of the campus and participate at 3.0-3.6 rate, while students in Elsinore live 45 minutes away and participate at 1.0 rate. Students in Temecula live 40 minutes away and participate at 1.0 rate. Students in Perris live 33 minutes away and participate at 1.0 rate.

Although the present campus has unused capacity, the travel distances to the west area, I-15/215 freeway corridor, do not allow effective increased utilization of the existing campus. Future growth closer to the existing campus and to the north-east will see the campus capacity more effectively utilized.

Alternative 4: Lease space from private developers.

This alternative is not viable because the geographic center of projected population is not currently built up. That is to say, the location required to serve the area must be placed geographically to provide somewhat equal travel distances within the I-15/I-215 freeway corridor, otherwise the purpose of the center would be defeated. Location of a community college instructional center in any of the areas (Elsinore-Perris-Temecula) would defeat the purpose of providing reasonable travel times to all of the population to be served. There are no existing facilities available for college district use near the geographic center of the area to be served.

Alternative 5: Lease-back of facilities and District issuance of Certificates of Participation.

The District has investigated the possibility of funding construction of needed facilities for each proposed center through the lease/lease-back procedure and the issuance of certificates of participation.

Lease-Back Plan: Under this plan, the District agrees to lease back from the builder/investor the completed facilities. The lease is generally for a period of 40 to 60 years. During this period of time, the facilities ownership rests with the builder/investor. The District has been advised by a financial advisor that lease-back procedure is not practicable.

Developers are not familiar with college needs and tend to invest in standardized construction where a minimum annual return of 15% is anticipated. The 15% annual return is adjusted to reflect an annual inflation factor. The cost to the District, under this lease-back plan, will be prohibitive.

Issuance of Certificate of Participation: The District has investigated the use of certificates of participation to finance construction of needed facilities. While this procedure has been used by a number of public agencies, the current economic conditions preclude the issuance of certificates. The annual payment by the District is estimated to be $584,000 and is not cost effective.

Assuming a District need of $5,000,000 for Phase I facilities for the West Center, the District would be paying approximately $14,600,000 for the needed facilities with an annual payment for the principle and interest of nearly $584,000 for 25 years for a total of $14,600,000. While certificates may be "callable" after 10 years, there is no foreseen source of funding that would permit the District to exercise this option. Reference to technical data was prepared after consultation with Seidler-Fitzgerald, Public Finance, Los Angeles, California.

Alternative 6: Accommodation of enrollment by other districts.

Consideration has been given to the possibility that the enrollment might be accommodated by other districts. Since the distribution of the population projected by Department of Finance and SCAG is at substantial distances from other colleges, commuting time would be prohibitive. The Center proposed is necessary to provide access with reasonable commuting time to the population to be served.

Impact of Proposed Facilities on Enrollment of Adjacent District

Adjacent institutions have been informed of the proposed Center and invited to indicate whether the establishment of the Center would have an unfavorable impact upon their enrollment. The institutions have commented favorable on the proposed Center and have indicated that they would not have an unfavorable impact on their District enrollment.

Alternative 7: Location of a Single Site Instead of the Proposed Centers

Consideration was given to the possibility of locating a single site that could meet State criteria for access for the population that is not now being served because of excess travel time, and for the future distribution of population projected by the Department of Finance and the Districts.

Any single site chosen would necessarily be south of Riverside because the city is the present major concentration of population and is near the north part of the District and since there are colleges to the north of RCC. Any reasonable location would be at least 15 miles from the existing campus. Examination of the regional map indicates that such distance from the existing campus brings the areas under the flight path of March Air Force Base.

The Map of March Air Force Flight Path (see attached map), clearly demonstrates visually facts stated in the Joint Needs Study; that there is a major barrier to development and to travel represented by the mountains and wildlife areas surrounding Lake Perris, by the proposed Moreno International Trade Center Airport and by the existence of the March Air Force Base. Also, the relief map (framed copy in Chancellor's Office) shows with clarity that the area east of Perris is unusable land due to bed-rock and mountainous terrain. The relief map gives clear evidence of the barriers to population development in certain areas, and also indicates the barriers to travel in certain area.

It was concluded that a location in the vicinity of Perris was unacceptable because of the following facts:

1. The area is under the landing path for March Air Force Base. Pilots in training use the base for touch-and-go circles, flying KC130 and KC135 heavy aircraft and a variety of fighter aircraft. In addition to the noise and jet fuel pollution, there are possibilities of aircraft crashes in landing approach areas. Touch-and-go patterns indicate training programs for pilots in training or who are qualifying for new types of aircraft.

2. Any site located in Perris vicinity would require unreasonable travel times for the large population that is projected for the area east and northeast of the City of Moreno Valley, as well as for the population of the Rancho California/Temecula area.

   Travel times from the northeast area would be fom 21 to 26 miles and from 36 to 52 minutes. This is similar for the present travel times to the existing RCC campus.

3. Perris is 25 to 30 miles from the Rancho California/ Temecula area, which is projected by the DOF as a substantial population center. Travel time would be 30 to 38 minutes, leaving that areas population not adequately served. The Perris site does not meet State criteria regarding access for the population to be served.

4. The population growth for the Moreno Valley and West Corridor region is projected to increase from 164,000 in 1985 to 343,000 by the year 2000. That is too large a population base to be served at the one site with the obviously unacceptable travel times involved.

5. The Perris area will be well served by both the Moreno Valley Center and by the West Center.

   Travel Times:

   From the North part of Perris to Moreno Valley Center; from 6 to 8 miles, and from 15 to 20 minues.
   From the South Part of Perris to West Center; from 7.3 to 10 miles, and from 14.5 to 18 minutes.

Such travel times are very favorable when compared with the Rancho California/Temecula area, which is 16.8 miles/20 minutes, or compared with the south boundary of Mt. San Jacinto District, which is 20.8 miles/25 minutes from the Perris vicinity. If students had to travel from the northeast part of Moreno Valley to a center near Perris it would be 24 miles to 28 miles, and 40 to 50 minutes.

Alternative 8: Other Sites Considered

As early as 1983, the Mt. San Jacinto College District Board members began receiving indications of growing concern on the part of leaders in the west part of their District about the difficulty of traveling to the existing campus and about the fact that their population was not being adequately served. The Board initiated informal discussions of need, and in 1984 a committee was formed to get a better definition of the concerns of the community.

In 1985, the committee was formalized as a task force charged with determining whether there was a need for a facility to serve the west part of the District.

That committee of very capable and interested citizens became the nucleus for the formal actions spelled out in State law and regulations..a study of facility needs was authorized in July, 1985. Demographic information gathered for the area clearly indicated a need for facilities.

Site selection criteria were reviewed and served as a guide in process and action.

At District request, the Department of Finance made a special population projection, clearly indicating that the presently unserved population and the projected population warranted the establishment of a facility.

The committee members publicized the search for potential sites and received some 28 "mentions". The committee members walked, rode and flew over the more promising possibilities.

The Site Selection Committee made a very comprehensive review of the projected population distribution, geographical factors, and of community attitudes, travel times, and availability of potential sites. The sites for consideration were narrowed to three possibilities having the following characteristics:

1. locations worth considering,
2. written offer for land donation,
3. and a willingness to negotiate with the Board

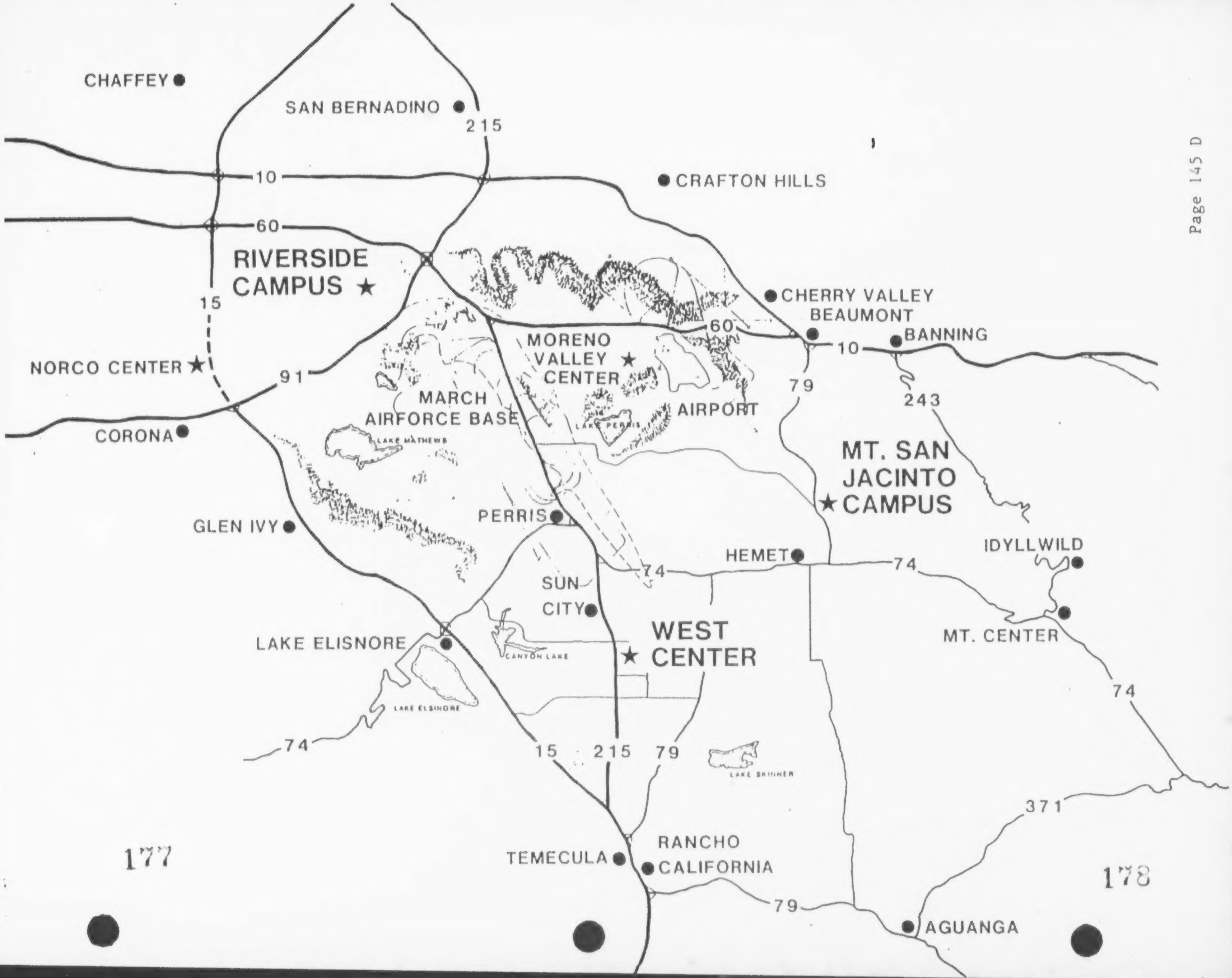
A detailed questionnaire was prepared to elicit facts regarding the sites. Responses to the questionnaire were obtained from the three owners. The responses were summarized and examined by the Board.

Site visits were made by the committee and contingents of interested citizens. Representatives from the Chancellors Office, California Postsecondary Education Commission, and the Department of Finance were given tours of all the communities, and of the three most promising sites.

The committee determined that the site that met State criteria and would serve the present and future population distribution was located near I-215 between Scott Road and Newport Road. (See the Site Selection Committee Report, Appendix E-2F.) The site is owned by the John Lusk Company. The Lusk Company proposed a gift of 50 acres and an option on an additional 50 acres.

The site is centrally located to serve the large population projected for the region defined by the freeway system and major arterials. The site has had extensive citizen review and concurrence by the several communities that it is the best site. The gift of 50 acres of land having reasonable development costs is an important consideration.

Full consideration was given to the impact of a facility located at the proposed site upon the enrollment of other community college districts. It was concluded that the proposed site would serve Mt. San Jacinto College District population and would not have a detrimental effect upon other districts.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RIVERSIDE CAMPUS ★
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MORENO VALLEY CENTER ★
NORCO CENTER ★
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MARCH AIRFORCE BASE
AIRPORT
LAKE PERRIS
CORONA
LAKE MATHEWS
MT. SAN JACINTO ★ CAMPUS
PERRIS
GLEN IVY
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SUN CITY
WEST ★ CENTER
LAKE ELISNORE
CANYON LAKE
MT. CENTER
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AGUANGA

Proposed Sources of Funding for Needed Resources

Consideration has been given to the sources of funding for the proposed facilities. There are any number of ways in which funds can theoretically be raised and many of those ways can and have been tried by the two Districts. The only source of funds that is feasible for the scope of the facilities required is a combination of State and local funding supported, for special purposes, by Foundation and Developer support.

It should be noted that both Districts have received very valuable financial support for the projects through the gift of appropriately-located sites for the three projects proposed. In total, the Districts have been given land amounting to 304 acres. The value of the land on the current market is many millions of dollars. The Districts will, to the extent feasible, incorporate the use of redevelopment agencies, Mello-Roos agreements and developer agreements to assist in financing facilities.

In addition, both Districts have very active Foundations that will give support to the efforts to provide performing art centers, physical education, recreational and other facilities that communities need, but which are low on State criteria.

The Districts will look to the State of California to provide for the major source of funds. Specialized fees will be levied, as allowed, for funding of specific projects, such as parking.

In addition, the District will continue to seek funding from outside sources such as ancillary and auxiliary services as well as foundations, private gifts and grants.

COST ASSOCIATED WITH THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MORENO VALLEY AND NORCO CENTERS

I. BASIC ASSUMPTIONS:

In developing costs associated with the establishment, staffing and maintenance of the new centers, basic assumptions must be made. A number of these assumptions follow:

A. The ADA projected for the centers for the first year of operation (1990-1991) and five years later is:

	1990	1995
Moreno Valley Center	973	1580
Norco Center	1085	1506

The projected ADA is based upon the WSCH as calculated by the Department of Finance, Special Projection, Population Research Unit, dated May 13, 1987. (See Joint Study of Facility Needs, Illustration #27 & #28, Page 88 and Page 90)

B. The opening date for the new centers will be September, 1990.

C. Growth for ADA above the District Cap will be funded at 2/3 of the State average. This may necessitate special legislation.

D. The District is currently operating off-campus classes in the Moreno Valley area at Moreno Valley High School, Canyon Springs High School and at March Air Force Base. In the Norco area, classes are currently offered at Norco High School, Corona High School and La Sierra High School. The existing administrative and support staff will continue at the new centers. Because the existing staff and support are currently budgeted in the Riverside Community College budget, the 1990 and 1995 cost reports include only additional costs associated with the opening of the new centers. The long terms costs relate to five years later on in 1995.

E. Proposed construction cost (including plans, testing and contingency) for Phase I for the centers are:

Moreno Valley Center	7,767,749
Norco Center	7,503,653

Proposed furniture and Group II equipment for the centers are:

Moreno Valley Center	1,538,662
Norco Center	1,252,433

II. BUDGET:

Moreno Valley Center and Norco Center projected budget is divided into two parts. Start-up costs, (one time occurrence) and operating costs for educational and support services.

A. Start-Up Costs - One Time Occurrence

1. District's contribution for construction of the centers.

   The District's matching share per Title 5, Section 57033 and 57034 will be met by the District's acquisition of:

   113 acres for the Moreno Valley Center and
   141 acres for the Norco Center.

   Estimated value for these two parcels at $45,000/acre is $11,430,000. In addition, the District anticipate receiving at no cost to the District or State $3,000,000 of on/off-site development expenditures.

2. Construction of Parking Lots. Phase I and Phase II parking lots will be funded from revenue received through the District-wide parking fee. Revenue from this source may be used to provide a base for the funding through the use of certificates of participation or revenue bonds. In addition, the District will pursue the inclusion of parking lots under redevelopment agencies and development agreements.

Phase I parking consists of 500 stalls at each center.

3. Establishment of Bookstore at each center. The District operates a District Bookstore that will service each of the centers. When the need calls for the establishment of a bookstore at each center, the reserves and profits from the District Bookstore operation will be used to build and stock the center bookstores.

4. Establishment of athletic and recreational facilities. The District is currently negotiating with a number of entities such as cities, county agencies and local development agencies (redevelopment agencies, Mello-Roos, and developer agreement) for the planning and construction and use of athletic and recreational facilities.

5. Establishment of child care facilities at each center. Child care facilities will be developed and funded under cooperative agreement with cities, county and private industry. The child care centers will also receive a stipend from the State Department of Education as well as charge a daily fee for child care.

ADDITIONAL OPERATING COSTS FOR MORENO VALLEY CENTER

B. Operating Costs

Operating costs are divided into educational costs and support services costs. The additional costs are presented in an estimated form for 1990 and 1995.

1. Educational costs	1990		1995	
Personnel costs include fringe benefits				
a) Certificated Non-Teaching				
Certificated Supervisor (Note: Current Supervisor (1 FTE) to be continued; .5 FTE addition)	.5 FTE	$ 30,000	.5 FTE	$ 30,000
Certificated Counseling	1.0 FTE	40,000	1.5 FTE	60,000
Certificated Learning Resource and Librarian	1.0 FTE	40,000	2.0 FTE	80,000
SUB-TOTAL	2.5 FTE	$110,000	4.0 FTE	$170,000
b) Certificated Teaching				
Full Time Staff	9.0 FTE	$360,000	16.0 FTE	$640,000
Part Time Staff	5.0 FTE	65,700	6.0 FTE	78,800
SUB-TOTAL	14.0 FTE	$425,700	22.0 FTE	$718,800
c) Classified Staff	4.0 FTE	$ 80,000	6.0 FTE	$120,000
d) Instructional Materials		$ 40,000		97,200
TOTAL EDUCATIONAL COSTS		$655,700		$1,106,000

2. Support Services Costs

		1990		1995	
a)	Business Office Staff				
	Accountant	1.0 FTE	$25,000	1.0 FTE	$25,000
	Clerk	1.0 FTE	20,000	2.0 FTE	40,000
	SUB-TOTAL	2.0 FTE	$45,000	3.0 FTE	$65,000
b)	Maintenance Staff				
	Maintenance Foreman	1.0 FTE	$30,000	1.0 FTE	$30,000
	Maintenance Worker	1.0 FTE	22,000	1.0 FTE	22,000
	Custodian	2.0 FTE	40,000	4.0 FTE	80,000
	Groundsperson	3.0 FTE	60,000	4.0 FTE	80,000
	SUB-TOTAL	7.0 FTE	$152,000	10.0 FTE	$212,000
c)	Utilities		$90,000		$125,000
d)	Supplies				
	Office (General Campus)		14,400		23,300
	Custodial		10,000		16,200
	Grounds		6,500		10,500
	Maintenance		23,000		61,500
	SUB-TOTAL		$53,900		$111,500
e)	Equipment		$15,000		$24,300
f)	Maintenance Repair		$9,000		$24,000
g)	Insurance				
	Liability & Property		$7,800		$12,600
h)	Security		$ 8,000		$ 11,100
	TOTAL SUPPORT SERVICES		$380,700		$585,500
	TOTAL OPERATING COSTS		$1,036,400		$1,691,500

III. COMPARISON OF FIRST YEAR INCOME TO EXPENSES

A. Projected ADA for opening of Moreno Valley Center is 973. This represents an increase ADA for the Center of 473 (1989-90 Moreno Valley ADA is estimated to be 500). Two-thirds of state-wide average for 1987-88 is projected to be $1,930.56

973-500=473

473 X $1,930.56 = $ 913,155

Projected operating costs for 1990 - 1,036,400

Difference ($123,245)

IV. FUNDING FOR DIFFERENCE IN INCOME AND EXPENSES

Funding to support the $123,254 difference between income and expenses will be from the general revenue funds of the district including funds generated by the new centers. It is recognized that the projected revenue is conservative and is based upon the curent funding formulas.

ADDITIONAL OPERATING COST FOR NORCO CENTER

1. Educational Costs	1990		1995	
Personnel Costs include fringe benefits				
a) Certificated Non-Teaching				
Certificated Supervisor (Note: Current staff (1 FTE) to be continued; .5 FTE addition)	.5 FTE	$30,000	.5 FTE	$30,000
Certificated Counseling	1.0 FTE	40,000	1.5 FTE	60,000
Certificated Learning Resource and Librarian	1.0 FTE	40,000	2.0 FTE	80,000
SUB-TOTAL	2.5 FTE	$110,000	4.0 FTE	$170,000
b) Certificated Teaching				
Full Time Staff	11.0 FTE	$440,000	16.0 FTE	$640,000
Part Time Staff	5 FTE	65,700	6.0 FTE	78,800
SUB-TOTAL		$505,700		$718,800
c) Classified Staff	4.0 FTE	$80,000	6.0 FTE	$120,000
d) Instructional Materials		$47,000		$93,000
TOTAL EDUCATIONAL COSTS		$742,700		$1,101,800
2. Support Service Costs				
a) Business Office Staff				
Accountant	1.0 FTE	$24,000	1.0 FTE	$25,000
Clerk	1.0 FTE	20,000	2.0 FTE	40,000
SUB-TOTAL	2.0 FTE	$45,000	3.0 FTE	$65,000

		1990		1995	
b)	Maintenance Staff				
	Maintenance Foreman	1.0 FTE	$30,000	1.0 FTE	$30,000
	Maintenance Worker	1.0 FTE	22,000	1.0 FTE	22,000
	Custodian	2.0 FTE	40,000	4.0 FTE	80,000
	Groundspersons	3.0 FTE	60,000	4.0 FTE	80,000
	SUB-TOTAL	7.0 FTE	$152,000	10.0 FTE	$212,000
c)	Utilities		$90,000		$125,000
d)	Supplies				
	Office (General Campus)		$16,300		$22,600
	Custodial		10,000		13,900
	Grounds		7,200		10,000
	Maintenance		27,000		58,300
	SUB-TOTAL		$60,500		$104,800
e)	Equipment		$15,000		$20,800
f)	Maintenance Repair (Includes Contract Service)		$9,000		$24,000
g)	Insurance				
	Liability & Property		$8,700		$12,100
h)	Security		$8,000		$11,100
	TOTAL SUPPORT SERVICE COST		$388,200		$574,800
	TOTAL ADDITIONAL OPERATING COST		$1,130,900		$1,676,600

III. COMPARISON OF FIRST YEAR INCOME TO EXPENSES

A. Projected ADA for opening of the Norco Center is 1085; however, the increased ADA created by the opening of the Norco Center is estimated to be 518 (1085 - 567). Two-third of state-wide average for 1987-88 is estimated to be $1,930.56.

518 X $1,930.56	=	$1,000,030
Projected operating costs for 1990	-	$1,130,900
Difference		($130,870)

IV. FUNDING FOR DIFFERENCE IN INCOME AND EXPENSES

Funding to support the $130,870 difference between income and expenses will be from the general revenue funds of the district including funds generated by the new centers. It is recognized that the projected revenue is conservative and is based upon the current funding formula.

COST ASSOCIATED WITH THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE WEST CENTER CAMPUS

I. ASSUMPTIONS:

In the development of costs associated with the establishment, staffing and maintenance of the new center, certain basic assumptions had to be made. Some of these assumptions are as follows:

a. ADA generated the first year of operation will be 606. Projected ADA for 1995 is 885. (ADA figures based upon WSCH developed by Department of Finance.)

b. Time for opening of the campus will be September, 1990.

c. Growth for ADA above the District CAP will be funded at 2/3 of the State average. This will necessitate special legislation.

d. Requirements for short term would be those associated with the opening of the center in September, 1990. Long term factors would relate to five-years later or in 1995.

e. Proposed construction cost for Phase I of the center is $4,319,000, for the first phase.

f. Parking lot Phase I (378 spaces) and Phase II (207 spaces) will be constructed prior to September 1990.

II. BUDGET:

The projected budget for the West Center Campus is divided into two parts. The first part, start-up costs, involves proposed budgetary items that would be a one-time occurance and would occur in most cases before the opening of the center. The second part deals with operating costs for educational as well as support services for the center.

A. Start-up Costs

Major start-up costs that will not continue into the future are:

1.	District's contribution for construction and equipment of the center is based upon 2% of the District's estimated 1989/90 General Fund Budget Unrestricted ($6,622,000)	$132,440
2.	Construction of Parking Lot Phase I and II (not funded by State)	$439,031
	TOTAL	$571,471

B. Operating Costs

Operating costs are divided into educational costs and support service costs. These costs are presented in an estimated form for 1990 and 1995.

			1990	1995
1.	Educational costs (Employee costs include fringe benefits)			
a.	Certificated Non-Teaching.			
	Certificated Supervisor	1.5 FTE	$ 96,000	$ 140,000
	Certificated Counseling	2.0 FTE	88,000	129,000
	Certificated Learning Resource.	1.0 FTE	44,000	64,000
	SUB-TOTAL	4.5 FTE	$ 228,000	$ 207,000
b.	Certificated Teaching			
	Full Time Staff	12 FTE	$ 528,000	$ 771,000
	Part Time Staff	20 FTE	268,000	392,000
	SUB-TOTAL	32 FTE	$ 796,000	$1,163,000
c.	Classified Staff	4.0 FTE	$ 68,000	$ 99,000
d.	Instructional Materials		$ 36,000	$ 53,000
	TOTAL EDUCATIONAL COSTS		$1,128,000	$1,522,000
2.	Support Service Costs			
a.	Business Office Staff Accountant	1 FTE	$ 23,000	$ 25,000
	Accountant Clerk	1 FTE	20,000	22,000
	SUB-TOTAL	2 FTE	$ 43,000	$ 47,000
b.	Maintenance Staff			
	Maintenance Worker	1 FTE	$ 22,000	$ 24,200
	Custodian	2 FTE	38,000	42,000
	Groundsperson	1 FTE	19,000	21,000
	SUB-TOTAL	4 FTE	$ 79,000	$ 87,200
c.	Fringe Benefits		44,000	48,400
d.	Utilities		340,000	510,000

e.	Supplies Office (general campus)	$ 6,000	$ 7,000
	Custodial	19,000	28,000
	Grounds	15,000	25,000
	Maintenance	21,000	31,500
	SUB-TOTAL	$ 61,000	$ 91,500
f.	Equipment	$ 30,000	$ 8,000
g.	Maintenance Repairs	-0-	$ 6,000
h.	Insurance Liabililty and Property	$ 60,000	$ 100,000
i.	Security	$ 2,000	$ 2,000
	TOTAL SUPPORT SERVICES	$ 659,000	$ 900,100
3.	TOTAL OPERATING COSTS	$1,787,000	$2,422,100

III. COMPARISON OF FIRST YEAR INCOME TO EXPENSES

a. Projected ADA for opening of center in 1990 is 606; 2/3 of statewide average for 1987/88 is $2,250. nor 960

1995
1400 ADA

606 ADA x $2,250 =		$1,363,500
b. Projected start-up costs for 1990	$ 571,471	
Projected operating costs for 1990	1,787,000	
TOTAL COSTS 1990		$2,358,471
DIFFERENCE		($ 994,971)

IV FUNDING FOR DIFFERENCE IN INCOME AND EXPENSE

Funds for supporting the difference in income and expenditure in 1990 of approximately $994,971 would be from the revenue funds of the District. However, this amount is in excess of the 1987/88 contingency for revenue of $830,044. Therefore, a special state grant will be imperative.

PART VIII

INDEX OF ILLUSTRATIONS

PAGE

#1 Total Population of Eight California Metropolitan Regions, Indexed to 1980 Department of Finance, 1983 — 15

#2 15-to-24 Year Old Population of Eight California Metropolitan Regions, Indexed to 1980 Department of Finance, 1983 — 15

#3 Population Projections for Riverside County, 1980 to 2020, Department of Finance Baseline 86, Based Upon Reports 86-P-3 and 86-P-1. — 16

#4 Map of Community Colleges, Orange and Riverside Counties — 17

#5 Regional Map, Riverside Community College District and Mt. San Jacinto College District — 18

#6 Regional Map, Travel Times to Community Colleges — 20

#7 Regional Travel Times Table — 21

#8 Riverside Community College District, School Districts and Zip Code Boundaries — 26

#9 Riverside Community College District, Population, Housing and Employment Trends 1980-2000 Southern California of Governments (SCAG-82) Regional Statistical Areas (RSA Areas 45,46,47) — 29

#10 Riverside Community College District, Population, Housing, and Employment Forecast Southern California of Governments (SCAG-82) — 30

#11 Riverside Community College District, Ethnicity Percentages by Area Based Upon Zip Codes — 33

#11A Riverside Community College District, Ethnicity K-12 Enrollment, 1981-1986 — 34

#12 Riverside Community College District, Population Growth Forecast SCAG-82 — 37

#12A Riverside Community College District, SCAG-82 Population Growth Forecast Graph — 38

#13 Riverside Community College District Housing Growth Forecast SCAG-82 — 39

PAGE

#13A Riverside Community College District Housing Growth Forecast Graph SCAG-82 40

#14 Mt. San Jacinto Community College District Population Growth Forecast SCAG-82 52

#14A Mt. San Jacinto Community College District, Population Growth Forecast SCAG-82 53

#15 Mt. San Jacinto Community College District Population, Housing and Employment Trends, 1980-2000 55

#15A Ethnicity, K-12 Enrollments, 1981-1986 58

#16 Mt. San Jacinto Community College District Population Projection 1980 to 1990 59

#17 Mt. San Jacinto Community College District Students Attending Adjacent Institutions, Enrolled in Six Units or More 68

#18 Riverside Community College District Fall Enrollment and Percentage of Change 71

#19 Riverside Community College District Number of Students by Age, Fall 1986 72

#19A Riverside Community College District Travel Time Effect on Participation 74

#20 Riverside Community College District Unserved Students Based on Zip Codes, Fall, 1986 Enrollment 75

#22 Riverside Community College District Ethnicity of Students, Fall 1981 Compared to Fall 1986 76

#24 Riverside Community College District Off-campus Class Enrollment, 1981-1986 Graph 78

#24A Riverside Community College District A Comparison of 1982 and 1986 K-12 Enrollment 81

#25 Riverside Community College District, Projection of Fall Enrollment and Annual Average WSCH, Department of Finance, October 1, 1986 83

#26 Riverside Community College District, Public School Enrollment, Moreno Valley 1975-1986 86

PAGE

#27 Riverside Community College District,
Moreno Valley Center
Projection of Fall Enrollment and Annual Average WSCH,
Department of Finance, May 13, 1987 88

#28 Riverside Community College District,
Norco Center
Projection of Fall Enrollment and Annual Average WSCH,
Department of Finance, February 17, 1987 90

#29 Mt. San Jacinto Community College District
Travel Time Effect on Participation Rates
in Credit Classes 92

#30 Mt. San Jacinto Community College District
Unserved Students Based on Zip codes
Fall, 1985 Enrollment 93

#31 Mt. San Jacinto Community College District
A Comparison of 1981 and 1985 K-12 Enrollments 95

#32 Mt. San Jacinto Community College District
Projection of Fall Enrollment and Annual Average WSCH
Department of Finance, October 1, 1986 97

#33 Mt. San Jacinto Community College District
West Center
Projection of Fall Enrollment and Annual Average WSCH
Department of Finance, January 17, 1986 99

#34 Mt. San Jacinto Community College District
Survey of Parents of High School Students 127

#35 Mt. San Jacinto Community College District
Program Preference Among Residents of West Area 128

#36 Mt. San Jacinto Community College District
Program and Service Priorities, West Area 129

PART IX

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

A. SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS, (SCAG) 82-MODIFIED FORECAST

SCAG-82 MODIFIED FORECAST

POPULATION

HOUSING

EMPLOYMENT

ADOPTED

FEBRUARY, 1985

I:1

OVERVIEW OF SCAG-82 MODIFIED REVISIONS TO SCAG-82

We are pleased to present the SCAG-82M (Modified) Forecast of total population, housing, and employment, approved by the SCAG Executive Committee in February, 1985. The attached tables provide estimates of population, housing, and employment for 1980 and 1984; historical population and housing data is also presented for 1970. The forecast is for the years 2000 and 2010 for the total region, its six counties, and 55 Regional Statistical Areas (RSAs). Absolute changes and growth rates are also indicated. An RSA map is provided for easy reference.

This modified forecast was developed as a mid-course correction between the previously adopted SCAG-82 Forecast (September, 1982) and the next cycle of forecasts, scheduled for completion in 1987. SCAG-82 Modified was prepared to incorporate recent trends which have been observed in the region from 1980-1984. For example, adjustments were made to correct changes in average household size; from 1950 until 1980, household size had continually declined in the region; however, from 1980 to 1984, this trend actually reversed, with a resulting increase in regionwide household size. Adjustments to the employment base were also made to reflect more accurate, recently available employment data. Selected adjustments to housing forecasts at the city level, which had been agreed to in the adoption of SCAG's Regional Housing Allocation Model have also been incorporated. Final modified forecast numbers were revised and approved by the Executive Committee following a five months review by local jurisdictions and SCAG's technical and policy Committees. The modification does not reflect a change in any of the policies underlying the original SCAG-82 Forecast. Major policy changes will again be considered when the SCAG-87 Forecast is developed beginning in 1986.

Additional copies of this latest modified forecast are available for a fee from our Institute Census Data Center, and may be obtained by contacting Mary Jane Abare at SCAG, (213) 739-6614.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Total Population.......................................1
Population Change......................................2
Total Housing..3
Housing Change...4
Total Employment.......................................5
Employment Change......................................6
RSA Map..7

SCAG-82 MODIFIED
POPULATION*

February, 1985

	RSA NO.	APRIL 1970	APRIL 1980	JANUARY 1984	2000	2010
LOS PADRES	1	400	500	800	700	800
VENTURA	2	112,000	133,000	143,000	169,000	186,000
OXNARD	3	136,000	195,000	213,000	300,000	350,000
SIMI	4	68,000	90,000	97,000	150,000	182,000
THOUSAND OAKS	5	52,000	97,000	112,000	163,000	194,000
FILLMORE	6	10,200	13,000	14,000	18,100	21,000
VENTURA CO. TOTAL:		378,600	528,500	580,000	800,800	933,800
AGOURA	7	18,900	37,000	42,000	70,000	75,000
SANTA CLARITA V.	8**	N/A	79,000	88,000	187,000	218,000
LANCASTER	9	81,000	66,000	73,000	131,000	156,000
PALMDALE	10**	N/A	39,000	46,000	83,000	100,000
SAN GAB. MTNS.	11	2,000	2,400	2,400	3,000	3,000
S. W. SFV.	12	540,000	575,000	603,000	670,000	698,000
BURBANK	13	265,000	265,000	276,000	275,000	277,000
N. E. SFV.	14	267,000	281,000	299,000	319,000	329,000
MALIBU	15	11,700	18,000	16,000	25,000	28,000
SANTA MONICA	16	304,000	305,000	320,000	344,000	355,000
W. CENTRAL	17	935,000	988,000	1,026,000	1,141,000	1,181,000
SO. BAY	18	531,000	511,000	529,000	539,000	545,000
PALOS VERDES	19	414,000	425,000	448,000	456,000	465,000
LONG BEACH	20	435,000	426,000	437,000	490,000	510,000
E. CENTRAL	21	828,000	906,000	949,000	975,000	986,000
NORWALK/WHITTIER	22	593,000	615,000	639,000	649,000	668,000
LA CBD	23	90,000	121,000	127,000	140,000	145,000
GLENDALE	24	413,000	443,000	467,000	478,000	487,000
W. SAN GAB. V.	25	669,000	689,000	735,000	739,000	748,000
E. SAN GAB. V.	26	441,000	516,000	551,000	591,000	609,000
POMONA	27	180,000	173,000	188,000	219,000	230,000
L.A. CO. TOTAL:		7,037,600	7,478,400	7,862,700	8,524,000	8,803,000
WEST S. B. V.	28	233,000	350,000	401,000	691,000	846,000
EAST S. B. V.	29	312,000	346,000	379,000	510,000	579,000
SAN BERN. MTNS.	30	20,000	37,000	42,000	55,000	63,000
BAKER	31	9,700	7,300	12,000	10,600	12,000
BARSTOW A		-	32,000	-	45,000	53,000
B		-	75,000	-	150,000	178,000
TOTAL	32***	77,000	107,000	129,000	195,000	231,000
TWENTY-NINE PALMS	33	24,000	40,000	44,000	66,000	75,000
NEEDLES	34	5,900	6,700	6,900	9,000	10,000
SAN BERN. CO. TOTAL:		681,600	894,000	1,014,800	1,536,600	1,816,000
BUENA PARK	35	139,000	156,000	159,000	163,000	165,000
FULLERTON	36	145,000	169,000	178,000	195,000	202,000
ANAHEIM	37	315,000	339,000	356,000	378,000	389,000
W. COAST	38	232,000	321,000	332,000	363,000	379,000
C. COAST	39	135,000	171,000	181,000	235,000	257,000
S. COAST	40	65,000	135,000	153,000	242,000	280,000
S. A. CANYON	41	52,000	117,000	129,000	210,000	246,000
SANTA ANA	42	299,000	377,000	401,000	465,000	489,000
MISSION VIEJO	43	23,000	86,000	100,000	203,000	242,000
EL TORO	44	15,600	62,000	77,000	148,000	181,000
ORANGE CO. TOTAL:		1,420,600	1,933,000	2,066,400	2,602,000	2,830,000
JURUPA	45	37,000	50,000	56,000	81,000	94,000
RIVERSIDE A		-	28,000	-	102,000	131,500
B		-	243,000	-	314,000	343,500
C		-	17,000	-	77,000	101,000
TOTAL	46***	222,000	288,000	322,000	493,000	576,000
PERRIS	47**	23,000	44,000	51,000	87,000	103,000
HEMET	48	34,000	63,000	73,000	106,000	120,000
LAKE ELSINORE	49**	10,000	27,000	34,000	77,000	96,000
BANNING	50	27,000	35,000	38,000	49,000	54,000
IDYLLWILD	51	3,000	6,000	6,800	9,500	10,800
PALM SPRINGS	52	49,000	86,000	101,000	168,000	196,000
INDIO	53	38,000	48,000	57,000	105,000	128,000
BLYTHE	54	16,400	17,000	19,000	26,000	30,000
RIVERSIDE CO. TOTAL:		459,400	663,000	757,800	1,201,500	1,407,800
IMPERIAL CO. TOTAL:	55	74,000	92,000	101,700	134,000	153,000
SCAG REGION TOTAL:		10,051,800	11,588,900	12,382,800	14,798,900	15,943,600

* COLUMNS MAY NOT TOTAL DUE TO ROUNDING
** NEW RSA BOUNDARIES
*** SUB-RSA BREAKDOWNS BASED UPON COUNTY PROVIDED INFORMATION (NOT AVAILABLE FOR 1970 AND 1984)

February, 1985

SCAG-82 MODIFIED
POPULATION CHANGES*

	RSA NO.	CHANGE 1980-1984	ANN. AVE. % GR. RATE 1980-1984	CHANGE 1984-2000	ANN. AVE. % GR. RATE 1984-2000	CHANGE 2000-2010	ANN. AVE. % GR. RATE 2000-2010	CHANGE 1980-2010
LOS PADRES	1	0	0.0	200	2.5	100	1.4	300
VENTURA	2	10,000	1.9	26,000	1.1	17,000	1.0	53,000
OXNARD	3	18,000	2.3	87,000	2.6	50,000	1.7	155,000
SIMI	4	7,000	1.9	53,000	3.4	32,000	2.1	92,000
THOUSAND OAKS	5	15,000	3.9	51,000	2.9	31,000	1.9	97,000
FILLMORE	6	1,000	1.9	4,100	1.8	2,900	1.6	8,000
								0
VENTURA CO. TOTAL:		51,500	2.4	220,800	2.4	133,000	1.7	405,300
AGOURA	7	5,000	3.4	28,000	4.2	5,000	0.7	38,000
SANTA CLARITA V.	8**	10,000	3.2	98,000	6.9	31,000	1.7	139,000
LANCASTER	9	7,000	2.7	58,000	5.0	25,000	1.9	90,000
PALMDALE	10**	7,000	4.5	37,000	5.0	17,000	2.1	61,000
SAN GAB. MTNS.	11	0	0.0	600	1.6	0	0.0	600
S. W. SFV.	12	28,000	1.2	67,000	0.7	28,000	0.4	123,000
BURBANK	13	11,000	1.0	-1,000	0.0	2,000	0.1	12,000
N. E. SFV.	14	18,000	1.6	20,000	0.4	10,000	0.3	49,000
MALIBU	15	0	0.0	9,000	3.5	3,000	1.2	12,000
SANTA MONICA	16	15,000	1.2	24,000	0.5	11,000	0.3	50,000
W. CENTRAL	17	38,000	1.0	115,000	0.7	40,000	0.4	193,000
SO. BAY	18	18,000	0.9	10,000	0.1	6,000	0.1	34,000
PALOS VERDES	19	23,000	1.4	8,000	0.1	9,000	0.2	40,000
LONG BEACH	20	11,000	0.7	53,000	0.8	20,000	0.4	84,000
E. CENTRAL	21	43,000	1.2	26,000	0.2	11,000	0.1	80,000
NORWALK/WHITTIER	22	24,000	1.0	10,000	0.1	9,000	0.1	43,000
LA CBD	23	6,000	1.2	13,000	0.6	5,000	0.4	24,000
GLENDALE	24	24,000	1.4	11,000	0.2	9,000	0.2	44,000
W. SAN GAB. V.	25	46,000	1.7	4,000	0.0	9,000	0.1	59,000
E. SAN GAB. V.	26	35,000	1.7	40,000	0.5	18,000	0.3	93,000
POMONA	27	15,000	2.2	31,000	1.0	11,000	0.5	57,000
L.A. CO. TOTAL:		384,300	1.3	661,300	0.5	279,000	0.3	1,324,600
								0
WEST S. B. V.	28	51,000	3.6	290,000	4.5	155,000	2.2	496,000
EAST S. B. V.	29	33,000	2.4	131,000	2.2	69,000	1.4	233,000
SAN BERN. MTNS.	30	5,000	3.4	13,000	1.9	8,000	1.5	26,000
BAKER	31	4,700	16.1	-1,400	-0.7	1,400	1.3	4,700
BARSTOW A		-	-	-	-	8,000	1.8	
B		-	-	-	-	28,000	1.9	
TOTAL	32***	22,000	5.1	66,000	3.2	36,000	1.9	124,000
TWENTY-NINE PALMS	33	4,000	2.5	22,000	3.1	9,000	1.4	35,000
NEEDLES	34	200	0.8	2,100	1.9	1,000	1.1	3,300
SAN BERN. CO. TOTAL:		120,500	3.4	522,100	3.2	279,400	1.8	922,000
BUENA PARK	35	3,000	0.5	4,000	0.2	2,000	0.1	9,000
FULLERTON	36	9,000	1.3	17,000	0.6	7,000	0.4	33,000
ANAHEIM	37	17,000	1.3	22,000	0.4	11,000	0.3	50,000
W. COAST	38	11,000	0.9	31,000	0.6	16,000	0.4	53,000
C. COAST	39	10,000	1.5	54,000	1.9	22,000	0.9	86,000
S. COAST	40	18,000	3.3	89,000	3.6	38,000	1.6	145,000
S. A. CANYON	41	12,000	2.6	81,000	3.9	36,000	1.7	129,000
SANTA ANA	42	24,000	1.6	64,000	1.0	24,000	0.5	112,000
MISSION VIEJO	43	14,000	4.1	103,000	6.4	39,000	1.9	156,000
EL TORO	44	15,000	6.1	71,000	5.8	33,000	2.2	119,000
ORANGE CO. TOTAL:		133.400	1.7	535.600	1.6	228,000	0.9	897,000
JURUPA	45	6,000	3.0	25,000	2.8	13,000	1.6	44,000
RIVERSIDE A		-	-	-	-	29,500	2.9	
B		-	-	-	-	29,500	0.9	
C		-	-	-	-	24,000	3.1	
TOTAL	46***	34,000	3.0	171,000	3.3	83,000	1.7	288,000
PERRIS	47**	7,000	4.0	36,000	4.4	16,000	1.8	59,000
HEMET	48	10,000	4.0	33,000	2.8	14,000	1.3	57,000
LAKE ELSINORE	49**	7,000	6.5	43,000	7.9	19,000	2.5	69,000
BANNING	50	3,000	2.1	11,000	1.8	5,000	1.0	19,000
IDYLLWILD	51	800	3.3	2,700	2.5	1,300	1.4	4,800
PALM SPRINGS	52	16,000	4.7	67,000	4.2	28,000	1.7	111,000
INDIO	53	9,000	4.7	48,000	5.3	23,000	2.2	80,000
BLYTHE	54	2,000	2.9	7,000	2.3	4,000	1.5	13,000
RIVERSIDE CO. TOTAL:		94,500	3.6	444.000	3.7	206,300	1.7	744,800
IMPERIAL CO. TOTAL:	55	9,700	2.6	32,300	2.0	19,000	1.4	61,000
SCAG REGION TOTAL:		793,900	1.7	2,416,100	1.2	1,144,700	0.8	4,354,700

* COLUMNS MAY NOT TOTAL DUE TO ROUNDING
** NEW RSA BOUNDARIES
*** SUB-RSA BREAKDOWNS BASED UPON COUNTY PROVIDED INFORMATION (NOT AVAILABLE FOR 1970 AND 1934)

February, 1985

SCAG-82 MODIFIED
HOUSING*

	RSA NO.	APRIL 1970	APRIL 1980	JANUARY 1984	2000	2010
LOS PADRES	1	300	300	300	400	500
VENTURA	2	38,000	52,000	55,000	74,000	84,000
OXNARD	3	39,000	66,000	70,000	112,000	135,000
SIMI	4	16,800	27,000	29,000	50,000	62,000
THOUSAND OAKS	5	14,600	34,000	38,000	61,000	75,000
FILLMORE	6	3,200	4,200	4,200	6,200	7,500
VENTURA CO. TOTAL:		111,900	183,500	196,600	303,600	364,000
AGOURA	7	5,800	13,000	15,000	24,000	26,000
SANTA CLARITA V.	8 **	N/A	25,000	29,000	63,000	78,000
LANCASTER	9	16,400	26,000	28,000	54,000	66,000
PALMDALE	10 **	N/A	14,000	18,000	32,000	39,000
SAN GAB. MTNS.	11	1,100	1,200	1,100	1,400	1,500
S. W. SFV.	12	182,000	236,000	243,000	282,000	302,000
BURBANK	13	106,000	117,000	119,000	126,000	130,000
N. E. SFV.	14	76,000	89,000	92,000	102,000	108,000
MALIBU	15	4,500	6,900	6,800	10,500	12,300
SANTA MONICA	16	128,000	149,000	152,000	172,000	182,000
W. CENTRAL	17	423,000	461,000	484,000	525,000	550,000
SO. BAY	18	196,000	208,000	211,000	226,000	234,000
PALOS VERDES	19	127,000	152,000	157,000	169,000	177,000
LONG BEACH	20	174,000	184,000	187,000	213,000	226,000
E. CENTRAL	21	273,000	273,000	273,000	298,000	309,000
NORWALK/WHITTIER	22	181,000	209,000	213,000	230,000	239,000
LA CBD	23	48,000	49,000	50,000	57,000	61,000
GLENDALE	24	162,000	172,000	175,000	191,000	199,000
W. SAN GAB. V.	25	242,000	260,000	268,000	285,000	295,000
E. SAN GAB. V.	26	121,000	162,000	171,000	182,000	204,000
POMONA	27	46,000	59,000	62,000	77,000	83,000
L.A. CO. TOTAL:		2,538,000	2,857.100	2,923,600	3,329,900	3,529,800
WEST S. B. V.	28	71,000	120,000	134,000	246,000	309,000
EAST S. B. V.	29	105,000	136,000	146,000	209,000	245,000
SAN BERN. MTNS.	30	25,000	39,000	44,000	63,000	74,000
BAKER	31	3,600	3,500	3,700	5,300	6,100
BARSTOW A		-	12.600	-	17,000	21,000
B		-	22.000	-	67,000	82,000
TOTAL	32 ***	27,000	44,000	53,000	84,000	103,000
TWENTY-NINE PALMS	33	17,800	23,000	24,000	40,000	47,000
NEEDLES	34	2,400	4,600	4,800	6,500	7,300
SAN BERN. CO. TOTAL:		251,800	370,100	408,600	653,800	791,400
BUENA PARK	35	39,000	52,000	53,000	58,000	60,000
FULLERTON	36	46,000	65,000	68,000	77,000	82,000
ANAHEIM	37	98,000	125,000	128,000	142,000	147,000
W. COAST	38	74,000	119,000	123,000	143,000	154,000
C. COAST	39	52,000	75,000	78,000	105,000	116,000
S. COAST	40	31,000	66,000	73,000	119,000	140,000
S. A. CANYON	41	15,000	39,000	43,000	75,000	90,000
SANTA ANA	42	96,000	130,000	134,000	160,000	170,000
MISSION VIEJO	43	6,900	30,000	36,000	80,000	99,000
EL TORO	44	4,900	20,000	25,000	58,000	73,000
ORANGE CO. TOTAL:		462,800	721,000	760,100	1,017,000	1,131,000
JURUPA	45	12,100	17.700	19,000	29,000	34,000
RIVERSIDE A		-	10.000	-	35,500	47,600
B		-	88.000	-	113,200	126,100
C		-	5,000	-	26,300	36,300
TOTAL	46 ***	70,000	103,000	111,000	175,000	210,000
PERRIS	47 **	10,100	20,000	23,000	41,000	49,000
HEMET	48	15,400	31,000	35,000	54,000	62,000
LAKE ELSINORE	49 **	5,000	13,000	16,000	37,000	47,000
BANNING	50	10,500	15,000	16,000	21,000	24,000
IDYLLWILD	51	3,500	5,300	5,600	8,400	9,700
PALM SPRINGS	52	29,000	67,000	75,000	129,000	154,000
INDIO	53	11,600	16,000	19,000	37,000	45,000
BLYTHE	54	5,400	6,800	7,400	10,500	12,200
RIVERSIDE CO. TOTAL:		172,800	294,800	326,000	541,900	646,900
IMPERIAL CO. TOTAL:	55	23,000	32,000	33,400	49,000	57,000
SCAG REGION TOTAL:		3,560,100	4,458,500	4,648,300	5,895,200	6,520,100

* COLUMNS MAY NOT TOTAL DUE TO ROUNDING

** NEW RSA BOUNDARIES

APPENDIX A-6

February, 1985

SCAG-82 MODIFIED
HOUSING CHANGES*

	RSA NO.	CHANGE 1980-1984	ANN. AVE. % GR. RATE 1980-1984	CHANGE 1984-2000	ANN. AVE. % GR. RATE 1984-2000	CHANGE 2000-2010	ANN. AVE. % GR. RATE 2000-2010	CHANGE 1980-2010
LOS PADRES	1	0	0.0	100	2.1	100	2.5	200
VENTURA	2	3,000	1.4	19,000	2.2	10,000	1.4	32,000
OXNARD	3	4,000	1.5	42,000	3.8	23,000	2.1	69,000
SIMI	4	2,000	1.9	21,000	4.5	12,000	2.4	35,000
THOUSAND OAKS	5	4,000	2.9	23,000	3.8	14,000	2.3	41,000
FILLMORE	6	0	0.0	2,000	3.0	1,300	2.1	3,300
VENTURA CO. TOTAL:		13,100	1.8	107,000	3.4	60,400	2.0	180,500
AGOURA	7	2,000	3.9	9,000	3.8	2,000	0.8	13,000
SANTA CLARITA V.	8**	3,000	2.9	34,000	7.3	15,000	2.4	52,000
LANCASTER	9	2,000	1.9	26,000	6.8	12,000	2.2	40,000
PALMDALE	10**	4,000	7.1	14,000	4.9	7,000	2.2	25,000
SAN GAB. MTNS.	11	-100	-2.1	300	1.7	100	0.7	300
S. W. SFV.	12	7,000	0.7	39,000	1.0	20,000	0.7	66,000
BURBANK	13	2,000	0.4	7,000	0.4	4,000	0.3	13,000
N. E. SFV.	14	3,000	0.8	10,000	0.7	6,000	0.6	19,000
MALIBU	15	-100	-0.4	3,700	3.4	1,800	1.7	5,400
SANTA MONICA	16	3,000	0.5	20,000	0.8	10,000	0.6	33,000
W. CENTRAL	17	3,000	0.2	71,000	1.0	33,000	0.6	107,000
SO. BAY	18	3,000	0.4	15,000	0.4	8,000	0.4	26,000
PALOS VERDES	19	5,000	0.8	12,000	0.5	8,000	0.5	25,000
LONG BEACH	20	3,000	0.4	26,000	0.9	13,000	0.6	42,000
E. CENTRAL	21	0	0.0	25,000	0.6	11,000	0.4	36,000
NORWALK/WHITTIER	22	4,000	0.5	17,000	0.5	9,000	0.4	30,000
LA CBD	23	1,000	0.5	7,000	0.9	4,000	0.7	12,000
GLENDALE	24	3,000	0.4	16,000	0.6	8,000	0.4	27,000
W. SAN GAB. V.	25	8,000	0.8	17,000	0.4	10,000	0.4	35,000
E. SAN GAB. V.	26	9,000	1.4	21,000	0.8	12,000	0.6	42,000
POMONA	27	3,000	1.3	15,000	1.5	6,000	0.8	24,000
L.A. CO. TOTAL:		66,500	0.6	406,300	0.9	199,900	0.6	672,700
WEST S. B. V.	28	14,000	2.9	112,000	5.2	63,000	2.6	189,000
EAST S. B. V.	29	10,000	1.8	63,000	2.7	36,000	1.7	109,000
SAN BERN. MTNS.	30	5,000	3.2	19,000	2.7	11,000	1.8	35,000
BAKER	31	200	1.4	1,600	2.7	800	1.5	2,600
BARSTOW A		-	-	-	-	4,000	2.4	
B		-	-	-	-	15,000	2.2	
TOTAL	32***	9,000	6.1	31,000	3.7	19,000	2.3	59,000
TWENTY-NINE PALMS	33	1,000	1.1	16,000	4.2	7,000	1.8	24,000
NEEDLES	34	200	1.1	1,700	2.2	800	1.2	2,700
SAN BERN. CO. TOTAL:		38,500	2.6	245,200	3.8	137,600	2.1	421,300
BUENA PARK	35	1,000	0.5	5,000	0.6	2,000	0.3	8,000
FULLERTON	36	3,000	1.2	9,000	0.8	5,000	0.7	17,000
ANAHEIM	37	3,000	0.6	14,000	0.7	5,000	0.4	22,000
W. COAST	38	4,000	0.8	20,000	1.0	11,000	0.8	35,000
C. COAST	39	3,000	1.0	27,000	2.2	11,000	1.1	41,000
S. COAST	40	7,000	2.7	46,000	3.9	21,000	1.8	74,000
S. A. CANYON	41	4,000	2.6	32,000	4.7	15,000	2.0	51,000
SANTA ANA	42	4,000	0.8	26,000	1.2	10,000	0.6	40,000
MISSION VIEJO	43	5,000	4.2	45,000	8.0	19,000	2.4	69,000
EL TORO	44	5,000	6.3	33,000	8.3	15,000	2.6	53,000
								0
ORANGE CO. TOTAL:		39,100	1.4	256,900	2.1	114,000	1.1	410,000
JURUPA	45	1,300	1.8	10,000	3.3	5,000	1.7	16,300
RIVERSIDE A		-	-	-	-	12,100	3.4	
B		-	-	-	-	12,900	1.1	
C		-	-	-	-	10,000	3.8	
TOTAL	46***	8,000	1.9	64,000	3.6	35,000	2.0	107,000
PERRIS	47**	3,000	3.8	18,000	4.9	8,000	2.0	29,000
HEMET	48	4,000	3.2	19,000	3.4	8,000	1.5	31,000
LAKE ELSINORE	49**	3,000	5.8	21,000	8.2	10,000	2.7	34,000
BANNING	50	1,000	1.7	5,000	2.0	3,000	1.4	9,000
IDYLLWILD	51	300	1.4	2,800	3.1	1,300	1.6	4,400
PALM SPRINGS	52	8,000	3.0	54,000	4.8	25,000	1.9	87,000
INDIO	53	3,000	4.7	18,000	6.9	8,000	2.2	29,000
BLYTHE	54	600	2.2	3,100	2.6	1,700	1.6	5,400
RIVERSIDE CO. TOTAL:		31,200	2.7	215,900	4.1	106,000	1.9	352,100
IMPERIAL CO. TOTAL:	55	1,400	1.1	15,600	2.9	8,000	1.6	25,000
SCAG REGION TOTAL:		189,800	1.1	1,246,900	1.7	624,900	1.1	2,061,000

* COLUMNS MAY NOT TOTAL DUE TO ROUNDING

** NEW RSA BOUNDARIES

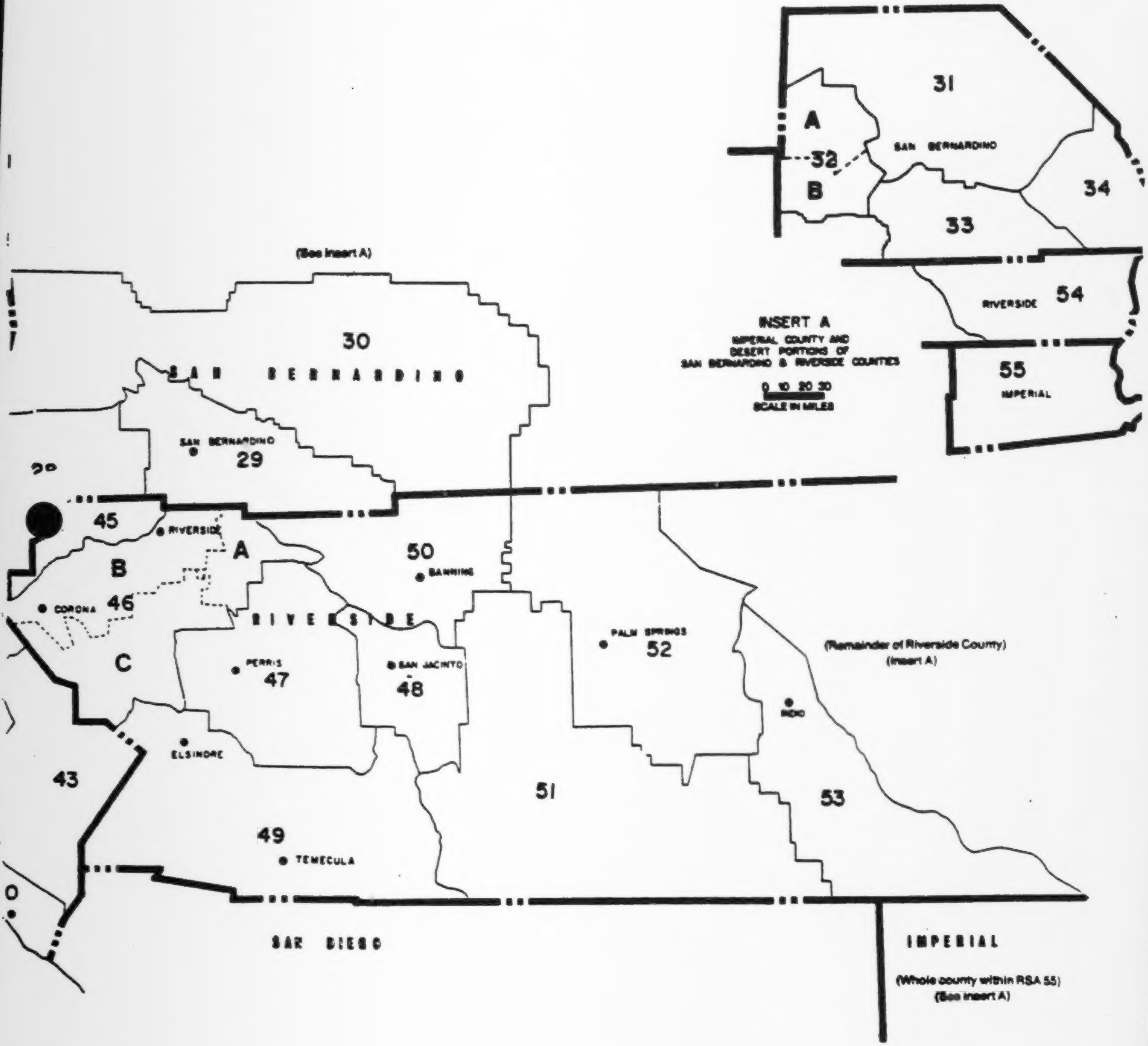
*** SUB-RSA BREAKDOWNS BASED UPON COUNTY PROVIDED INFORMATION (NOT AVAILABLE FOR 1970 AND 1984)

SCAG-82 MODIFIED
EMPLOYMENT

Regional Statistical Area (RSA) Number/Name	Measured Employment 1980	Estimated Employment 1984	Modified Forecast 2000	Adopted Forecast 2010
Ventura County				
1 Los Padres	100	100	200	200
2 Ventura	54800	59800	87800	102600
3 Oxnard	77000	86200	139000	158800
4 Simi	16200	21000	36100	45000
5 Thousand Oaks	32600	30100	59600	68800
6 Fillmore	2900	3100	4600	4800
COUNTY TOTAL	183600	200300	327300	380200
Los Angeles County				
7 Agoura	9000	9100	28800	37100
8 Santa Clarita V.	20800	23000	71800	92300
9 Lancaster	17600	18800	59600	75000
10 Palmdale	12100	13300	44300	54800
11 San Gab. Mtns.	600	600	600	700
12 S. W. SFV	330800	335200	402800	431400
13 Burbank	162000	163600	189000	200300
14 N. E. SFV	70900	71700	94900	103300
15 Malibu	3800	3900	7500	8800
16 Santa Monica	163400	170100	198400	208800
17 W. Central	599600	604500	666600	696600
18 South Bay	330800	355100	408800	427200
19 Palos Verdes	220400	220700	280400	301200
20 Long Beach	210000	212200	258000	278100
21 E. Central	522000	497000	522000	548700
22 Norwalk/Whittier	261100	261700	306100	324900
23 L.A. CBD	302000	308000	360000	387200
24 Glendale	172800	178600	211800	226400
25 W. San Gabrial V.	296100	298100	334100	349900
26 E. San Gabriel V.	165400	165400	209400	229000
27 Pomona	68900	69600	92900	102900
COUNTY TOTAL	3940200	3979700	4747800	5084600
San Bernardino County				
28 West S. B. Valley	111300	121400	274300	320200
29 East S. B. Valley	123700	123900	220700	252300
30 San Bern. Mtns.	7600	7900	13600	15400
31 Baker	3800	4000	6200	6900
32 Barstow	26700	27900	57700	70300
33 Twenty-Nine Palms	9300	9700	17700	20500
34 Needles	2200	2300	4000	4600
COUNTY TOTAL	284600	297100	594200	690000
Orange County				
35 Buena Park (J)	55200	62400	80200	86100
36 Fullerton (A)	100600	103900	121600	125200
37 Anaheim (H)	146000	165300	199000	211300
38 W. Coast (I)	90300	102900	118800	133100
39 C. Coast (F)	146800	166300	218900	236400
40 S. Coast (D)	32600	41600	93100	109500
41 S. A. Canyon (B)	54900	62400	85900	93900
42 Santa Ana (G)	211600	240200	310600	335000
43 Mission Viejo (C)	17400	21800	54400	62600
44 El Toro (E)	60000	72800	148900	172200
COUNTY TOTAL	915400	1039600	1431400	1565300
Riverside County				
45 Jurupa	9300	9700	20000	24400
46 Riverside	108800	111600	196800	229300
47 Perris	7400	7700	40800	51300
48 Hemet	12300	14900	54700	65700
49 Lake Elsinore	5000	5200	32300	45200
50 Banning	7800	8200	25200	31200
51 Idyllwild	1300	1400	2800	3400
52 Palm Springs	39500	41000	68500	89200
53 Indio	14600	15000	26000	37900
54 Blythe	8600	9000	9700	10100
COUNTY TOTAL	214600	223700	481800	587700
Imperial County				
55 Imperial	43000	40000	65000	69100
SCAG REGION TOTAL	5581300	5780900	7642500	8377100

SCAG-82 MODIFIED
EMPLOYMENT CHANGES

Regional Statistical Area (RSA)	Change 1980-1984	Ann. Ave. % Gr. Rate 1980-1984	Change 1984-2000	Ann. Ave. % Gr. Rate 1984-2000	Change 2000-2010	Ann. Ave. % Gr. Rate 2000-2010	Employment Growth 1980 to 2010	% Growth 1980 to 2010
Ventura County								
1 Los Padres	0	0.0	100	6.3	0	0.0	100	100
2 Ventura	5000	2.3	28000	2.9	14800	1.7	47800	87
3 Oxnard	9200	3.0	52800	3.8	19800	1.4	76800	96
4 Simi	4800	7.4	15100	4.5	8900	2.5	28800	178
5 Thousand Oaks	-2500	-1.9	29500	6.1	9200	1.5	41200	149
6 Fillmore	200	1.7	1500	3.0	200	0.4	900	68
COUNTY TOTAL	16700	2.3	127000	4.0	52900	1.6	196600	107% (3.6%/yr)
Los Angeles County								
7 Agoura	100	0.3	19700	13.5	8300	2.9	28100	311
8 Santa Clarita V.	2200	2.6	48800	13.3	20500	2.9	69500	304
9 Lancaster	1200	1.7	40800	13.6	15400	2.6	52400	326
10 Palmdale	1200	2.5	31000	14.6	10500	2.4	35700	352
11 San Gab. Mtns.	0	0.0	0	0.0	100	1.7	100	16
12 S. W. SFV	4400	0.3	67500	1.3	28600	0.7	97700	29
13 Burbank	1600	0.2	25400	1.0	11300	0.6	38300	24
14 N. E. SFV	800	0.3	23200	2.0	8400	0.9	28400	38
15 Malibu	100	0.7	3800	5.8	1300	1.7	5000	130
16 Santa Monica	6700	1.0	28300	1.0	10400	0.4	35400	20
17 W. Central	4900	0.2	62100	0.6	30000	0.5	102000	17
18 South Bay	24300	1.8	62700	0.9	18400	0.5	96400	29
19 Palos Verdes	300	0.0	59700	1.7	20800	0.7	70800	31
20 Long Beach	2200	0.3	45800	1.3	20100	0.8	68100	32
21 E. Central	-25000	-1.2	25000	0.3	26700	0.5	56700	12
22 Norwalk/Whittier	600	0.1	44400	1.1	18800	0.6	63800	24
23 L.A. CBD	6000	0.5	52000	1.1	27200	0.8	92200	31
24 Glendale	5800	0.8	33200	1.2	14600	0.7	49600	28
25 W. San Gabrial V.	2000	0.2	36000	0.8	15800	0.5	53800	18
26 E. San Gabriel V.	0	0.0	44000	1.7	19600	0.9	66600	41
27 Pomona	700	0.3	23300	2.1	10000	1.1	34000	49
COUNTY TOTAL	40100	0.3	767800	1.2	336800	0.7	1144600	29% (1.0%/yr)
San Bernardino County								
28 West S. B. Vallwey	10100	2.3	152400	7.9	45900	1.7	203900	176
29 East S. B. Valley	200	0.0	96800	4.9	31600	1.4	133600	113
30 San Bern. Mtns.	300	1.0	5700	4.5	1800	1.3	7800	104
31 Baker	200	1.3	2200	3.4	700	1.1	3100	83
32 Barstow	1200	1.1	29800	6.7	12600	2.2	43600	163
33 Twenty-Nine Palms	400	1.1	8000	5.2	2800	1.6	11000	118
34 Needles	100	1.1	1700	4.6	.600	1.5	2400	107
COUNTY TOTAL	12500	1.1	96000	6.3	96000	1.6	405400	142% (4.8%/yr)
Orange County								
35 Buena Park (J)	7200	3.3	17800	1.8	5900	0.7	30900	56
36 Fullerton (A)	3300	0.8	17700	1.1	3600	0.3	24600	24
37 Anaheim (H)	19300	3.3	33700	1.3	12300	0.6	65300	45
38 W. Coast (I)	12600	3.5	15900	1.0	14300	1.2	42800	47
39 C. Coast (F)	19500	3.3	52600	2.0	17500	0.8	89600	61
40 S. Coast (D)	9000	6.9	51500	7.7	16400	1.8	76900	236
41 S. A. Canyon (B)	7500	3.4	23500	2.4	8000	0.9	39000	71
42 Santa Ana (G)	28600	3.4	70400	1.8	2400	0.8	123400	58
43 Mission Viejo (C)	4400	6.3	32600	9.3	8200	1.5	45200	260
44 El Toro (E)	12800	5.3	76200	6.5	23300	1.6	112200	187
COUNTY TOTAL	124000	3.4	391800	2.4	133900	0.9	649900	71% (2.3%/yr)
Riverside County								
45 Jurupa	400	1.1	10300	6.6	4400	2.2	17100	233
46 Riverside	2800	0.6	85200	4.8	32500	1.7	120500	110
47 Perris	300	1.0	33100	26.9	10500	2.6	43900	666
48 Hemet	2600	5.3	39800	16.7	11000	2.0	51400	359
49 Lake Elsinore	200	1.0	27100	32.6	12900	4.0	40200	769
50 Banning	400	1.3	17000	13.0	6000	2.4	23400	300
51 Idyllwild	100	1.9	1400	6.3	600	2.1	2100	151
52 Palm Springs	1500	0.9	27500	4.2	20700	3.0	49700	117
53 Indio	400	0.5	11000	4.6	11900	4.6	23300	160
54 Blythe	400	1.2	700	0.5	400	0.4	1500	17
COUNTY TOTAL	9100	1.1	253100	7.1	110900	2.3	373100	174% (5.8%/yr)
Imperial County								
55 Imperial	-3000	-1.7	25000	3.9	4100	0.6	26100	61% (2.0%/yr)
SCAG REGION TOTAL							2795800	50% (1.7%/yr)


INSERT A
IMPERIAL COUNTY AND
DESERT PORTIONS OF
SAN BERNARDINO & RIVERSIDE COUNTIES
0 10 20 30
SCALE IN MILES
31
A
32
B
SAN BERNARDINO
34
33
RIVERSIDE
54
55
IMPERIAL
(See insert A)
30
SAN BERNARDINO
SAN BERNARDINO
29
28
45
RIVERSIDE
A
B
CORONA
46
C
50
BANNING
RIVERSIDE
PALM SPRINGS
52
(Remainder of Riverside County)
(insert A)
PERRIS
47
SAN JACINTO
48
INDIO
ELSINORE
43
51
53
49
TEMECULA
0
SAN DIEGO
IMPERIAL
(Whole county within RSA 55)
(See insert A)

APPENDIX

B. SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS, (SCAG) BASELINE PROJECTION, 1986

DRAFT
BASELINE PROJECTION

Subregional Breakdown

DECEMBER, 1986

DEVELOPMENT GUIDE PROGRAM
AND ECONOMIC ANALYSIS AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS
600 South Commonwealth Avenue, Suite 1000 • Los Angeles, California 90005
(213) 385-1000

POPULATION AND HOUSING
BY COUNTIES AND SUBREGIONS

Appendix B - 2

PRELIMINARY DRAFT REGIONAL BASELINE PROJECTION REGIONAL TOTAL FOR HOUSING, AND DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AND HOUSING TO SUBREGIONS AND REGIONAL STATISTICAL AREAS

This section of the report presents:

I. The Draft Regional Baseline Projection for Housing;

II. The Preliminary Draft Distribution of Population and Housing to Subregion;

III. A description of the methodology used to develop the regional housing projection and the distribution; and

IV. A discussion of the job/housing balance implications of the Draft Regional Baseline Projection.

It builds upon the Draft Regional Baseline Projection Report released in August, 1986. That report addresses the projection for the region's total population and employment.

I. The Draft Baseline Housing Projection -- Regional Total

Methodology:

The Draft Regional Housing Projection was derived from the draft population projection as follows:

- Projections were obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau regarding future propensities of different age groups to be a head of a household ("headship rates").
- The current (1985) headship rates of the various ethnic groups residing in Southern California were estimated by age group, and it was assumed that they would converge toward the U.S. projection at a rate of 1%/year, or 25% between 1985 and 2010. This assumption is consistent with the demographic assumptions made throughout the Baseline projection work that the differences currently shown in the demographic behavior between the various ethnic groups and between Southern California and the nation will slowly diminish with time. (See the Baseline Report for additional discussion.)

- The new headship rates were applied to the Baseline Population Projection by ethnicity and age, to derive a projection of future number of households within the SCAG region.

- Additions were made to the household projection to take into account vacant units and second homes, in order to derive a regional housing projection.

Results:

Housing is projected to increase region-wide by 2.8 million units or 61% between 1984 and 2010. This is, indeed, a very high level of growth. The percentage increase (61%) is higher than the percentage increase (47%) projected for population. It indicates an annual increase in dwelling units of 109,000/year. This is higher than that experienced in the '70's and '80's (although note that building permit applications for 1986 are running at a rate of 150,000/year).

The reasons why housing is projected to grow faster than population are:

- The aging of the population. As is shown in the Baseline Projection Report, the age structure of the SCAG region's population is projected to shift to the older years. This shift implies more household formation and an insuing drop in the regional average household size, because older people have a tendency to live in small households. A consequence of the projected decline in household size is an increase in the demand for housing units above and beyond that needed merely to accommodate population growth. It is calculated that the aging of the population and the concomitant drop in household size accounts for an increase in the projected housing stock of 336,500 units, or 12,900 units/year from 1984 - 2010.

- The Baseline Trend Projection built upon the U. S. Census Bureau household headship rate projection, by age group, to derive the housing projection for the SCAG region. This resulted in a further decline in the household size projection above and beyond that which would have occurred if only the changing age structure had been taken into account. The incorporation of the U. S. Census Bureau household headship rate projection results in an increase in the housing projection of 199,500 units, or 7,700 units/year from 1984 - 2010.

- The assumption that second homes will increase from 1.4% of the region's total housing in 1980 to 2.8% in the year 2010. This increase is based on the observations that: personal income is projected to increase significantly over the next two decades; the number of individuals in their 40's and 50's will increase significantly (assumably the peak-years for ownership of a second home);

and recent trends indicate high increases in second homes. This increase in the assumed percentage of total housing that are second homes (from 1.4% to 2.8%) accounts for an increase in the projected housing stock of 104,700 units or 4,000 units/year from 1984 - 2010.

Special Note: There is the definite possiblity that the actual rate of household formation will be less than that shown in the Baseline Projection. This could occur if the number of households "doubling up" should increase in the future. This possibility will be explored before Draft SCAG-87 is developed in the summer of 1987.

II. Preliminary Draft Distribution of Housing and Population to Subregion and Regional Statistical Area

Methodology:

The methodology for the distribution of the Baseline Projection is shown graphically in Attachment 1. In general, the following steps were followed:

- The Regional Housing Projection was distributed to subregions, based on the direction of past trends in terms of each subregion's historic share of the region's housing growth.
- These numbers were reviewed for reasonableness and adjustments were made where appropriate. The review was for: any known peculiarities or uniqueness about a subregion's past trends which was unlikely to repeat itself in the future (adjustments were made for Glendale/Pasadena and Ventura County. See p. 6 of the attachment); excessively high or low growth rates (future annual housing growth was limited to 2 times the level shown 1970-80 or '80-85, whichever was higher. This impacted the numbers for E. San Bernardino Valley, the Chino Basin, N. Los Angeles County, the Riverside Desert, and the San Bernardino Desert (Central L A. County's growth rates was assumed to revert back to the levels shown in the '70's - see page 7 of the attachment); conflicts with growth ordinances (none was found); conflicts with known development proposals (none was found); and lack of vacant developable land (this turned out not to be a constraint).
- The dwelling unit projection by subregion was then converted to population, through calculations of vacancy rates and household size (rates varied by subregion to reflect existing conditions; however a uniform level of convergence -- 1% per year -- was assumed toward a regional norm).

- The resultant subregional housing and population projections were then disaggregated to RSA's and cities using the same methodology as above, except that subregional controls were used rather than regional controls. However, data on vacant developable land was not available at the RSA or city scale, so this potential constraint could not be taken into account.

__The Distribution:__

The Draft Baseline Projection shows very high levels of population and housing growth occurring in most areas of the region, but particularly in the urbanizing and mountain/desert subregions. As can be seen in the tables at the back of this report, of the 5.9 million more persons projected to be added to this region, 3.4 million or 57% are projected to be in the urbanizing subregions, 1.6 million or 27% in the highly urban subregions, and 0.9 million or 16% in the mountain/desert subregions. In terms of impact upon those communities, the percentage increase projected over 1984 population levels is as follows:

o Highly Urbanized Subregions:	17 % increase
o Urbanizing Subregions:	123 % increase
o Mountain/Desert Subregions:	149 % increase

The five subregions that are projected to show the largest absolute increases in population are:

o Southeast Orange County,	796,000 people
o The Chino Basin,	619,000 people
o Riverside/Corona,	480,000 people
o Central Riverside County,	462,000 people
o East San Gabriel Valley,	420,000 people

In terms of percentage increases, the five most rapidly growing subregions are projected to be:

o Central Riverside Co.,	236 %
o Santa Clarita Valley,	201 %
o North Los Angeles County,	190 %
o Riverside Desert	175 %
o Chino Basin and,	154 %
o San Bernardino Desert	154 %

As can be imagined the impacts that this level of growth will have on the various regions will be considerable. A report on the impacts of the Baseline Projection is scheduled to be released within the next few months.

III. Brief Discussion of Job/Housing Balance

Compared to estimates for 1984, the job/housing balance by county in 2010 (as computed from independent baseline projections of jobs and housing distribution) shows a movement away from job/housing balance in the SCAG region. Los Angeles and Orange County are projected to experience a growing shortage of housing and the reverse is shown to happen in Ventura, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties.

The movement away from job/housing balance is projected primarily because the Baseline Projection extrapolates recent trends (since 1970) into the future, and this is the direction shown by recent trends. The direction projected by these trends conflicts with the long-standing policy of SCAG to have development occur in a balanced manner, by subregion and county. A more policy-based forecast would call for:

- more dwelling units and/or fewer jobs in Los Angeles and Orange County; and
- more jobs and/or fewer housing units in San Bernardino, Riverside and Ventura Counties.

This issue will be addressed as part of the development of the SCAG-87 Growth Forcast Policy.

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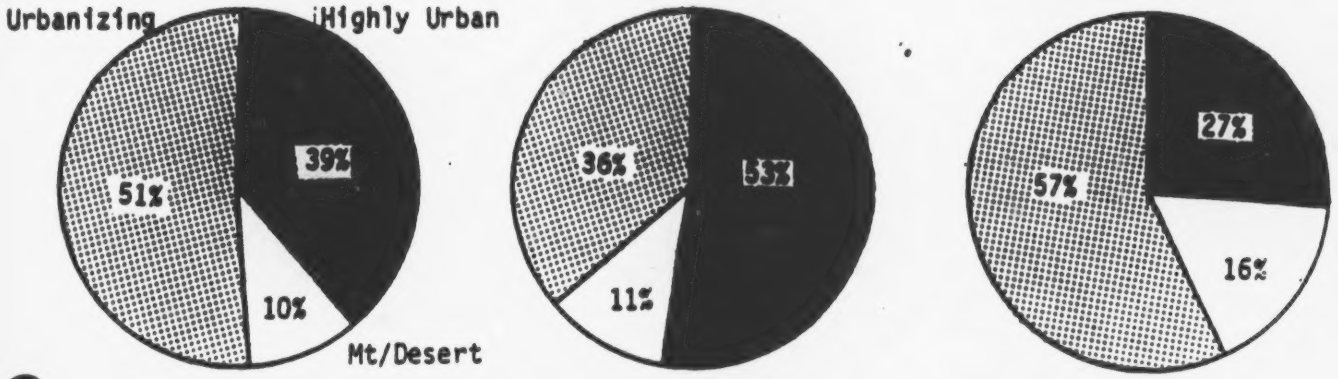
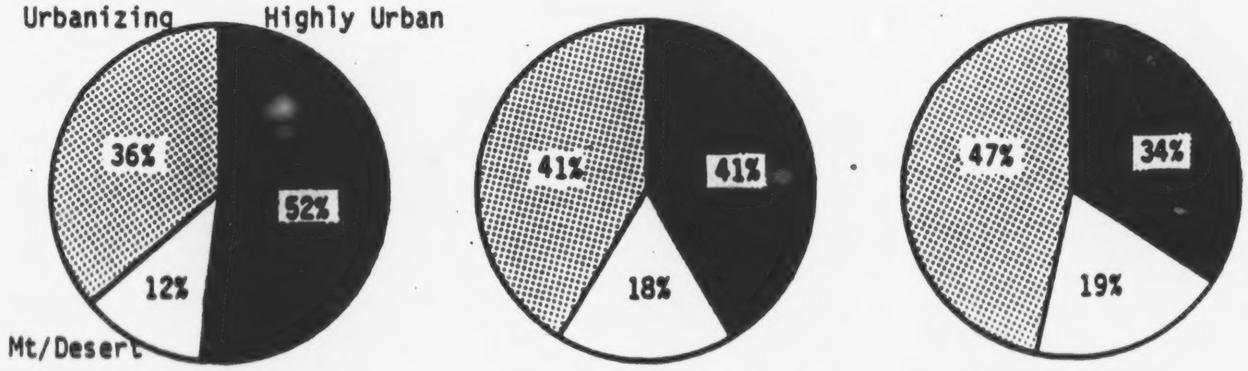
POPULATION BASELINE
PERCENT OF THE REGION'S GROWTH



1970-1980 1980-1984 1984-2010

HOUSING BASELINE
PERCENT OF THE REGION'S GROWTH



1970-1980 1980-1984 1984-2010

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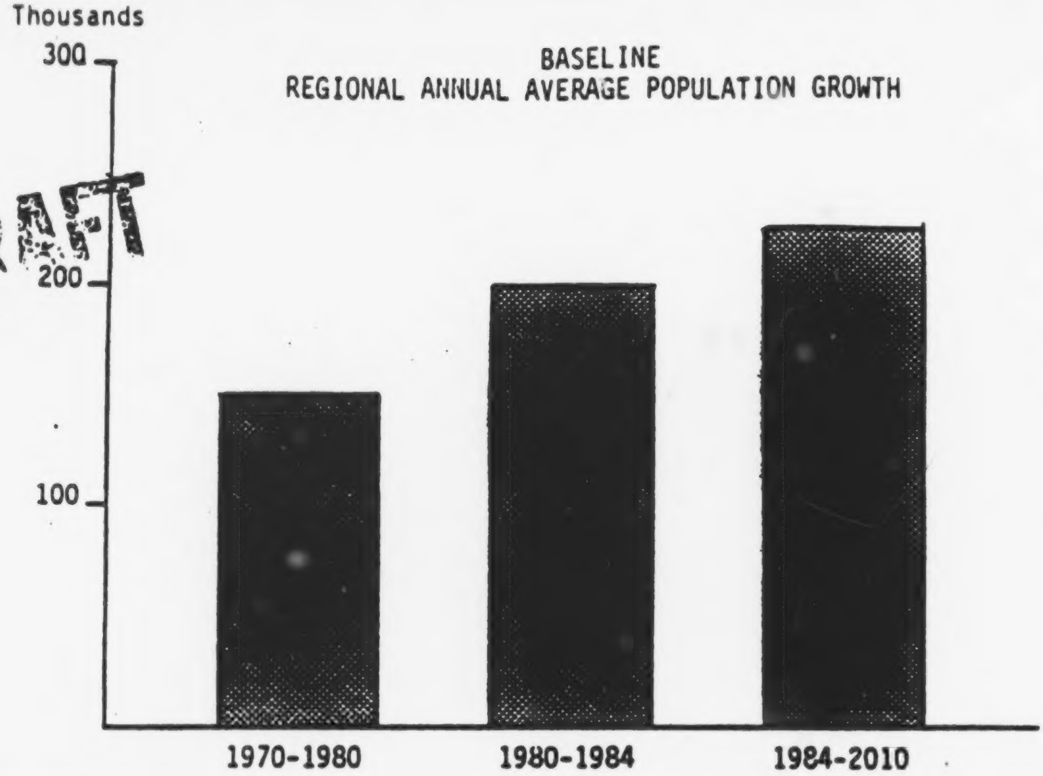
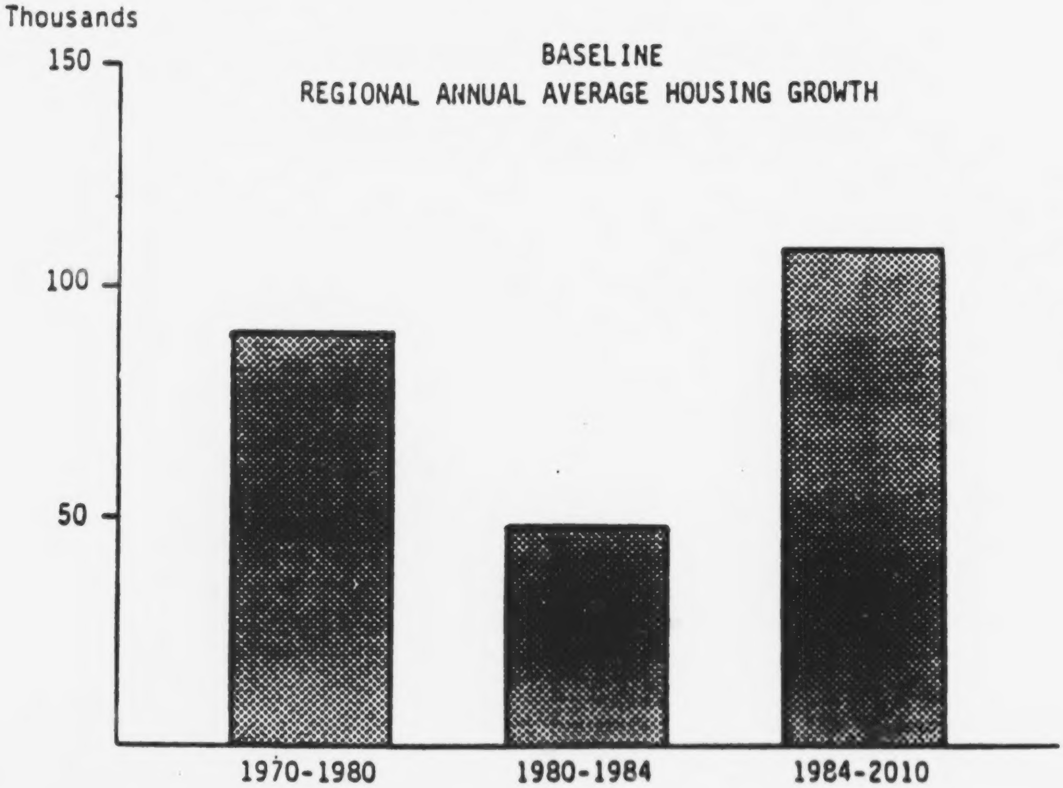
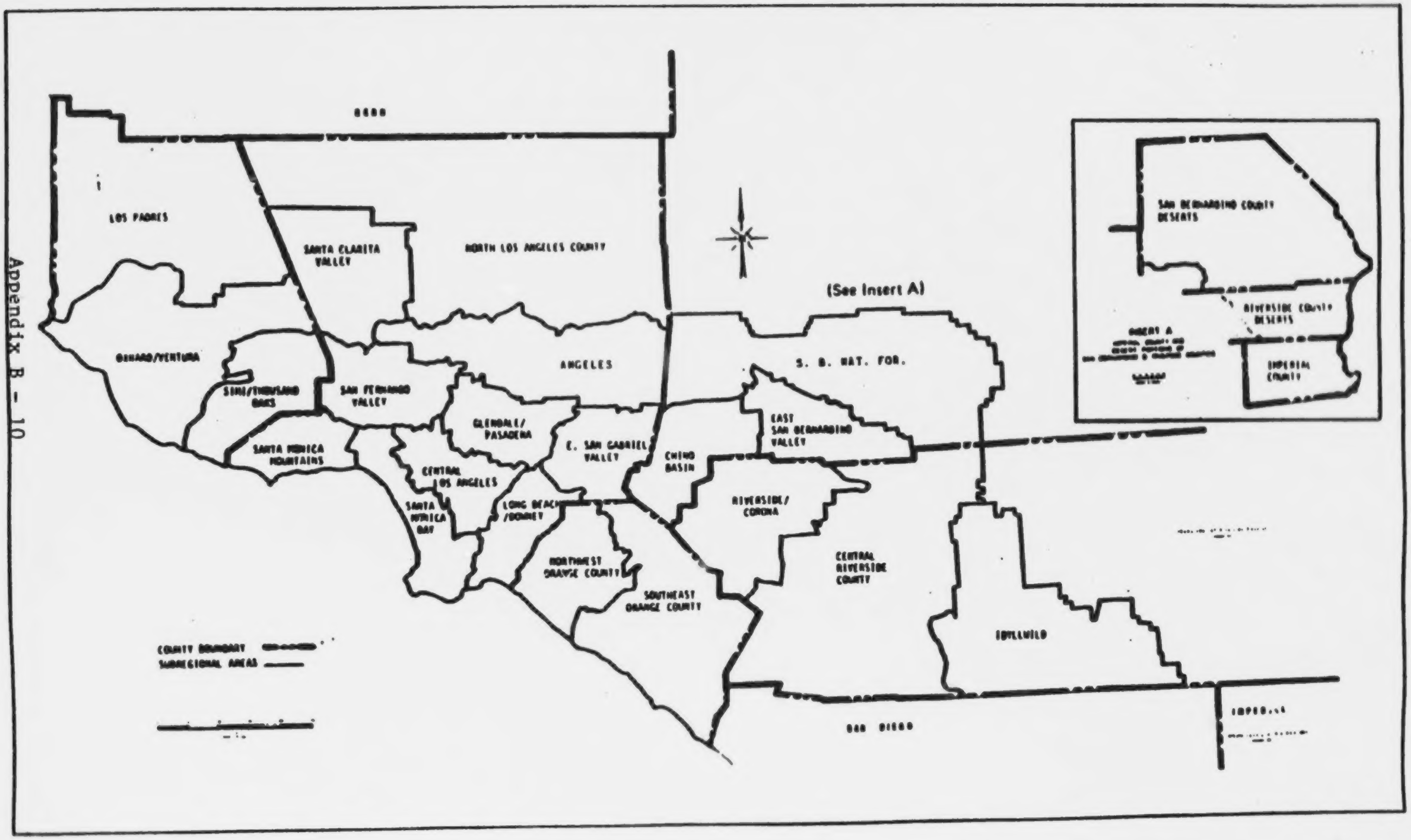

Thousands
300
200
100
BASELINE
REGIONAL ANNUAL AVERAGE POPULATION GROWTH
1970-1980
1980-1984
1984-2010


Thousands
150
100
50
BASELINE
REGIONAL ANNUAL AVERAGE HOUSING GROWTH
1970-1980
1980-1984
1984-2010

SUBREGIONAL AREAS

Appendix B - 10


KERN
LOS PADRES
SANTA CLARITA VALLEY
NORTH LOS ANGELES COUNTY
OXNARD/VENTURA
SIMI/THOUSAND OAKS
SAN FERNANDO VALLEY
ANGELES
GLENDALE/PASADENA
SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS
CENTRAL LOS ANGELES
SANTA MONICA BAY
LONG BEACH/DOWNEY
E. SAN GABRIEL VALLEY
CHINO BASIN
EAST SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY
S. B. NAT. FOR.
(See Insert A)
RIVERSIDE/CORONA
NORTHWEST ORANGE COUNTY
SOUTHEAST ORANGE COUNTY
CENTRAL RIVERSIDE COUNTY
IDYLLWILD
SAN DIEGO
IMPERIAL
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY DESERTS
RIVERSIDE COUNTY DESERTS
IMPERIAL COUNTY
INSERT A
COUNTY BOUNDARY
SUBREGIONAL AREAS

DRAFT

BASELINE POPULATION BY COUNTY

	1970	1980	1984	2010	TOT INC 1984-2010	% INC 1984-2010	SCAG-82 2010
IMPERIAL	74.000	92.000	101.700	165.500	63.800	62.73	153.000
LOS ANGELES	7.038.500	7.478.000	7.862.700	9.638.900	1.776.200	22.59	8.803.000
ORANGE	1.420.600	1.933.000	2.066.500	3.097.500	1.031.000	49.89	2.830.000
RIVERSIDE	459.400	663.000	757.500	2.017.200	1.259.700	166.30	1.407.800
SAN BERN	681.600	894.000	1.014.400	2.308.200	1.293.800	127.54	1.816.000
VENTURA	378.500	528.500	580.000	1.028.500	448.500	77.33	733.800
REGION	10.052.600	11.588.500	12.382.800	18.255.800	5.873.000	47.43	15.743.600

	% REG GRW 1970-1980	1980-1984	1984-2010	ANN AVE 1970-1980	1980-1984	1984-2010
IMPERIAL	0.0117	0.0122	0.0109	1.800	2.425	2.454
LOS ANGELES	0.2862	0.4843	0.3024	43.950	96.175	68.315
ORANGE	0.3336	0.1681	0.1756	51.240	33.375	39.654
RIVERSIDE	0.1326	0.1190	0.2145	20.360	23.625	48.450
SAN BERN	0.1383	0.1516	0.2203	21.240	30.100	49.762
VENTURA	0.0977	0.0648	0.0764	15.000	12.875	17.250
REGION	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	153.590	198.575	225.885

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BASELINE POPULATION BY SUBREGION

SUBREG	1970	1980	1984	2010	TOT INC 1984-2010	% INC 1984-2010	SCAG-82M 2010
SAN FERN VAL	1,072,000	1,121,000	1,177,400	1,428,000	250,600	21.28	1,304,000
GLEN/PAS	1,082,000	1,132,000	1,202,200	1,452,000	249,800	20.78	1,235,000
E SAN GAB VA	591,000	689,000	739,300	1,159,200	419,900	56.80	839,000
STA MON BAY	1,249,000	1,241,000	1,297,400	1,527,500	230,100	17.74	1,365,000
CENTRAL LA	1,853,000	2,015,000	2,102,000	2,139,200	37,200	1.77	2,312,000
LB/ DOWNEY	1,028,000	1,041,000	1,075,800	1,210,100	134,300	12.48	1,168,000
NW ORANGE	1,130,000	1,362,000	1,425,200	1,660,400	235,200	16.50	1,624,000
HIGHLY URBAN	8,005,000	8,601,000	9,019,300	10,576,400	1,557,100	17.26	9,847,000
OX/VENTURA	258,200	341,000	370,600	592,500	221,900	59.88	557,000
SIMI/TO	120,000	187,000	208,900	434,700	225,800	108.09	376,000
STA CLAR VAL	48,000	79,000	89,200	268,900	179,700	201.46	218,000
STA MON MTS	30,600	53,000	58,100	107,100	49,000	84.34	103,000
CHINO	233,000	350,000	401,100	1,020,400	619,300	154.40	846,000
E SAN BER VA	312,000	346,000	379,400	705,700	326,300	86.00	579,000
RIV/CORONA	259,000	338,000	378,100	858,000	479,900	126.92	670,000
CENT RIV	94,000	169,000	195,800	658,000	462,200	236.06	373,000
SE ORANGE	290,600	571,000	641,300	1,437,100	795,800	124.09	1,206,000
URBANIZING	1,645,400	2,434,000	2,722,500	6,082,400	3,359,900	123.41	4,928,000
LOS PAD	300	500	500	1,300	800	160.00	800
NORTH LA	82,900	105,000	118,900	344,600	225,700	189.82	256,000
ANG FOR	2,000	2,000	2,400	2,300	-100	-4.17	3,000
SAN BERN FOR	20,000	37,000	41,800	93,300	51,500	123.21	63,000
SAN BERN DES	116,600	161,000	192,100	488,800	296,700	154.45	328,000
RIV DESERT	103,400	150,000	176,800	485,900	309,100	174.83	354,000
IDYLL	3,000	6,000	6,800	15,300	8,500	125.00	10,800
IMPERIAL	74,000	92,000	101,700	165,500	63,800	62.73	153,000
MTS./DESERT	402,200	553,500	641,000	1,597,000	956,000	149.14	1,168,600
REGION	10,052,600	11,588,500	12,382,800	18,255,800	5,873,000	47.43	15,943,600

SUBREG	% REG GRW			ANN AVE		
	1970-1980	1980-1984	1984-2010	1970-1980	1980-1984	1984-2010
SAN FERN VAL	0.0319	0.0710	0.0427	4,900	14,100	9,639
GLEN/PAS	0.0326	0.0884	0.0425	5,000	17,550	9,608
E SAN GAB VA	0.0638	0.0633	0.0715	9,800	12,575	16,150
STA MON BAY	-0.0052	0.0710	0.0392	-800	14,100	8,850
CENTRAL LA	0.1055	0.1095	0.0063	16,200	21,750	1,431
LB/ DOWNEY	0.0085	0.0438	0.0229	1,300	8,700	5,165
NW ORANGE	0.1511	0.0796	0.0401	23,200	15,800	9,046
HIGHLY URBAN	0.3881	0.5266	0.2651	59,600	104,575	59,889
OX/VENTURA	0.0539	0.0373	0.0378	8,280	7,400	8,535
SIMI/TO	0.0436	0.0276	0.0385	6,700	5,475	8,685
STA CLAR VAL	0.0202	0.0128	0.0306	3,100	2,550	6,912
STA MON MTS	0.0146	0.0064	0.0083	2,240	1,275	1,885
CHINO	0.0762	0.0643	0.1055	11,700	12,775	23,819
E SAN BER VA	0.0221	0.0421	0.0556	3,400	8,350	12,550
RIV/CORONA	0.0514	0.0505	0.0817	7,900	10,025	18,458
CENT RIV	0.0488	0.0337	0.0787	7,500	6,700	17,777
SE ORANGE	0.1826	0.0885	0.1355	28,040	17,575	30,608
URBANIZING	0.5134	0.3632	0.5721	78,860	72,125	129227
LOS PAD	0.0001	0.0000	0.0001	20	0	31
NORTH LA	0.0144	0.0175	0.0384	2,210	3,475	8,681
ANG FOR	0.0000	0.0005	-0.0000	0	100	-4
SAN BERN FOR	0.0111	0.0060	0.0088	1,700	1,200	1,981
SAN BERN DES	0.0289	0.0392	0.0505	4,440	7,775	11,412
RIV DESERT	0.0303	0.0337	0.0526	4,660	6,700	11,889
IDYLL	0.0020	0.0010	0.0015	300	200	327
IMPERIAL	0.0117	0.0122	0.0109	1,800	2,425	2,454
MTS./DESERT	0.0985	0.1102	0.1628	15,130	21,875	36769
REGION	1.0000	1.0000	[illegible]	153,590	198,575	225,885

APPENDIX B-12

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BASELINE HOUSING BY COUNTY

	1970	1980	1984	2010	TOT INC 1984-2010	% INC 1984-2010	SCAG-82 2010
IMPERIAL	23.000	32.000	33.400	60.600	27.200	81.44	57.000
LOS ANGELES	2.337.500	2.857.100	2.924.900	3.865.300	940.400	32.15	3.529.800
ORANGE	462.800	721.000	760.000	1.253.400	493.400	64.92	1.131.000
RIVERSIDE	172.600	294.800	327.000	919.200	592.200	181.10	646.900
SAN BERN	251.800	370.100	408.600	995.800	587.200	143.71	791.400
VENTURA	111.900	183.300	196.300	385.300	188.800	96.08	364.000
REGION	3.359.600	4.458.300	4.650.400	7.479.600	2.829.200	60.84	6.520.100

	% REG GRW 1970-1980	 1980-1984	 1984-2010	ANN AVE 1970-1980	 1980-1984	 1984-2010
IMPERIAL	0.0100	0.0073	0.0096	900	350	1.046
LOS ANGELES	0.3556	0.3533	0.3324	31.960	16.950	36.169
ORANGE	0.2872	0.2032	0.1744	25.820	9.750	18.977
RIVERSIDE	0.1359	0.1678	0.2093	12.220	8.050	22.777
SAN BERN	0.1316	0.2006	0.2076	11.830	9.625	22.585
VENTURA	0.0797	0.0677	0.0667	7.160	3.250	7.262
REGION	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	89.890	47.975	108.815

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BASELINE HOUSING BY SUBREGION

SUBREG	1970	1980	1984	2010	TOT INC 1984-2010	% INC 1984-2010	SCAG-82M 2.010
SAN FERN VAL	364.000	442.000	454.000	591.000	137.000	30.18	540.000
GLEN/PAS	404.000	432.000	443.000	580.800	137.800	31.11	494.000
E SAN GAB VA	167.000	221.000	233.000	412.400	179.400	77.00	287.000
STA MON BAY	451.000	509.000	520.000	649.500	129.500	24.90	593.000
CENTRAL LA	744.000	773.000	777.000	858.400	81.400	10.48	928.000
LB/ DOWNEY	355.000	393.000	400.000	487.600	87.600	21.90	465.000
NW ORANGE	353.000	491.000	506.000	646.600	140.600	27.79	613.000
HIGHLY URBAN	2.838.000	3.261.000	3.333.000	4.226.300	893.300	26.80	3.920.000
OX/VENTURA	80.200	122.200	129.200	228.100	98.900	76.55	226.500
SIMI/TO	31.400	61.000	67.000	156.300	89.300	133.28	137.000
STA CLAR VAL	14.100	26.000	29.000	98.600	69.600	240.00	78.000
STA MON MTS	10.300	19.900	21.800	42.700	20.900	95.87	38.300
CHINO	71.000	120.000	134.000	379.600	245.600	183.28	309.000
E SAN BER VA	105.000	136.000	146.000	291.500	145.500	99.66	245.000
RIV/CORONA	82.100	120.700	130.000	326.900	196.900	151.46	244.000
CENT RIV	41.000	79.000	90.000	303.700	213.700	237.44	182.000
SE ORANGE	109.800	230.000	254.000	606.800	352.800	138.90	518.000
URBANIZING	544.900	914.800	1.001.000	2.434.200	1.433.200	143.18	1.977.800
LOS PAD	300	300	300	900	600	200.00	500
NORTH LA	27.000	40.000	46.000	143.200	97.200	211.30	105.000
ANG FOR	1.100	1.200	1.100	1.100	0	0.00	1.500
SAN BERN FOR	25.000	39.000	43.600 -	101.200	57.600	132.11	74.000
SAN BERN DES	50.800	75.100	85.000	223.500	138.500	162.94	163.400
RIV DESERT	46.000	89.800	101.400	275.700	174.300	171.89	211.200
IDYLL	3.500	5.300	5.600	12.900	7.300	130.36	9.700
IMPERIAL	23.000	32.000	33.400	60.600	27.200	81.44	57.000
MTS. /DESERT	176.700	282.700	316.400	819.100	502.700	158.88	622.300
REGION	3.559.600	4.458.500	4.650.400	7.479.600	2.829.200	60.84	6.520.100

SUBREG	% REG GRW 1970-1980	1980-1984	1984-2010	ANN AVE 1970-1980	1980-1984	1984-2010
SAN FERN VAL	0.0868	0.0625	0.0484	7.800	3.000	5.269
GLEN/PAS	0.0312	0.0573	0.0487	2.800	2.750	5.300
E SAN GAB VA	0.0601	0.0625	0.0634	5.400	3.000	6.900
STA MON BAY	0.0645	0.0573	0.0458	5.800	2.750	4.981
CENTRAL LA	0.0323	0.0208	0.0288	2.900	1.000	3.131
LB/ DOWNEY	0.0423	0.0365	0.0310	3.800	1.750	3.369
NW ORANGE	0.1535	0.0782	0.0497	13.800	3.750	5.408
HIGHLY URBAN	0.4706	0.3752	0.3157	42.300	18.000	34.358
OX/VENTURA	0.0467	0.0365	0.0350	4.200	1.750	3.804
SIMI/TO	0.0329	0.0313	0.0316	2.960	1.500	3.435
STA CLAR VAL	0.0132	0.0156	0.0246	1.190	750	2.677
STA MON MTS	0.0107	0.0099	0.0074	960	475	804
CHINO	0.0545	0.0730	0.0868	4.900	3.500	9.446
E SAN BER VA	0.0345	0.0521	0.0514	3.100	2.500	5.596
RIV/CORONA	0.0429	0.0485	0.0696	3.860	2.325	7.573
CENT RIV	0.0423	0.0573	0.0755	3.800	2.750	8.219
SE ORANGE	0.1337	0.1251	0.1247	12.020	6.000	13.569
URBANIZING	0.4115	0.4492	0.5066	36.990	21.550	55123
LOS PAD	0.0000	0.0000	0.0002	0	0	23
NORTH LA	0.0145	0.0313	0.0344	1.300	1.500	3.739
ANG FOR	0.0001	-0.0005	0.0000	10	-25	0
SAN BERN FOR	0.0156	0.0240	0.0204	1.400	1.150	2.215
SAN BERN DES	0.0270	0.0516	0.0490	2.430	2.475	5.327
RIV DESERT	0.0487	0.0605	0.0616	4.380	2.900	6.704
IDYLL	0.0020	0.0016	0.0026	180	75	281
IMPERIAL	0.0100	0.0073	0.0096	900	350	1.046
MTS. /DESERT	0.1179	0.1756	0.1777	10.600	8.425	19335
REGION	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	89.890	47.975	108.815

DRAFT

APPENDIX B-15

JOBS TO HOUSING RATIOS BY COUNTY

	1984				2010			
Counties	Jobs	Housing	Ratio*	County/ Region Ratio*	Jobs	Housing	Ratio*	County/ Region Ratio*
Imperial	37,000	33,000	1.12	.88	65,000	60,600	1.07	.89
Los Angeles	4,053,000	2,924,900	1.39	1.09	5,497,000	3,865,400	1.42	1.19
Orange	1,048,000	760,000	1.38	1.09	1,925,000	1,253,500	1.54	1.29
Riverside	247,000	327,000	.76	.60	477,000	919,200	.52	.43
San Bernardino	325,000	408,600	.80	.63	634,000	995,700	.64	.53
Ventura	213,000	196,500	1.03	.85	356,000	385,300	.92	.77
Region	5,923,000	4,650,400	1.27		8,954,000	7,479,600	1.20	

* 1.0 would represent balance (the number of people who work in the county would approximately equal the number of workers who live in the county).

VD/nc

10/13/86 Rev.

EMPLOYMENT

BY COUNTIES AND REGIONAL STATISTICAL AREAS

DRAFT BASELINE EMPLOYMENT DISAGGREGATION

The projections of future employment in the region, and the counties within it, were based upon the 1972 to 1984 trends in total employment. In 1984, the region had 5,923,000 jobs. By 2010, the region's employment is projected to increase to 8,954,000. In this 26-year period, the region's employment will increase by 3,031,000 jobs, which represents a 51 percent Rate of growth. County-by-county changes projected to occur over this period are described below.

Los Angeles County

In 1984, Los Angeles County had 4,053,000 jobs. The county accounted for 68 percent of the region's jobs. By 2010, the county is projected to add 1,444,000 jobs, about half of the projected regional increase in jobs between 1984 and 2010. By 2010, Los Angeles County's employment is projected to be 5,497,000 jobs, which represents a 36 percent rate of increase in employment over the period. The county's share of regional jobs will decline to 61 percent.

Orange County

Orange County had 1,048,000 jobs in 1984, or 18 percent of the region's total employment. By 2010, the county is projected to add 877,000 jobs, which is about 29 percent of the projected regional increase in jobs between 1984 and 2010. By 2010, Orange County's employment is projected to be 1,925,000. The county's employment is projected to grow 84 percent over the period. Orange County will account for 22 percent of the region's total employment, a slight increase in its regional share from 1984.

San Bernardino County

In 1984, San Bernardino County had 325,000 jobs. The county accounted for about six percent of regional employment. By 2010, the county is projected to add 309,000 jobs, about 10 percent of the projected increase in regional employment over the 26-year period. By 2010, San Bernardino County's employment is projected to be 634,000 jobs. The county's employment growth will be 95 percent over the period. The county's share of total jobs in the region will increase slightly, to 11 percent.

Riverside County

Riverside County had 247,000 jobs in 1984. The county's share of regional employment was four percent. By 2010, the county is projected to add 230,000 jobs, about eight percent of the projected regional increase in employment between 1984 and 2010. By 2010, Riverside County's employment is projected to be 477,000 jobs. Thus Riverside County's employment is projected to grow 93 percent over the period. The county's share of total jobs in the region will increase slightly, to five percent.

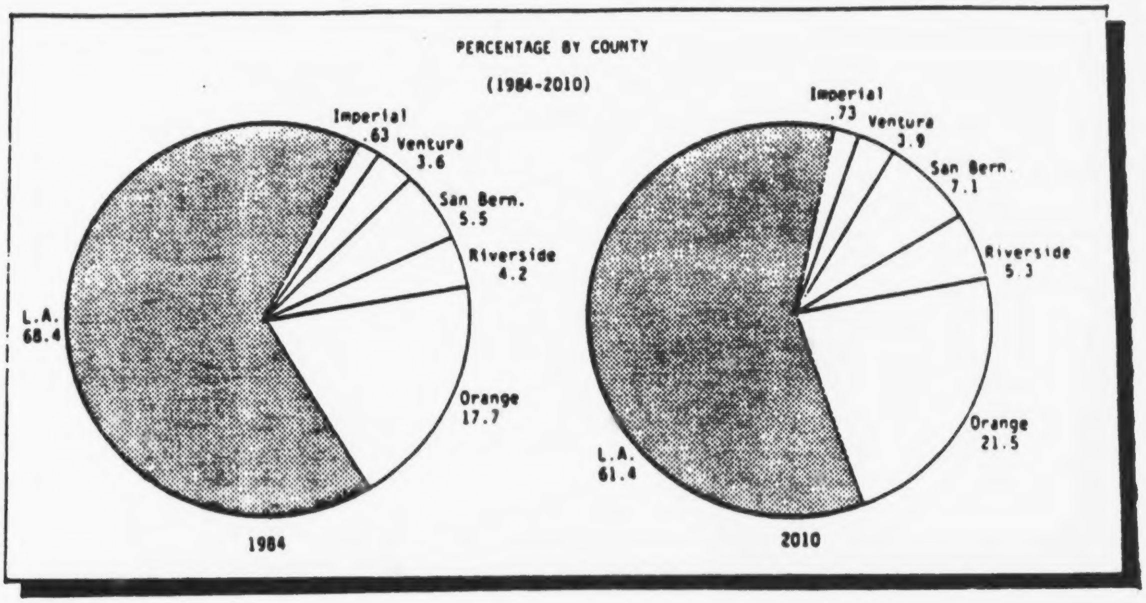
Ventura County

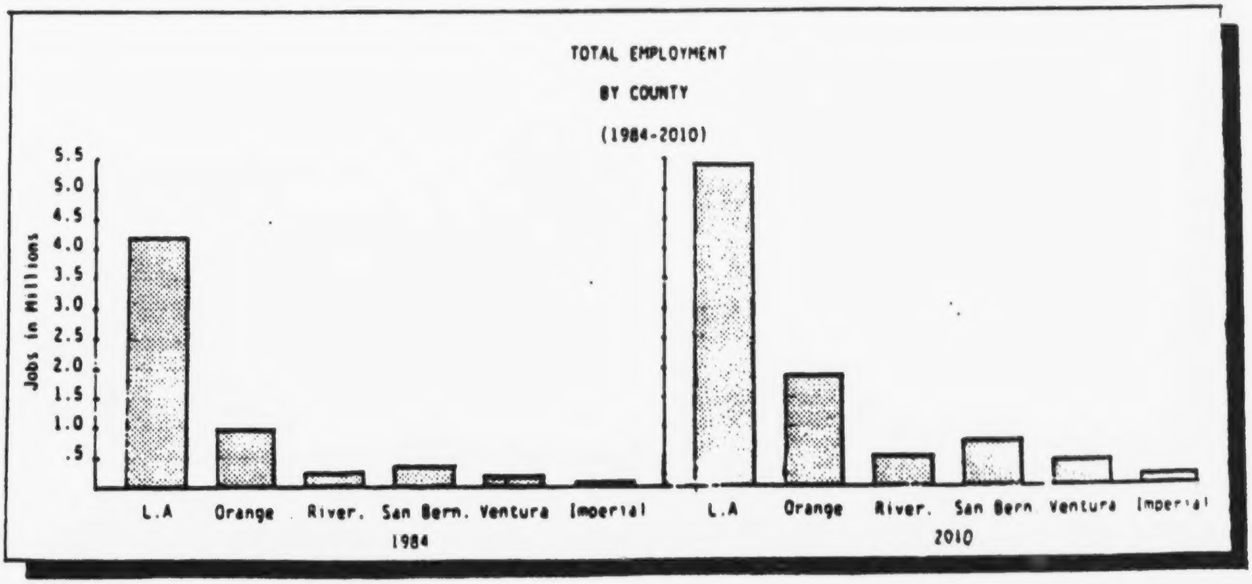
Ventura County had 213,000 jobs in 1984. The county accounted for slightly less than four percent of all jobs in the region. By 2010, Ventura County is projected to add 143,000 jobs, or five percent of the projected increase in regional employment between 1984 and 2010. By 2010, Ventura County's employment is projected to be 356,000. This is a 67 percent increase in the county's employment over the 26-year period. The county's share of total regional jobs will still be about four percent of the regional total.

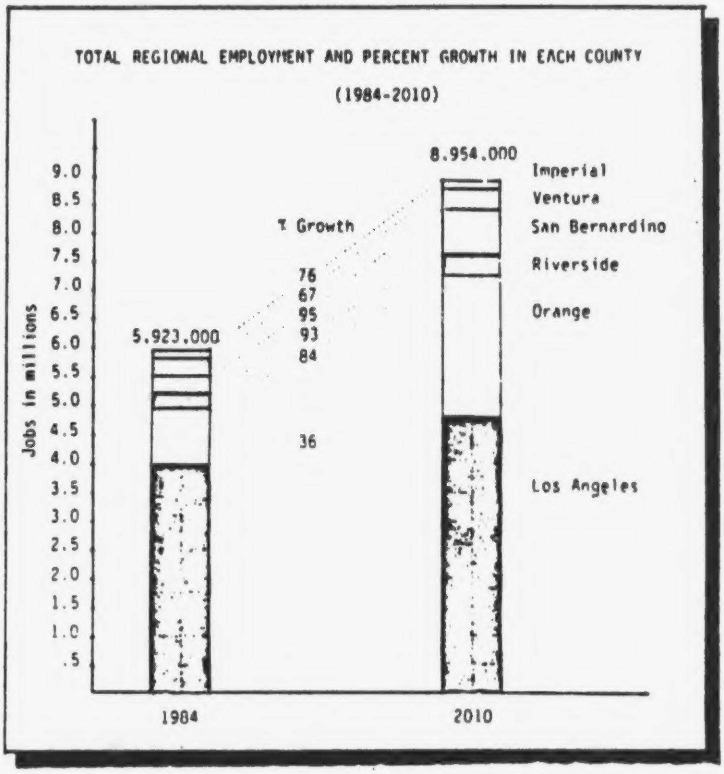
Imperial County

Imperial County had 37,000 jobs in 1984, and accounted for less than one percent of all jobs in the region. By 2010, Imperial County is projected to add 28,000 jobs, about one percent of the projected increase in the region's jobs over the period. By 2010, Imperial County's employment is projected to be 65,000. Employment in Imperial County will increase 76 percent between 1984 and 2010. Imperial County's share of total regional jobs will continue to be less than one percent of the regional total.

The graphs and charts below summarize the above information for the counties and the region.


PERCENTAGE BY COUNTY
(1984-2010)
Imperial .63
Ventura 3.6
San Bern. 5.5
Riverside 4.2
L.A. 68.4
Orange 17.7
1984
Imperial .73
Ventura 3.9
San Bern. 7.1
Riverside 5.3
L.A. 61.4
Orange 21.5
2010


TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
BY COUNTY
(1984-2010)
Jobs in Millions
5.5
5.0
4.5
4.0
3.5
3.0
2.5
2.0
1.5
1.0
.5
L.A
Orange
River.
San Bern.
Ventura
Imperial
1984
L.A
Orange
River.
San Bern
Ventura
Imperial
2010



TOTAL REGIONAL EMPLOYMENT AND PERCENT GROWTH IN EACH COUNTY

(1984-2010)

Methodology

The method for developing the Draft Baseline Projection for the counties is contained as part of the Economic Projection Model developed by the Center for Continuing Study of the California Economy (CCSCE). The model projects jobs for Los Angeles County, Orange County, Ventura County, and San Bernardino and Riverside Counties. The projections for the counties are based upon analysis of trend data and each county's share of the region's projected job growth. This is a process which is similar to the way the regional projection was developed as a part of the nation's and the state's projected economies.

County Projections

The Economic Projection Model is based upon a shift/share analysis of industries within the region's counties. The model begins by analyzing the growth of employment by 66 industries for the Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) within the region from 1972 to 1984. This analysis begins by looking at the job growth of basic industries within each of these areas. The analysis also includes calculations on each county's share of growth, sharesof total jobs in each industry, and changing share and historical average shares in each of the industries going to each SMSA. Each industry's characteristics are then reviewed and a share factor using one of the above measures is assigned to each industry.

The next step in the modeling process is to apply these share factors by industry for each SMSA to the region's projected job growth through the year 2000. This step results in a projection of total base industry jobs for each SMSA.

The model then projects the proportion of the region's non-base industry jobs to each of the SMSAs. The model works on the assumption that within the region that a portion of the region's non-base, population-serving industry jobs are distributed based upon the distribution of population within the region. These non-base industries locate where they can provide services to the population. However, the model also recognizes that a portion of the jobs in these industries are not distributed based upon population serving considerations. These jobs represent such activities are regional or corporate headquarter facilities that are not directly distributed based upon population distribution. The portions of the non-base industries that are projected to be population serving versus non-population serving is determined by the ratio of the change in jobs to the change in population for each SMSA the 1972-84 historical trends.

The model then distributes the population serving share of the region's non-base industries to the SMSA's based upon the population growth projected for each county. At the same time, the model distributes the non-population serving portions of the region's non-base industry jobs to the counties base upon the shares going to each of the counties during the 1972-84 time period. These non-base industry projections are combined with the base industry projections to obtain the year 1995 and 2000 job projections for the counties within the region based upon the region's

Baseline job projection.

As was indicated in the Draft Baseline Projection report detailed industry level projections from the Bureau of Labor Statistics beyond the year 2000 Are not available for projecting to the year 2010. Therefore, the modeling data has to be adjusted to be less detailed for projecting to 2010. For 2010, the modeling uses 10 sectors for each county.

The model projects the county shares of region growth in the 10 sectors by multiplying the shares of growth that the industries are receiving between 1995 and 2000 times the growth projected for the entire region between 2000 and 2010. Since these sectors are aggregations of the nine detailed sectors used for the earlier years, this process attempts to continue the relationship between those industries in the further years of the projections.

Sub-County Projection

Unlike the data available at the county level, there is little good data to provide trend information for job growth at the subcounty levels. This means that it is extremely difficult to project employment by subcounty areas. As a result, the subcounty employment projections represent a combination of various types of data.

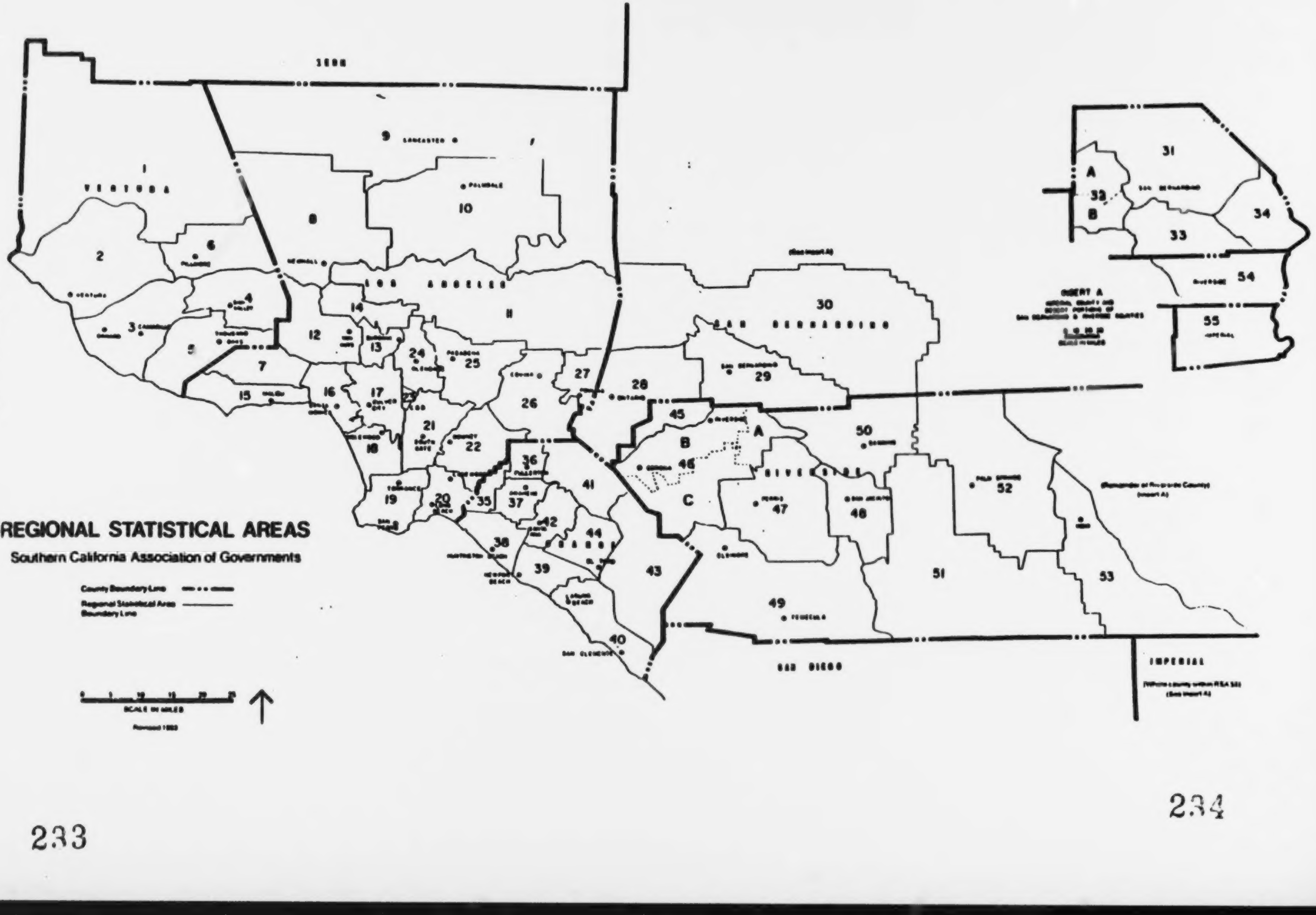
The process begins with estimates of existing employment at the subcounty level. In preparing the base year data for the modeling effort SCAG has used the Urban Transportation Planning Package (UTPP) 1980 census survey information in combination with data available from the California Employment Development Department. This information essentially gives subcounty job location information for one point in time.

Regional Statistical Area Distribution:

Two approaches are utilized for estimating the 2010 employment distribution. The first is a top-down shares approach based on the economic base model for the region. The second is a bottom-up approach. The small area information was used to check the realism of the regional totals. There were several sources for small area employment forecasts. These are aggregated to the Regional Statistical Area (RSA) level to arrive at an initial distribution of the county employment from the economic projection model:

1. Sub-county trend data from Industrial and Commercial Employment (ICE) file for Los Angeles and Orange County Employment Development Department Data by tract.
2. U.S. Census information from the Urban Transportation Planning Package (UTPP). Employment at the partial tract level for 1980.
3. Known development projects from regional environmental impact reports.
4. Work completed with local agencies as part of the area and corridor studies underway at SCAG. Large area transportation studies cover entire counties for Ventura, Riverside, and San Bernardino.
5. The projected growth of cities to 2000 from the City Planning Directors review process completed in 1983 at SCAG.
6. Work done with local agencies as part of the development of SCAG82 Modified.
7. The RSA emploment distribution reflected in Orange County Planning Division's preliminary forecasts to 2010.

Table 1 below summarizes the Regional Statistical Area (RSA) employment forecast for Baseline as compared to SCAG82 Modified and then provides the added employment by RSA and the percentage growth from 1984 to 2010 under the Baseline disagregation.


KERN
VENTURA
LOS ANGELES
SAN BERNARDINO
RIVERSIDE
ORANGE
SAN DIEGO
IMPERIAL
LANCASTER
PALMDALE
SAN BERNARDINO
ONTARIO
RIVERSIDE
PASADENA
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
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B
C
INSERT A
County Boundary Line
Regional Statistical Area Boundary Line
SCALE IN MILES

REGIONAL STATISTICAL AREAS

Southern California Association of Governments

TABLE ONE

BASELINE EMPLOYMENT FORECAST AND COMPARISON WITH SCAG MODIFIED

EMPLOYMENT

COUNTY=LOS ANGELES

SA	RSANAME	CENSUS 1980	ESTIMATED 1984	BASELINE 2010	SCAG82 MODIFIED	GROWTH BETWEEN 1984-2010	RATE OF GROWTH BETWEEN 1984-2010
7	AGOURA	8000	9266	39074	37100	29808	322
8	SANTA CLARITA VA	20800	23421	97212	92300	73791	316
9	LANCASTER	17600	10144	78991	75000	68847	619
10	PALMDALE	12100	13544	57717	54800	44173	326
11	SAN GABRIEL MTNS	600	611	737	700	126	21
12	S.W SFV	330800	341331	494184	431400	152853	45
13	BURBANK	162000	166592	235822	200300	68830	41
14	N.E. SFV	70800	73011	116150	103300	43139	59
15	MALIBU	3800	3971	9268	8800	5297	133
16	SANTA MONICA	163400	173211	219912	208800	46700	27
17	W. CENTRAL	598600	615557	733672	696600	118116	19
18	SOUTH BAY	330800	361595	520000	427200	158405	44
19	PALOS VERDE	220400	224737	317230	301200	92493	41
20	LONG BEACH	210000	216081	292900	278100	76819	36
21	E. CENTRAL	522000	506090	577901	548700	71811	14
22	NORWALK/WHITTIER	261100	266487	342191	324800	75704	28
23	L.A. CBD	302000	313633	407806	387200	94173	30
24	GLENDALE	172800	181867	238449	226400	56582	31
25	W. SAN GABRIEL V	296100	303552	368522	348800	64969	21
26	E.SAN GABRIEL V.	165400	168425	241187	229000	72762	43
27	POMONA	68800	70873	108376	102800	37503	53
		3940100	4053000	5497002	5084600	1444002	

COUNTY=ORANGE

ISA	RSANAME	CENSUS 1980	ESTIMATED 1984	BASELINE 2010	SCAG82 MODIFIED	GROWTH BETWEEN 1984-2010	RATE OF GROWTH BETWEEN 1984-2010
35	BUENA PARK	55200	62904	105903	86100	42999	68
36	FULLERTON	100600	104740	153951	125200	49211	47
37	ANAHEIM	146000	166636	259854	211300	93218	56
38	W. COAST	90300	103731	163634	133100	59903	58
39	C. COAST	146800	167644	290742	236400	123098	73
40	S COAST	32600	41936	134707	109800	92771	221
41	S A CANYON	54900	62904	115463	93800	52559	84
42	SANTA ANA	211600	242141	411966	335000	169825	70
43	MISSION VIEJO	17400	21976	76975	62600	54999	250
44	EL TORO	60000	73388	211805	172200	138417	189
		915400	1048000	1925000	1565300	877000	

COUNTY=RIVERSIDE

RSA	RSANAME	CENSUS 1980	ESTIMATED 1984	BASELINE 2010	SCAG82 MODIFIED	GROWTH BETWEEN 1984-2010	RATE OF GROWTH BETWEEN 1984-2010
45	JURUPA	9300	10710	21804	24400	11094	104
46	RIVERSIDE	108800	123224	193100	229300	69876	57
47	PERRIS	7400	8502	40037	51300	31535	371
48	HEMET	12300	16452	50028	65700	33576	204
49	LAKE ELSINORE	5000	5742	34686	45200	28944	504
50	BANNING	7800	9054	20023	31200	10969	121
51	IDYLLWILD	1300	1546	2760	3400	1214	79
52	PALM SPRINGS	34800	45270	72398	89200	27128	60
53	INDIO	18600	16562	30761	37900	14199	86
54	BLYTHE	8600	9937	11398	10100	1461	15
		------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	
		214900	247000	477001	587700	230001	

COUNTY=SAN BERNARDINO

RSA	RSANAME	CENSUS 1980	ESTIMATED 1984	BASELINE 2010	SCAG82 MODIFIED	GROWTH BETWEEN 1984-2010	RATE OF GROWTH BETWEEN 1984-2010
28	WEST S.B. VALLEY	111300	132800	294127	320200	161327	121
29	EAST S.B. VALLEY	123700	135535	231756	252300	96221	71
30	SAN BERN MNTS	7600	8642	14146	15400	5504	64
31	BAKER	3800	4376	6338	6900	1962	45
32	BARSTOW	26700	30620	64676	70300	34056	112
33	TWENTY-NINE PALM	9300	10611	18831	20500	8220	77
34	NEEDLES	2200	2516	4225	4600	1709	68
		------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	
		284600	325000	633999	680200	308999	

COUNTY=VENTURA

RSA	RSANAME	CENSUS 1980	ESTIMATED 1984	BASELINE 2010	SCAG82 MODIFIED	GROWTH BETWEEN 1984-2010	RATE OF GROWTH BETWEEN 1984-2010
1	LOS PADRES	100	106	187	200	81	76
2	VENTURA	54800	63592	96069	102600	32477	51
3	OXNARD	77000	91666	148692	158800	57026	62
4	SIMI	16200	22332	42136	45000	19804	89
5	THOUSAND OAKS	32600	32008	64421	68800	32413	101
6	FILLMORE	2900	3297	4494	4800	1197	36
		------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	
		183600	213000	355999	380200	142999	

COUNTY=IMPERIAL

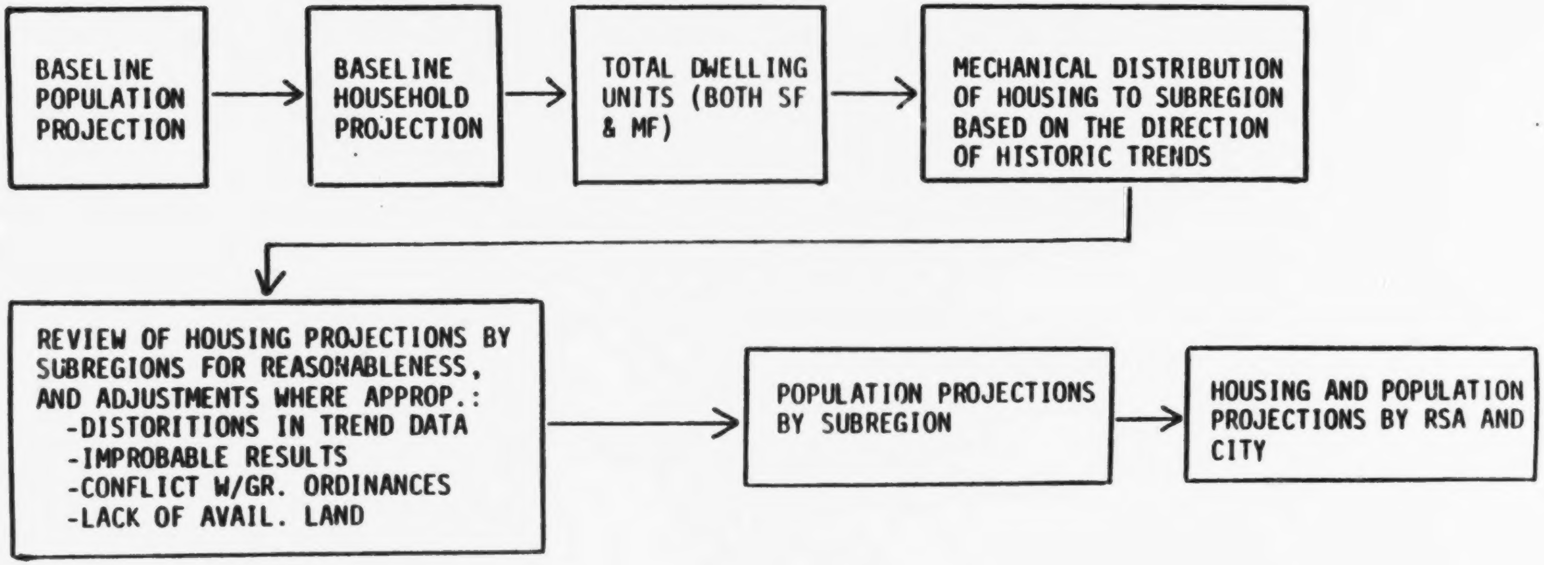
RSA	RSANAME	CENSUS 1980	ESTIMATED 1984	BASELINE 2010	SCAG82 MODIFIED	GROWTH BETWEEN 1984-2010	RATE OF GROWTH BETWEEN 1984-2010
55	IMPERIAL	43000	37000	65000	69100	28000	76
		------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	
		============	============	============	============	============	
	SCAG REGION:	5581300	5923000	8954001	8377100	3031001	

METHODOLOGY

DEVELOPMENT OF REGIONAL HOUSING PROJECTIONS AND DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AND HOUSING TO SMALLER AREA

METHODOLOGY OVERVIEW
DEVELOPMENT OF REGIONAL HOUSING PROJECTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AND HOUSING TO SMALLER AREA

(see attached pages for additional detail)


BASELINE POPULATION PROJECTION
BASELINE HOUSEHOLD PROJECTION
TOTAL DWELLING UNITS (BOTH SF & MF)
MECHANICAL DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSING TO SUBREGION BASED ON THE DIRECTION OF HISTORIC TRENDS
REVIEW OF HOUSING PROJECTIONS BY SUBREGIONS FOR REASONABLENESS, AND ADJUSTMENTS WHERE APPROP.:
-DISTORITIONS IN TREND DATA
-IMPROBABLE RESULTS
-CONFLICT W/GR. ORDINANCES
-LACK OF AVAIL. LAND
POPULATION PROJECTIONS BY SUBREGION
HOUSING AND POPULATION PROJECTIONS BY RSA AND CITY

STEP ONE: DEVELOP HOUSEHOLD PROJECTIONS

Baseline Population Projections, by Age and Ethnicity

x

Projections of Household Headship Rates, by Age and Ethnicity (Based upon Cenus Bureau Projections, by Age, with Adjustments to Account for Current Differences between Region and Nation)

=

Baseline Household Projection, by Age and Ethnicity of Head of Household

STEP 2: DEVELOP HOUSEHOLD PROJECTIONS BY MULTI-FAMILY/SINGLE FAMILY

A Baseline Household Projection by Age X Current Ownership Rates by Age = Projection of Households That Own Their Unit

B Baseline Household Projection by Age X Current Single-Family Occupancy Rates by Age = Projection of Households That Live in Single-Family Units

C Baseline Household Projection by Age X 1970-85 % of New Units That Are Single-Family = Projection of Single-Family Units

}Synthesis

STEP 3: DEVELOP TOTAL DWELLING UNIT PROJECTION BY SINGLE-FAMILY / MULTI-FAMILY

A	SF Households Projected From Step Two	+	2% For Vacant, Available For Occupancy *	+	3.8%** For 2nd Homes & Vacant Units Not Available For Occupancy (Up From 2.6% in 1980)	=	Total SF Dwelling Units
B	MF Households Projected From Step Two	+	5% For Vacant, Available For Occupancy *	+	3.8%** For 2nd Homes & Vacant Units Not Available For Occupancy (Up From 2.6% in 1980)	=	Total MF Dwelling Units
C	Total SF	+	Total MF	=	Total Dwelling Units		

---

* Approximation. Actual calculations were made on renter/owner categories.

** 2.8% seasonal or second homes, 1% boarded up or not available.

STEP 4: DISTRIBUTE TOTAL DU TO SUBREGION, CUT ONE

A

$$\boxed{\frac{\text{Subregion's \% of the Region's DU Growth, 80-85}}{\text{Subregion's \% of the Region's DU Growth, 70-80}}} \times \boxed{\text{Subregion's \% of the Region's DU Growth, 80-85}} = \boxed{\text{Y\% (85-2010)}}$$

B

$$\boxed{\frac{\text{Y \%} + \text{Y \%} + \text{Subregion's \% of the Region's DU Growth, 80-85}}{3}}^{*} \times \boxed{\text{Regional Total D.U. Growth From Step 3}} = \boxed{\text{Cut 1, Total DU Growth By Subregion, 85-2010}}$$

Step A above reflects the assumption that the change which occurred between the 70's and early 80's in the subregion's share of the regional Δ, would continue for the next time period, 1985-2010. Step B tempers this assumption, by placing a 1/3rd weight on the 80-85 time period.

In effect, these calculations say that if trends show an area to be slowing down (or picking up), it will continue to do so.

* Normalized to reach 100%

STEP 5: REVIEW RESULTS FOR REASONABLENESS

A. In areas where there was something unique about the 70-80 or 80-85 time period, adjustments were made, as follows:

- In Glendale/Pasadena, there was considerable freeway demolition activity in the 70's. Therefore, weight was given only to the 80-85 time period.
- In Ventura County, the downturn in trends in the 1980's relative to the 70's was due primarily to new growth control ordinances. The rate of decline is not assumed to continue, but instead the % of the regional growth which the county captured 80-85 is assumed to continue 85-2010.

STEP 5, CONT'D.

B. In areas where growth was slow in the 70's, and rapid in the early 80's, the formula used has the potential to show excessively high levels of growth 85-2010. This happened in the areas listed below. In these cases, the annual level of housing growth was limited to 2 times the level shown 70-80, or 80-85, whichever was higher. Anything higher was assumed to be unlikely.

- East San Bernardino Valley
- Chino Basin
- North Los Angeles County
- San Bernardino Desert
- Riverside Desert

C. In Central Los Angeles, housing growth was strong in the 70's and weak in the early 80's. It was assumed that future growth would revert to the absolute level (2900 units/year) shown in the 70's, because:

- The high levels of employment growth being projected for this area is likely to stimulate housing demand;
- The area's housing stock is aging, and increased levels of recycling is quite possible; and
- If the formula were used without adjustment, the level of growth projected would be 1,034 units/year, an increase of just 0.1%/year. This appeared improbably low, considering the two factors listed above, plus the efforts that are underway to revitalize areas such as Hollywood and Downtown Los Angeles.

STEP 5, CONT'D.

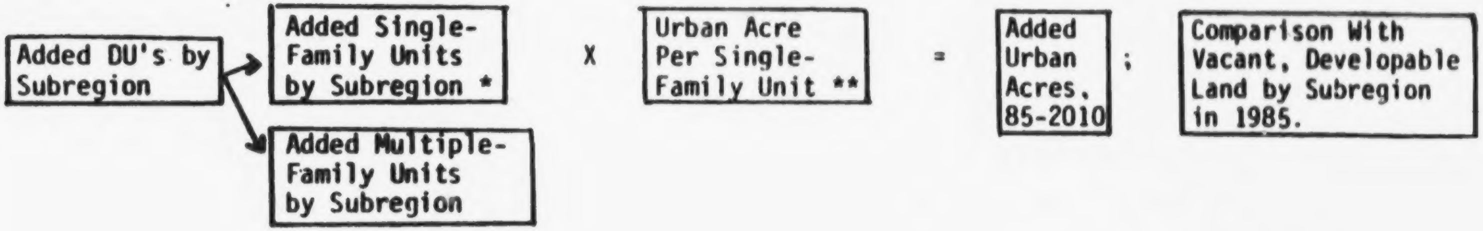
D. Due to the relatively small numbers and the relatively large fluctuation in the trends in Imperial County, a 15-year average was used rather than the formula.

E. Comparisons were made to existing moratorium/growth control ordinances. In all cases, the levels of growth shown were within existing legal constraints, and therefore no adjustments were needed.

F. Comparisons were also made to known development proposals. (The A-95 Review Listings were utilized, as were data supplied by the RIV-SAN Corridor effort.) In all cases, the levels of growth shown exceeded known proposals, and therefore no adjustments were needed.

STEP 5, CONT'D.

G. A comparison was made with vacant, developable land, by subregion, as follows:


Added DU's by Subregion
Added Single-Family Units by Subregion *
Added Multiple-Family Units by Subregion
X
Urban Acre Per Single-Family Unit **
=
Added Urban Acres, 85-2010
;
Comparison With Vacant, Developable Land by Subregion in 1985.

* The % of added DU's that are projected to be SF was based on 80-85 data by subregion, with adjustments made to reach the regional control totals, and to reflect the assumption that areas that are currently predominately SF will slowly become more MF.

** This density varied by subregion, and reflected the density of prototypical subregions (example -- Central Riverside was assumed to grow at the density currently shown in the urban portions of Chino).

STEP 5, G CONT'D.

Lack of vacant, developable land turned out not to be a significant constraint in any subregion. Most likely this is due to the fact that trends in areas that are running out of land already have turned to the construction of multi-family units, and the Baseline Projection reflected these trends. However, lack of vacant, developable land by the year 2010 is on the verge of becoming a constraint to trends in SF construction in:

- Northwest Orange County, and
- Chino Basin.

It was assumed that lack of vacant, developable land would not constrain the construction of MF units. However, a check was made to see if the level of people in an area needed to accommodate the MF projection would ever required demolition of more than 0.5% of the units/year. This turned out not to be a problem.

STEP 6: CONVERSION OF TOTAL DU'S TO POPULATION

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l}\text{Total DU's}\\\text{From Step 5}\\\text{By Subregion}\end{array}} - \boxed{\begin{array}{l}\text{Vacant}\\\text{DU's *}\end{array}} = \boxed{\begin{array}{l}\text{Occupied Units}\\\text{By Subregion}\end{array}} \text{ X } \boxed{\begin{array}{l}\text{Persons Per}\\\text{Occupied}\\\text{Unit *}\end{array}} = \boxed{\begin{array}{l}\text{Population}\\\text{By}\\\text{Subregion}\end{array}}$$

* Rates varied by subregion to reflect existing conditions, and a uniform level of convergence toward a regional norm (except in resort areas, where a large % of the DU's were assumed to continue to be second homes).

STEP 7: DISAGGREGATION TO RSA'S AND CITIES

The same methodology was used as above, except that subregional controls were used rather than regional controls. The number of adjustments made to the mechanical work was minimal.

Also, note that data on vacant, developable land are not available below the subregional level, and therefore no comparison could be made.

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APPENDIX

C. FIVE YEAR ENROLLMENT STUDIES, 1982-1986

1. Riverside Community College
2. Mt. San Jacinto College District

MT. SAN JACINTO COLLEGE DISTRICT

Age Groups

	Fall 1981				Fall 1982				Fall 1983				Fall 1984				Fall 1985			
	M	F	T	%	M	F	T	%	M	F	T	%	M	F	T	%	M	F	T	%
Under 18	99	138	237	6.66%	83	113	196	5.33%	56	82	138	4.33%	56	60	116	4.08%	54	70	124	3.95%
Age 18	177	178	355	9.98%	165	191	356	9.68%	148	137	285	8.94%	123	130	253	8.91%	120	135	255	8.13%
Age 19	132	137	269	7.56%	158	142	300	8.16%	140	116	256	8.03%	122	116	238	8.38%	134	138	272	8.67%
Age 20 - 24	385	357	742	20.85%	380	398	778	21.15%	324	339	663	20.79%	268	310	578	20.35%	288	343	631	20.12%
Age 25 - 29	199	282	481	13.52%	259	331	590	16.04%	220	281	501	15.71%	188	262	450	15.84%	185	307	492	15.69%
Age 30 - 34	175	284	459	12.90%	146	289	435	11.83%	152	255	407	12.76%	146	245	391	13.77%	158	311	469	14.96%
Age 35 - 39	79	172	251	7.05%	110	195	305	8.29%	101	224	325	10.19%	66	208	274	9.65%	79	227	306	9.76%
Age 40 - 44	69	142	211	5.93%	87	131	218	5.93%	64	116	180	5.64%	38	123	161	5.67%	48	157	205	6.54%
Age 45 - 49	39	77	116	3.26%	48	81	129	3.51%	50	70	120	3.76%	33	86	119	4.19%	31	101	132	4.21%
Age 50 - 54	43	77	120	3.37%	39	69	108	2.94%	26	59	85	2.67%	17	58	75	2.64%	18	55	73	2.33%
Age 55 - 59	32	65	97	2.73%	25	50	75	2.04%	22	39	61	1.91%	18	35	53	1.87%	15	40	55	1.75%
Age 60 - 64	49	47	96	2.70%	33	40	73	1.98%	13	28	41	1.29%	18	36	54	1.90%	15	32	47	1.50%
Age 65 & over	60	64	124	3.49%	59	56	115	3.13%	70	57	127	3.98%	35	43	78	2.75%	39	36	75	2.39%

Mt. San Jacinto College District
5-Year Study

Racial/Ethnic Groups

	American Indian/ Alaskan Native				Asian or Pacific Islander				Black				Hispanic				Filipino				White				Other			
	M	F	T	%	M	F	T	%	M	F	T	%	M	F	T	%	M	F	T	%	M	F	T	%	M	F	T	%
F1981	19	38	57	1.60%	19	20	39	1.10%	81	45	126	3.54%	144	208	372	10.46%	0	0	0	.00%	1255	1709	2964	83.30%	0	0	0	0.00%
F1982	27	32	59	1.60%	17	15	32	.87%	85	51	136	3.70%	162	180	342	9.30%	4	11	15	.41%	1267	1781	3048	82.87%	30	16	46	1.25%
F1983	27	18	45	1.41%	18	13	31	.97%	70	47	117	3.67%	141	160	301	9.44%	1	6	7	.22%	1108	1541	2649	83.07%	21	18	39	1.22%
F1984	18	21	39	1.37%	18	11	29	1.02%	52	25	77	2.71%	119	144	263	9.26%	4	7	11	.39%	896	1490	2386	84.02%	21	14	35	1.23%
F1985	26	30	56	1.79%	32	21	53	1.69%	54	33	87	2.77%	128	192	320	10.20%	8	3	13	.42%	904	1656	2559	81.60%	32	16	48	1.53%

Appendix C - 2

District High School Enrollments

	Banning				Beaumont				Elsinore				Hemet				Perris				San Jacinto			
	HS	Fresh	Con	Tot	HS	Fresh	Con	Tot	HS	Fresh	Con	Tot	HS	Fresh	Con	Tot	HS	Fresh	Con	Tot	HS	Fresh	Con	Tot
F1981																								
F1982	5	50	57	112	16	48	48	112	17	65	63	135	96	210	254	560	8	43	39	90	9	45	60	114
F1983	3	30	46	79	9	36	49	94	7	50	45	102	73	175	221	469	6	49	59	114	16	45	65	126
F1984	0	45	30	75	1	32	23	56	4	57	47	108	49	173	168	390	3	40	44	87	13	66	44	123
F1985	1	44	44	89	4	20	41	65	3	58	52	113	60	187	212	459	5	44	34	83	3	51	64	118

(OVER)

MT. SAN JACINTO COLLEGE DISTRICT
FIVE YEAR ENROLLMENT STUDY 1981 - 1985

Enrollment Comparisons

	Total	Full-Time	% of Enrollment	Part-Time	% of Enrollment
Fall 1981	3558	760	21.36	2798	78.64%
Fall 1982	3678	784	21.32	2894	78.68%
Fall 1983	3189	627	19.66	2562	80.34
Fall 1984	2840	624	21.97	2216	78.03
Fall 1985	3136	689	21.97	2447	78.03

Day Graded/Night Graded

	Day Graded	Percentage	Night Graded	Percentage
Fall 1981	1800	50.65	1756	49.35
Fall 1982	1818	49.34	1860	50.57
Fall 1983	1623	50.89	1566	49.11
Fall 1984	1475	51.94	1365	48.06
Fall 1985	1569	50.03	1567	49.97

Totals by Sex

	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage
Fall 1981	1538	43.23	2020	56.77
Fall 1982	1592	43.28	2086	56.72
Fall 1983	1386	43.46	1803	56.54
Fall 1984	1128	39.72	1712	60.28
Fall 1985	1184	37.76	1952	62.24

Illustration #34

Citizenship - Fall

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
U.S. Citizen	3464	3588	3096	2764	3026
Permanent Resident	73	85	81	65	101
Student Visa	20	5	7	9	8
Visitor Visa	1	0	5	2	1

Student Level - Fall

	1981		1982		1983		1984		1985	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
H.S. Students	142	3.99	194	5.27	145	4.55	92	3.24	89	2.84
Freshman	2346	65.94	2433	66.15	2046	64.16	2051	72.22	2243	71.52
Sophomores	531	14.92	476	12.94	538	16.87	337	11.87	379	12.09
60+ Units	144	4.05	147	4.00	123	3.86	85	2.99	103	3.28
AA/AS Degree	212	5.96	201	5.47	150	4.70	126	4.44	160	5.10
BA/BS or Higher	183	5.14	227	6.17	187	5.86	149	5.24	162	5.17

RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT
SATELLITE ENROLLMENT, FALL 1981- SPRING 1987

SECTIONS OFFERED

	F 81	S 82	F 82	S 83	F 83	S 84	F 84	S 85	F 85	S 86	F 86	S 87
La Sierra	20	24	18	24	16	23	13	24	22	21	21	23
Corona			4		16	22	38	31	23	30	37	31
Norco					1	1	27	25	8	2	0	0
AREA TOTAL	20	24	22	24	33	46	78	80	53	53	58	54
MAFB	21	23	18	18	17	20	19	25	14	17	15	17
MVHS	18	24	15	20	15	12	17	35	31	27	33	48
Other												1
AREA TOTAL	39	47	33	38	32	32	36	60	45	44	48	66
SATELLITE TOTALS	59	71	55	62	65	78	114	140	98	97	106	120

SPACES ENROLLED

	F 81	S 82	F 82	S 83	F 83	S 84	F 84	S 85	F 85	S 86	F 86	S 87
La Sierra	681	732	756	779	621	815	498	614	620	575	650	524
Corona			51		480	487	696	442	690	759	1200	842
Norco							357	260	208	30	0	0
AREA TOTAL	681	732	807	779	1101	1302	1551	1316	1518	1364	1850	1366
MAFB	597	522	575	461	508	574	496	417	318	364	494	497
MVHS	522	590	443	403	426	347	469	678	912	806	1013	1398
Other												18
AREA TOTAL	1119	1112.	1018	964	934	921	965	1095	1230	1170	1507	1913
SATELLITE TOTALS	1800	1844	1825	1743	2035	2223	2516	2411	2748	2534	3357	3279

AVERAGE SECTION SIZE

	F 81	S 82	F 82	S 83	F 83	S 84	F 84	S 85	F 85	S 86	F 86	S 87
La Sierra	34	37	42	39	39	35	42	26	28	27	31	23
Corona			23		34	26	23	15	30	33	32	27
Norco							17	10	26	15	0	0
AREA TOTAL	34	37	40	39	36	28	25	17	29	26	32	25
MAFB	28	26	32	33	30	29	28	17	23	21	33	29
MVHS	29	27	30	28	30	29	29	19	29	30	31	29
Other												18
AREA TOTAL	29	26	31	30	30	29	28	18	27	27	31	29
SATELLITE TOTAL	30	30	34	34	33	30	26	17	24	23	32	28

RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE
FIVE YEAR ENROLLMENT STUDY 1982 - 1986

Enrollment Comparisons

	Total	Full-Time	% of Enrollment	Part-Time	% of Enrollment	Non Credit	%
Fall 1982	15,738	3,665	23.3	11,803	75.0	270	1.7
Fall 1983	14,201	3,646	25.7	10,120	71.3	435	3.10
Fall 1984	13,809	3,251	23.5	10,225	74.07	333	2.4
Fall 1985	13,485	2,827	21.0	10,298	76.47	360	2.9
Fall 1986	13,719	3,075	20.9	11,360	77.2	284	1.9

Day Graded/Night Graded

	Day Graded	Percentage	Night Graded	Percentage
Fall 1982	8,700	56.41	6,722	43.59
Fall 1983	7,872	57.32	5,861	42.68
Fall 1984	7,313	53.37	6,389	46.63
Fall 1985	7,200	53.56	6,244	46.44
Fall 1986	7,641	53.00	6,777	47.00

Totals by Sex

	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage
Fall 1982	6,832	43.40	8,906	56.60
Fall 1983	6,190	43.60	8,011	56.40
Fall 1984	5,879	42.60	7,930	57.4
Fall 1985	5,586	41.47	7,893	58.53
Fall 1986	6,225	42.29	8,494	57.71

Illustration #34

Citizenship - Fall

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
U.S. Citizen	14,922	13,484	13,037	12,791	13,915
Permanent Resident	694	624	683	571	669
Student Visa	80	57	66	92	98
Visitor Visa	22	3	23	31	37

Student Level - Fall

	1982		1983		1984		1985		1986	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
H.S. Students	--	--	--	--	--	--	584	4.30	838	5.70
Freshman	12514	79.50	10882	76.70	10562	76.60	9853	73.10	10407	70.80
Sophomores	1757	11.20	1862	13.10	1689	12.20	1373	10.20	1390	9.40
60+ Units	427	2.70	428	3.00	448	3.20	488	3.60	554	3.80
AA/AS Degree	372	2.40	390	2.70	377	2.70	564	4.20	669	4.50
BA/BS or Higher	668	4.20	639	4.50	733	5.30	623	4.60	861	5.80

APPENDIX

D. GREATER AVENUES FOR INDEPENDENCE (GAIN),

Regional Plan
1. Western Region, Riverside College Area
2. Central Region, Mt. San Jacinto College Area

the Corona District Office:

91718	(Corona)
91719	(Corona)
91720	(Corona)
91752	(Mira Loma)
91760	(Norco)

Approximately 1,152 (or 13.6%) of the AFDC households residing in the Western Region are serviced by the Corona District Office.

The Riverside District Office services a portion of the city of Riverside and surrounding areas and the city of Moreno Valley. The zip code areas serviced by the Riverside District Office are as follows:

92316	(Bloomington)
92324	(Colton)
92360	(Moreno Valley)
92388	(Moreno Valley)
92501	(Riverside)
92502	(Riverside)
92506	(Riverside)
92507	(Riverside)
92508	(Riverside)
92509	(Riverside)
92512	(Riverside)
92517	(Riverside)

Approximately 4,765 (or 56.4%) of the AFDC households residing in the Western Region of Riverside County are serviced by the Riverside District Office.

During the initial period of operation (April 1, 1987 to June 30, 1987), Riverside County will provide GAIN services only to applicants of the AFDC program. Beginning April 1, 1987 applicants in the Riverside District Office of the Department of Public Social Services, will be evaluated for participation in the GAIN program. The Arlington and Corona District Offices will begin evaluating applicants of the AFDC program for eligibility to the GAIN program on February 1, 1988.

The existing AFDC Caseload in the Riverside District Office will be phased into the GAIN Program beginning November 1, 1987. The Arlington and Corona District Offices will begin phasing in the existing AFDC Caseload on September 1, 1988.

Riverside County expects to complete the implementation of the GAIN Program by January 31, 1989.

During the period of April 1, 1987 through June 30, 1987, it is estimated that 270 GAIN registrants in the Western Region will participate in program activities (see Attachment II). All of these individuals will reside in the geographical area served by the Riverside District Office of the Department of Public Social Services.

The restricted phase-in process will allow for prompt evaluation and refinement of the GAIN program delivery system.

II. GAIN PARTICIPANT NEEDS ASSESSMENT

The GAIN Program requires specific categories of applicants and recipients to register for employment and training services.

In order to determine the employment needs of Riverside County's GAIN participants, a Participant Needs Assessment has been compiled. (See Exhibit A). This Assessment represents a profile of potential GAIN participants in Riverside County.

The primary data used to compile the Participant Needs Assessment was obtained through a survey of the AFDC Caseload.

The following is a description of Western Region GAIN participant character- istics as identified through the AFDC Caseload survey:

Age

16 - 19 = 1.7%
20 - 21 = 2.5%
22 - 44 = 83.2%
45 - 54 = 10.1%
55 and over = 2.5%

Ethnicity

White = 52.7%
Hispanic = 27.7%
Black = 14.3%
Asian = 4.5%
American Indian = 0.9%

Primary Language

English = 93.1%
Spanish = 2.6%
Vietnamese = 4.3%

Education Level

Eighth Grade or lower = 5.9%
9 - 11th Grade = 28.0%
High School Diploma/GED = 46.6%
1 - 3 years College = 16.1%
4 or more years College = 3.4%

Transportation

Bus = 29.8%
Own Vehicle = 52.1%
Carpool = 0.8%
Public Transportation not available = 1.7%
Borrows car = 12.4%
Other = 3.3%

Child Care

Households needing child care service = 31.1%
Not needed = 68.9%

Current Child Care Arrangements

Provided by parent = 42.5%
Relative/friend = 37.5%
Licensed babysitter = 1.7%
Before/after school on-site care 2.5%
None needed = 15.8%

Preferred Child Care Arrangements

Provided by parent = 29.6%
Relative/friend = 31.3%
Licensed babysitter = 9.6%
Day care center = 6.9%
Before/after school on-site care 8.7%
None needed = 13.9%

Occupational History

Employed in last 2 years = 53.7%
No employment in last 2 years 34.7%
No work history = 11.6%

Occupational Skills

Professional, technical and managerial = 10.2%
Clerical and sales = 25.0%
Service = 29.6%
Technical trades/production = 20.4%
Structural work = 7.4%
Miscellaneous = 7.4%

Vocational Training

Received = 32.5%
Not received = 67.5%

Type of Vocational Training Received

Professional, technical and managerial = 13.2%
Clerical and sales = 39.5%
Service = 21.1%
Technical trades/production = 26.3%

III. LABOR MARKET NEEDS ASSESSMENT

In February 1986, the Riverside County Department of Public Social Services contracted MUSE Consulting, Inc., of Riverside, to conduct a labor market study for use in the GAIN planning process. (See Exhibit B).

The Labor Market Assessment was conducted in an effort to:

- Profile emerging and declining industrial sectors;
- Define viable job and occupational titles;
- Define actual emerging and/or job growth positions;
- Define the specific skills the workers are required to bring into the entry-level job position.

Results of the Labor Market Study indicate the following key findings:

- There appears to be an expectation of expansion in the number of entry level employees among Riverside County's current employer base. Overall, county employers expect a 19% growth in entry-level hires.
- Riverside County employers expressed interest in learning about the GAIN Program, which will provide employers with incentives for hiring qualified entry-level employees.
- Western Riverside County employers expect to increase their workforce by 22%.
- Ideal entry-level personnel are expected to have pre-employment skills, work maturity skills, basic educational skills and primary job specific skills upon entering the job market. Employers used terms as "trained", "motivated", "personable" and "honest" in describing their "ideal" entry-level employee. All entry-level employees are expected to have completed at least some high school, while office and service jobs more often require high school completion in addition to basic job training and competency in both English and Math.

In Riverside County, demand industries have been identified as the manufacturing, sales, health and construction industries. In the Western Region of Riverside County, the demand industries have been identified as manufacturing, construction and sales.

According to the Labor Market Study, the manufacturing industry occupations salaries range from $3.35 per hour to $8.00 per hour for entry-level positions, with the median wage identified as $3.78 per hour for entry-level positions.

It is projected that in 1986/87, 7,600 new positions and approximately 3,170 replacement positions will be available within the manufacturing industry. Labor market information also indicates that in 1987/88, manufacturing industry new hire positions will skyrocket to nearly 12,000 positions.

Positions identified within the manufacturing industry by those employers surveyed, are as follows:

Delivery and route staff
Press and plate printers
Laundry and dry-cleaning operators
Welders and flame-cutters
Electrical/electronic technicians and assemblers
Filers, polishers, sanders, buffers and solderers
Automobile accessory installer
Cabinet Makers
Machinists and machinists apprentices
Molders
Plumbers and pipe fitters
Packers and wrappers, not meat/produce
Sewers and stitchers
Machine operators

Employers indicated that most entry-level manufacturing positions do not require a high school diploma. Employers did indicate that technical training related to the position was extremely important. (It is interpreted that even though a high school diploma is not required, candidates for employment must possess basic competencies in math and reading.

The second demand industry identified for the Western Region of Riverside County is the construction industry. Hourly wages for construction industry entry-level positions range from $3.35 per hour to $9.00 per hour, with a median wage for entry-level positions identified as $6.00 per hour.

It is projected that in 1986/87, 3,800 new positions and approximately 3,100 replacement positions will be available within the construction industry. It is expected that the number of new hires within the construction industry will grow to approximately 5,200 individuals during the 1987/88 period.

Positions identified within the construction industry by those employers surveyed, are as follows:

Construction laborers
Counter clerks
Electricians and electrician apprentices
Sales representatives, wholesale
Stock clerks, store keepers
Construction foreman/women
Painter apprentices
Roofers and slaters
Welders and flame cutters
Machine operators
Office managers
Carpenters and carpenter apprentices
Air conditioning and heating mechanics
Plumbers and pipe fitters

Employers indicated that most entry-level construction positions do not require a high school diploma. Employers did indicate that technical training (OJT or vocational school) related to the position was extremely important. (It is interpreted that even though a high school diploma is not required, candidates for employment must possess basic competencies in math and reading.)

The third identified industry for the Western Region of Riverside County is the sales industry. According to the Labor Market study, sales occupation salaries range from $3.35 per hour to $9.00 per hour for entry-level positions with a median wage identified as $4.33 per hour for entry-level positions.

It is projected that in 1986/87, 2,700 new positions and approximately 3,000 replacement positions will be available within the sales industry.

Positions identified within the sales industry are as follows:

Sales clerk
Cashiers
Sales representative for wholesale trade, retail
    trade, or services
Finance, insurance and real estate sales
Delivery and route staff

Employers indicated that most entry-level sales positions required the completion of a high school education. Very few employers indicated that technical training was required prior to hiring.

Overall, it is projected that in 1986/87, 18,700 new positions will be available in the Western Region of Riverside County for all industries. In addition, it is anticipated that 18,100 replacement positions will also be available in the Western Region during the 1986/87 period.

ANALYSIS

It appears that sufficient employment opportunities exist in the Western Region of Riverside County.

Comparison of Western Region data regarding the occupational history and occupational skills of GAIN participants to the demand industries for the Western Region reveals that 47.2% of those individuals surveyed have work skills or work experience applicable to the identified demand industries.

IMPLEMENTATION ACTION

Riverside County will foster the development of vocational training programs that address the future needs of Riverside County employers by sharing labor market data with vocational training providers, and by funding appropriate vocational training programs, if otherwise not available.
In addition, Riverside County has determined that individualized counseling and labor market information must be provided to GAIN participants to enable them to determine their best employment options.

IV. EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

Under the GAIN Regulations, Riverside County is required to offer a full complement of GAIN services. On the basis of the Participant Needs Assessment and the Labor Market Needs Assessment, it appears that GAIN services in the Western Region should focus on basic education services and occupational training programs related to the construction and manufacturing industries. Employment service components to be offered in Riverside County's GAIN Program in the Western Region are as follows:

1. Basic Education - will provide classroom instruction in remedial education, instruction for the attainment of a general equivalency (GED) for high school diploma and instruction in English-as-a-second language (ESL). This component will provide services to GAIN participants who

require education and language skills enhancement prior to entering into Job Club/Job Search or vocational training components.

According to projected component caseloads, it is estimated that an average of 35 new GAIN participants will require basic education services each month. The distribution of services is estimated as follows:

* ESL services - 6 new GAIN participants per month
* Remedial education services - 5 new GAIN participants per month
* GED services - 24 new GAIN participants per month

(See Attachment I - Resource Matrix for calculations and participation assumptions.)

2. Job Clubs/Job Search - Job Clubs will provide employment training designed to assist participants in learning job seeking and interviewing skills, locating employment opportunities, understanding employer expectations, and enhancing their self-image and confidence. Job Club will provide classroom instruction with the use of telephone banks to contact employers in a supervised job search setting.

Job Search will assist recently unemployed or recently trained participants to obtain unsubsidized employment. Supervised Job Search activities will be provided to recently unemployed individuals as an alternative to the Job Club. The supervised Job Search component will offer the use of telephone banks to contact employers to set up job interviews. Job Search participants will be referred to the State Employment Development Department (EDD) for additional placement services.

It is estimated that 79 new GAIN participants will enter the Job Club component each month.

The State has estimated that 28% (or 22 individuals per month) of those individuals entering Job Club will obtain employment as a result of their participation in this component.

(See Attachment I - Resource Matrix for calculations and participation assumptions.)

3. Assessment - an in-depth assessment will be performed, including a pre-vocational assessment and vocational aptitude testing (see Exhibit F). The assessment will be provided for a minimum of 8 hours and a maximum of 20 - 40 hours. In addition, for GAIN participants determined to have substantial remediation needs in the areas of work adjustment, work task or work-site modifications due to disabilities or other special circumstances justifying a long evaluation, a secondary assessment will be performed over a period of several days (60 - 80 hours).

   It is estimated that 48 GAIN participants will be referred for assessment services each month. (The State has provided caseload assumptions to indicate that 61% of those individuals entering the Job Club/Job Search component will require assessment services.)

4. Short-term PREP - shall be a non-salaried work-experience assignment with a public agency, or private non-profit organization that can provide the participant with either work skills training or advanced vocational skills enhancement. Assignments will be for three months or less and will be primarily designed to prepare the client for entry into other GAIN training, or other educational service components.

The State has estimated that 32% of those individuals that successfully complete their short-term PREP assignments will obtain employment.

It is projected that no participants will enter into a PREP assignment during the initial phase-in period (ending June 30, 1987). See Attachment II - Table of New Participants - Short Term Training.

5. On-the-Job Training (OJT)/Supported Work - OJT will provide GAIN participants with work experience in the private sector. Private employers will hire GAIN participants and will provide on-site training work experience. In return, employers will receive a subsidy for the wages paid to the GAIN participant. Supported work will provide the same basic services as OJT. Supported work will provide participants with close supervision, graduated performance expectations and motivational support. Supported work will be provided to long-term AFDC recipients with little or no employment history or marketable skills.

The State has estimated that 47% of those individuals that successfully complete their OJT assignments will obtain employment. Since the average length of participation is expected to last approximately six months, OJT is not expected to result in any "entered employments" for participants until the 1987-88 program year.

It is projected that no participants will enter into an OJT assignment during the initial phase-in period (ending June 30, 1987). See Attachment II - Table of New Participants - Short Term Training.

6. Vocational Training - will provide GAIN participants with specific occupational training with the opportunity to obtain unsubsidized employment immediately after the completion of the training program.
The State has estimated that 47% of those individuals that successfully complete their vocational training assignments will obtain employment. Since the average length of participation is expected to last 12 months, the vocational training component is not expected to result in any "entered employments" for participants until the 1987-88 program year.

It is projected that no participants will enter into a vocational training assignement during the initial phase-in period (ending June 30, 1987). See Attachment II - Table of New participants - Short Term Training.

7. Other Training and Education - will focus on providing job skills or job skill enhancement not otherwise available through GAIN components. This component allows for participants to have the maximum choice in selecting the areas for career training and/or education.

The State has estimated that 47% of those individuals that successfully complete their assignments in this component will obtain employment. Since the average length of participation is expected to last 12 months, this component is not expected to result in any "entered employments" for participants until the 1987-88 program year.

It is projected that no participants will enter into "Other Training and Education" assignments during the initial phase-in period (ending June 30, 1987). See Attachment II - Table of New Participants - Short Term Training.

8. Work Incentive Demonstration (WIN-Demo) Program - Riverside County currently operates the WIN-Demo program in the Western Region for AFDC recipients. The focus of WIN-Demo is to remove barriers to employment for unemployed AFDC parents by providing supportive services (e.g., child care, transportation reimbursement, etc...) and job services (e.g., job search workshops, individual job search, job placement, etc.) to allow for immediate employment.

    Due to the phase-in process, no GAIN services will be provided to existing AFDC recipients during the initial phase of operation. Riverside County plans to continue to provide WIN-Demo services tc an estimated 5,187 existing AFDC recipients in the Western Region through June 30, 1987. Riverside County proposes to continue to provide WIN-Demo services through the use of GAIN program funds.

ANALYSIS

Participation levels in the initial program year 1986/87 are expected to be low due to the restricted phase-in process.

According to Attachment I - Resource Matrix assumptions and calculations, it is projected than an average of 35 GAIN participants will require educational services each month.

The initial Western Region phase-in area is served by three adult education districts, the Riverside Community Education Services Program, serving an estimated 50.6% of the phase-in population; the Rubidoux Adult Education District serving an estimated 28.4% of the phase-in population; and the Moreno Valley Adult School serving an estimated 21% of the phase-in population. It appears that services for an average of 7 basic education participants per month in the Moreno Valley Adult School area, and 18 basic education participants per month in the Riverside Community Education Services area must be funded through another source as the two districts have reached their funding capacity to accept new referrals (see Attachment I - Resource Matrix - Analysis). In contrast, it appears that the Rubidoux Adult Education program has the funding available to accommodate an estimated 150 students during the initial phase-in period.

According to the Inventory of Services, Job Club and Job Search services are currently funded through the Work Incentive Demonstration (WIN-DEMO) Program. Upon implementation of GAIN, WIN-DEMO funds will no longer be available. Therefore, Job Club and Job Search services must be funded through GAIN.

Assessment services as required under the GAIN Regulations are currently not being provided to all AFDC recipients.

Pre-employment preparation (PREP) services such as those required under the GAIN Regulations, are currently not available to AFDC recipients. However, PREP services will not be needed during the initial period of operation.

On-the-job training positions are currently funded and available to AFDC recipients through the Riverside County Job Training Partnership Department. However, OJT services will not be needed during the initial period of operation.

According to Attachment I - Resource Matrix, it appears that sufficient resources currently exist in order to provide appropriate vocational training to GAIN participants through the Riverside Community College District, the Riverside County Regional Occupational Program, and the Riverside County Job Training Partnership Department. However, vocational training services will not be needed by GAIN participants during the initial period of operation.

IMPLEMENTATION ACTION

- Riverside County plans to utilize available State Education Coordination and Grants 8% funding to provide services for an average of 5 participants for ESL; 3 participants for remedial education; and 17 participants for GED services each month. (Funds currently exist for delivery of services for GAIN participants in the Rubidoux Adult Education Program area).

- Riverside County plans to fund services through GAIN for Job Club/Job Search to accommodate an average of 79 participants each month.

- Assessment services will be funded through GAIN to serve an average of 48 individuals per month.

- WIN-Demo services will be funded through GAIN for 5,187 registrants .

V. CHILD CARE

Under the GAIN program, child care services shall be available to every GAIN participant with a child under 12 years of age who has indicated the need for services. Child care provided by family members shall be encouraged, but the choice between licensed or exempt child care arrangements shall be made by the participant.

GAIN participants will receive assistance in locating child care needed for their participation in the GAIN program.

Child care payments for GAIN participants will be paid on a per month, per week, per day or per hour basis depending on the participants' needs.

GAIN Regional Plan Summary

CENTRAL REGION

I. INTRODUCTION

In Riverside County, the GAIN Program will be administered by the Department of Public Social Services (DPSS).

The Department of Public Social Services operates four district offices in the Central Region. These are the Banning, Hemet, Lake Elsinore and Perris offices. In total, these offices serve approximately 5,351 recipients of the Aid to Families with Dependent Children Program.

The Banning District Office services the following zip code areas:

92220	(Banning)
92223	(Beaumont)
92230	(Cabazon)
92282	(White Water)
92320	(Calimesa)
92373	(Redlands)

Approximately 1,329 (or 24.8%) of the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) households residing in the Central Region are serviced out of the Banning District Office.

The Hemet District Office services the following zip code areas:

92302	(Aguanga)
92306	(Anza)
92340	(Gilman Hot Springs)
92343	(Hemet)
92344	(Hemet)
92348	(Homeland)
92349	(Idyllwild)
92361	(Mountain Center)
92383	(San Jacinto)
92396	(Winchester)

Approximately 1,596 (or 29.8%) of the AFDC households residing in the Central Region are serviced by the Hemet District Office.

The Lake Elsinore District Office services the following zip code areas:

92330	(Lake Elsinore)
92362	(Murrieta)
92381	(Sun City)
92390	(Temecula)
92395	(Wildomar)

Approximately 1,013 (or 18.9%) of the AFDC households residing in the Central Region of Riverside County are serviced by the Lake Elsinore District Office.

The Perris District Office services the following zip code areas:

92353	(Lakeview)
92367	(Nuevo)
92370	(Perris)
92380	(Quail Valley/Romoland)

Approximately 1,413 (or 26.4%) of the AFDC households residing in the Central Region of Riverside County are serviced by the Perris District Office.

During the initial period of operation (April 1, 1987 to June 30, 1987), Riverside County will not provide GAIN services to applicants or recipients of the AFDC program in the Central Region. However, beginning September 1, 1987, applicants in the Central Region will be evaluated for participation in the GAIN Program.

The existing AFDC caseload in the Central Region will be phased into the GAIN Program beginning April 1, 1988.

Riverside County expects to complete the implementation of the GAIN Program by January 31, 1989.

During the period of April 1, 1987 through June 30, 1987, Riverside County will limit services to AFDC applicants in the Indio, Palm Springs, and Riverside District offices of DPSS.

The restricted phase-in process will allow for prompt evaluation and refinement of the GAIN Program delivery system.

II. GAIN PARTICIPANT NEEDS ASSESSMENT

The GAIN Program requires specific categories of applicants and recipients to register for employment and training services.

In order to determine the employment needs of Riverside County's GAIN participants, a Participant Needs Assessment has been compiled. (See Exhibit A). This Assessment represents a profile of potential GAIN participants in Riverside County.

The primary data used to compile the Participant Needs Assessment was obtained through a survey of the AFDC Caseload.

The following is a description of GAIN participant characteristics as identified through the AFDC Caseload survey:

Age

20 - 21 = 0.9%
22 - 44 = 84.1%
45 - 54 = 10.6%
55 and over = 4.4%

Ethnicity

White = 66.1%
Hispanic = 17.4%
Black = 13.0%
Asian = 2.6%
American Indian = 0.9%

Primary Language

English = 93.3%
Spanish = 4.2%
Lao = 2.5%

Education Level

Eighth Grade or lower = 12.1%
9 - 11th Grade = 33.6%
High School Diploma/GED = 40.5%
1 - 3 years College = 12.1%
4 or more years College = 1.7%

Transportation

Bus = 33.6%
Own Vehicle = 46.0%
Public Transportation not available = 5.3%
Borrows car = 12.4%
Other = 2.7%

Child Care

Households needing child care service = 32.8%
Not needed = 67.2%

Current Child Care Arrangements

Provided by parent = 37.1%
Relative/friend = 33.6%
Licensed babysitter = 2.6%
Day Care Center = 0.9%
Before/after school on-site care 0.9%
None needed = 25.0%

Preferred Child Care Arrangements

Provided by parent = 27.2%
Relative/friend = 35.0%
Licensed babysitter = 3.9%
Day care center = 3.9%
Before/after school on-site care 12.6%
None needed = 17.5%

Occupational History

Employed in last 2 years = 50.9%
No employment in last 2 years 43.1%
No work history = 6.0%

Occupational Skills

Professional, technical and managerial = 15.0%
Clerical and sales = 18.6%
Service = 29.2%
Agricultural = 3.5%
Technical trades/production = 8.9%
Structural work = 11.5%
Miscellaneous = 13.3%

Vocational Training

Received = 38.7%
Not received = 61.3%

Type of Vocational Training Received

Professional, technical and managerial = 29.5%
Clerical and sales = 20.5%
Service = 22.7%
Technical trades/production = 9.1%
Structural work = 18.2%

III. LABOR MARKET NEEDS ASSESSMENT

In February 1986, the Riverside County Department of Public Social Services contracted MUSE Consulting, Inc., of Riverside, to conduct a labor market study for use in the GAIN planning process. (See Exhibit B).

The Labor Market Assessment was conducted in an effort to:

- Profile emerging and declining industrial sectors;
- Define viable job and occupational titles;
- Define actual emerging and/or job growth positions;
- Define the specific skills the workers are required to bring into the entry-level job position.

Results of the Labor Market Study indicate the following key findings:

* There appears to be an expectation of expansion in the number of entry level employees among Riverside County's current employer base. Overall, county employers expect a 19% growth in entry-level hires.

* Riverside County employers expressed interest in learning about the GAIN Program, which will provide employers with incentives for hiring qualified entry-level employees.

* Central Region employers expect an increase of about 24% in entry-level positions. Unlike Western Riverside County, area employers expressed a heavy demand for service and health-related employees.

* Ideal entry-level personnel are expected to have pre-employment skills, work maturity skills, basic educational skills and primary job specific skills upon entering the job market. Employers used terms as "trained", "motivated", "personable" and "honest" in describing their "ideal" entry-level employee. All entry-level employees are expected to have completed at least some high school, while office and service jobs more often require high school completion in addition to basic job training and competency in both English and Math.

In Riverside County, demand industries have been identified as the manufacturing, sales, health and construction industries. In the Central Region of Riverside County, the demand industries have been identified as the service and health industries.

According to the Labor Market Study, the service industry occupation salaries range from $3.35 per hour to $9.00 per hour for entry-level positions, with the median wage identified as $3.64 per hour for entry-level positions.

It is projected that in 1986/87, 2,100 new positions and approximately 3,500 replacement positions will be available within the service industry in the Central Region. Labor Market information also indicates that in 1987/88, service industry new hire positions will increase to approximately 2,500 positions.

Positions identified within the service industry by those employers surveyed, are as follows:

- Automobile Mechanics
- Truckdrivers/bus drivers
- Bank tellers
- Real Estate appraisers
- Shipping and receiving clerks
- Air-conditioning and heating mechanics
- Farm machinery and equipment repairs
- Gardeners and groundskeepers
- Bartenders, waiters and waitresses
- Hairdressers and cosmetologists
- Food service and cooks
- Heavy equipment mechanics
- Security guards/watch personnel
- Housekeepers
- Child care workers and providers

Employers indicated that most entry-level service positions do not require a high school diploma. Employers did indicate that technical training related to the position was extremely important. (It is interpreted that even though a high school diploma is not required, candidates for employment must possess basic competencies in reading and math.)

The second demand industry identified for the Central Region of Riverside County is the health industry. Hourly wages for the health industry entry-level positions range from $3.35 per hour to $9.00 per hour, with the median wage for entry-level positions identified as $4.25 per hour.

It is projected that in 1986/87, 2,700 new positions and approximately 2,500 replacement positions will be available within the health industry. It is expected that the number of total positions within the health industry will grow by approximately 2,100 during the 1987/88 period.

Positions identified within the health industry by those employers surveyed, are as follows:

Health practitioner
Health records technician
Dental assistants
Hygienists
Health/medical assistants
Nurses aides, orderlies, attendants
Practical nurses/LVN
Therapists
Child Care
Hospital housekeepers

Employers indicated that most health industry entry-level positions require the completion of a high school diploma and technical training related to the position.

Overall, it is projected that in 1986/87, 6,162 new positions will be available in the Central Region of Riverside County for all industries. In addition, it is anticipated that 10,061 replacement positions will also be available in the Central Region during the 1986/87 period.

ANALYSIS

It appears that sufficient employment opportunities exist in the Central Region of Riverside County.

Comparison of Central Region data regarding the occupational history and occupational skills of GAIN participants to the demand industries for the Central Region reveals that 41.9% of those individuals surveyed have work skills or work experience applicable to the identified demand industries.

IMPLEMENTATION ACTION

Riverside County will foster the development of vocational training programs that address the future needs of Riverside County employers by sharing labor market data with vocational training providers, and by funding appropriate vocational training programs, if otherwise not available.

In addition, Riverside County has determined that individualized counseling and labor market information must be provided to GAIN participants to enable them to determine their best employment options.

IV. EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

Riverside County currently operates the Work Incentive Demonstration (WIN-Demo) Program in the Central Region for AFDC recipients. The focus of WIN-Demo is to remove barriers to employment for unemployed AFDC parents by providing supportive services (e.g., child care, transportation reimbursement, etc...) and job services (e.g., job search workshops, individual job search, job placement, etc....) to allow for immediate employment.

Due to the phase-in process, no GAIN services will be provided to AFDC applicants or recipients in the Central Region during the initial period of operation. Riverside County plans to continue to provide WIN-Demo services to Central Region residents. Riverside County proposes to continue to provide WIN-Demo services to Central Region residents through the use of GAIN program funds.

Beginning September 1, 1987, the following components will be offered to Central Region GAIN participants:

1. Basic Education - will provide classroom instruction in remedial education, instruction for the attainment of a general equivalency (GED) for high school diploma and instruction in English-as-a-second language (ESL). This component will provide services to GAIN participants who require education and language skills enhancement prior to entering into Job Club/Job Search or vocational training components.

2. Job Clubs - will provide employment training designed to assist participants in learning job seeking and interviewing skills, locating employment opportunities, understanding employer expectations, and enhancing their self-image and confidence. Job Club will provide classroom instruction with the use of telephone banks to contact employers in a supervised job search setting.

3. Job Search - will assist recently unemployed or recently trained participants to obtain unsubsidized employment. Supervised Job Search activities will be provided to recently unemployed individuals as an alternative to the Job Club. The supervised Job Search component will offer the use of telephone banks to contact employers to set up job interviews. Job Search participants will be referred to the State Employment Development Department (EDD) for additional placement services.

4. Assessment - an in-depth assessment will be performed, including a pre-vocational assessment and vocational aptitude testing (see Exhibit F). The assessment will be provided for a minimum of 8 hours and a maximum of 20 - 40 hours. In addition, for GAIN participants determined to have substantial remediation needs in the areas of work adjustment, work task or work-site modifications due to disabilities or other special circumstances justifying a long evaluation, a secondary assessment will be performed over a period of several days (60 - 80 hours).

5. Short-term PREP - shall be a non-salaried work-experience assignment with a public agency, or private non-profit organization that can provide the participant with either work skills training or advanced vocational skills enhancement. Assignments will be for three months or less and will be primarily designed to prepare the client for entry into other GAIN training, or other educational service components.

6. On-the-Job Training (OJT)/Supported Work - OJT will provide GAIN partici- pants with work experience in the private sector. Private employers will hire GAIN

participants and will provide on-site training work experience. In return, employers will receive a subsidy for the wages paid to the GAIN participant. Supported work will provide the same basic services as OJT. Supported work will provide participants with close supervision, graduated performance expectations and motivational support. Supported work will be provided to long-term AFDC recipients with little or no employment history or marketable skills.

7. Vocational Training - will provide GAIN participants with specific occupational training with the opportunity to obtain unsubsidized employment immediately after the completion of the training program.

8. Other Training and Education - will focus on providing job skills or job skill enhancement not otherwise available through GAIN components. This component allows for participants to have the maximum choice in selecting the areas for career training and/or education.

IMPLEMENTATION ACTION

* WIN-Demo services will be funded through GAIN at its current level (1,893 individuals in the Central Region).

V. CHILD CARE

Under the GAIN program, child care services shall be available to every GAIN participant with a child under 12 years of age who has indicated the need for services. Child care provided by family members shall be encouraged, but the choice between licensed or exempt child care arrangements shall be made by the participant.

GAIN participants will receive assistance in locating child care needed for their participation in the GAIN program.

Child care payments for GAIN participants will be paid on a per month, per week, per day or per hour basis depending on the participants' needs.

Under GAIN Regulations, if a GAIN registrant terminates AFDC dependency due to unsubsidized employment, payment for child care services will be available for a transition period of three months.

ANALYSIS

It is projected that the percentage of children needing child care services will reside in the following areas:

92370	(Perris)	20.7%
92220	(Banning)	15.3%
92330	(Lake Elsinore)	13.5%
92343	(Hemet)	12.7%
92383	(San Jacinto)	6.9%
92223	(Beaumont)	6.3%
92344	(Hemet)	4.0%
92380	(Quail Valley/Romoland)	3.3%
92230	(Cabazon)	2.8%
92390	(Temecula)	1.9%
92349	(Idyllwild)	1.6%
92348	(Homeland)	1.5%
92306	(Anza)	1.5%
92381	(Sun City)	1.3%

APPENDIX

E. EVIDENCE OF COMMUNITY SUPPORT

1. Riverside College District
   Letters of Support
   Press Clippings

2. Mt. San Jacinto College District
   Site Selection Study
   Letters of Support
   Press Clippings

CITY of NORCO

CITY HALL 3954 OLD HAMNER • TELEPHONE (714) 735-3900 • P.O. BOX 428, NORCO, CA 91760

July 11, 1986
86CM-122

Dr. Michael Maas
Vice President, College Planning and Development
Riverside Community College
4800 Magnolia
Riverside, CA 92506

Dear Dr. Maas:

As you may be aware, the City of Norco has placed a high priority on economic land use development as a means to promote the highest and best use of property; especially in conjunction with the soon to be constructed Interstate 15 Highway and Riverside Community College District, Norco Campus.

The City of Norco views the planned Riverside Community College Norco Campus as being a true asset to our community. As such, I want to take this opportunity to reconvey the City's support to the Riverside Community College District in its development and location within Norco of its Norco Campus.

If I or my staff can be of any assistance, please feel at ease to give us a call at (714)735-3900.

Sincerely yours,

Ronald E. Cano
City Manager

REC:sd

cc: City Council

CITY COUNCIL

RICHARD L. MacGREGOR	RON WILDFONG	NAOMI R. FEAGAN	STEVE M. NATHAN	JOHN W. CASPER
Mayor	Mayor Pro Tem	Councilwoman	Councilman	Councilman

CITY of NORCO

CITY HALL 3954 OLD HAMNER • TELEPHONE (714) 735-3900 • P.O. BOX 428, NORCO, CA 91760

April 28, 1987
87CM149

RECEIVED
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Charles Kane, Ph.D.,
President,
Riverside City College
4800 Magnolia Avenue
Riverside CA 92506

Dear Chuck:

Recently I have had the opportunity to discuss with Dr. Michael Maas, the Riverside Community College District's progress in establishing the Norco Campus. We are very pleased with the progress being made and very excited about the prospect of having RCC as part of our City.

In conjunction with the Norco Campus, the City has approved over the past twelve months approximately $15 million worth of prime commercial developments. These projects are primarily intended to improve the economic base of Norco and alleviate a number of blighted conditions within our City. As the I-15 Freeway nears completion, we are reasonably expecting commercial and economic growth to continue. We all recognize that the Norco Campus will add to our economy by increasing our existing employment base and by support of our commercial areas by students and faculty.

Due to our recognition of the importance of the Norco Campus to our local economy and in response to RCC's request for financial assistance to help off-set the estimated $45 million cost of construction of the Norco Campus, I met with the Norco City Council to clarify and establish the extent to which the City could financially contribute to off-set construction costs. As a result of our financial situation, the City must rely on its Community Redevelopment Agency to provide a funding source. Therefore, the City Council agreed to provide sufficient funding to help off-set construction costs for the entrance leading through the Campus in an amount not to exceed one-half the bonding capacity of the property tax increment generated from the residential land development proposed by Deane Financial on the GSA and State Lands Commission properties (excluding issuance costs).

CITY COUNCIL

RON WILDFONG, Mayor • JOHN W. CASPER, Mayor Pro Tem • RICHARD L. MacGREGOR, Councilman • STEVE M. NATHAN, Councilman • JOHN M. COBBE, Councilman

If Deane Financial constructs at least 200 houses at an average cost of $175,000, we can conservatively estimate that the property tax increment would be around $300,000; which would have an estimated bonding capacity of approximately $2,000,000. If these numbers became actuals, RCC could plan on approximately $1,000,000 as the City's contribution. However, it is important to point out that the City is not in a financial situation to up-front these funds in advance of the tax increment being available to support a bond issue. As a result, it might be necessary for RCC or the developer to up-front the City's contribution until a bond issue is structured and secured by the Deane project.

I hope this letter clarifies the City's commitment to contribute financially toward the construction of the Norco Campus. If you should have any questions, please do not hesitate to give me a call.

Sincerely yours,

Ronald E. Cano
City Manager

REC:pke

cc: Honorable Mayor and City Council

Perris Union High School District
ADMINISTRATION/BUSINESS SERVICES
27120 Shadel Road, Sun City, California 92381
Phone (714) 679-6884

February 20, 1986

Dr. Dennis M. Mayer
Superintendent/President
Mt. San Jacinto College
San Jacinto, CA 92383-2399

Dear Dr. Mayer:

The Perris Union High School District Board of Trustees strongly endorses the need for an off-campus center to serve the citizens who reside within our district. The proposed Lusk site is highly preferable to our students because of its close proximity to the City of Perris where most of our students reside. Furthermore, future development will occur within the southern part of our district more rapidly than the district as a whole. This means that new residents in the southern portion of our district will reside in very close proximity of the proposed site.

We also are experiencing rapid growth in the northern part of our district near Moreno Valley. As you are aware, Riverside Community College is in the process of establishing a center in very close proximity of our northern district growth. I am confident that most students in the northern part of our district will continue to attend Riverside Community College. The distance from Perris to San Jacinto via indirect route is a definite inhibiting factor to our students. Currently, many residence prefer to travel directly to Riverside rather than travel an indirect route to San Jacinto. Locating the proposed center in Temecula would more likely result in most Perris residents continuing to attend Riverside City College. I firmly believe that the proposed site, which is centrally located (Lusk), would better serve the needs of our district.

Thank you for the opportunity to respond and participate in the decision-making process in establishing an off-campus center for the Mt. San Jacinto College.

Sincerely,

J. Dean Hane, Ed.D.
Superintendent

JDH/bh

Appendix E - 1D contained a photocopy of a copyrighted newspaper article, and has therefore been removed. The article was:

"Norco Council Says Petitions Against Tract Are Invalid", by Fred Alvarez, Riverside Press-Enterprise, Thursday, July 2, 1987

December 3, 1984

City of Moreno Valley

P.O. Box 1440, Moreno Valley, CA 92388

Marshall C. Scott
Mayor
J. David Horspool
Mayor Pro-tem
Robert S. (Bob) Lynn
Councilperson
Judith A. Nieburger
Councilperson
Stephen C. Webb
Councilperson

David F. Dixon
City Manager

Administrative Center
12800 Heacock St.
Suite A-1
Moreno Valley, CA
(714) 924-7155

July 11, 1986

Dr. Michael L. Moss
Assistant Superintendent and Vice President
College Planning and Development
4800 Magnolia
Riverside, CA 92506

Dear Dr. Moss:

The City of Moreno Valley is excited about the prospects of having a Moreno Valley campus of the Riverside Community College in our community.

I was pleased to see the overwhelming support for the project as it was considered by the Planning Commission and City Council. Both bodies unanimously have supported the new campus.

I want to take this opportunity to confirm that your project has received approval by the Planning Commission and Council, and we are anxious for the project to get underway as it will provide this newly incorporated community with an outstanding educational facility to enhance the quality of lifestyle for our residents.

Sincerely yours,

DAVID F. DIXON
City Manager

DFD:kr

EXCHANGE CLUB OF MORENO VALLEY
P. O. Box 1589
Moreno Valley, Ca. 92388

May 21, 1987

To Whom It May Concern,

The development of the Moreno Valley Campus of Riverside Community College is vital and critical to the City of Moreno Valley. Our fast growing community of 80,000+ people needs this local college to meet the training, educational and vocational demands of our residents. Located on land donated by the 12,000 unit, 4,000 acre Moreno Valley Ranch Development, this college site is perfectly situated to provide the classes and instruction in a planned environment, well-suited for the needs of the students and area. Riverside Community College (RCC), which is already providing many classes in the City and at the adjacent March Air Force Base, has tremendous community support and outstanding leadership capable of adapting to our changing community and dynamic economy.

On Friday, May 15, 1987, the Board and Officers of the Exchange Club of Moreno Valley unanimously voted to support the Moreno Valley Campus of RCC. Our Exchange Club is a local coeducational service club of some 60+ members with representatives from a cross section of our community including both small and large businesses, various professions, March Air Force Base, Moreno Valley Unified School District, and the City of Moreno Valley.

We would appreciate the favorable consideration and necessary approvals to help make the Moreno Valley Campus of Riverside Community College a reality.

Sincerely,

Gene Haroldsen
President

cc: Officers/Board of Directors

RESOLUTION NO. 87-1

RESOLUTION OF THE SOROPTIMIST INTERNATIONAL OF NORCO DECLARING SUPPORT FOR THE PROPOSED RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE SATELLITE CAMPUS TO BE LOCATED IN THE CITY OF NORCO.

WHEREAS, the bylaws of Soroptimist International of the Americas supports the objectives of:

(A) to promote and fulfill the purposes of Soroptimism as defined in the International Constitution;

(B) to develop interest in community, national and international affairs; and

(C) to assist in developing the highest concept of patriotism and love of country.

WHEREAS, these objectives shall be implemented to promote Economic and Social Development, Education, Environment, Health, Human Rights/Status of Women, International Goodwill and Understanding; and by sponsorship of organizations for young people; and

WHEREAS, Soroptimist International of Norco recognizes that the City of Norco's ability to upgrade and improve basic public services such as police, fire, and parks and recreation is contingent upon the City improving its economic base; and

WHEREAS, Soroptimist International of Norco recognizes that to a large degree the City of Norco's ability to attract regional or market-wide retail and entertainment type of establishments is largely contingent upon the establishment of Riverside Community College; and

WHEREAS, Soroptimist International of Norco being in concert with Soroptimist International of the Americas supports education at all levels on an international basis;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Soroptimist International of Norco, California, assembled this 16th day of June, 1987, that support for the proposed campus is declared and all citizens of Norco are urged to join in the support of this proposed educational effort for our community.

APPROVED AND ADOPTED this 16th day of June 1987.

Naomi R. Feagan

Naomi R. Feagan, President
Soroptimist International of Norco

ATTEST:

Maxine Whitten

Maxine Whitten, Recording Secretary
Soroptimist International of Norco

MORENO VALLEY
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

May 14, 1987

Dr. Michael Maas
Director of Planning and Development
Riverside Community College
4800 Magnolia Ave.
Riverside, CA 92506

Dear Dr. Maas:

It gives me great pleasure to convey to you the position of our Chamber of Commerce regarding the anticipated location of Riverside Community College in Moreno Valley. Our Board of Directors unanimously endorsed the College's plan to build a campus in our city on November 3, 1986.

With our burgeoning population growth, we face a tremendous need for post-secondary education here to meet the requirements of our local businesses and residents.

We are excited about the beautifully-designed campus we have read about because it will further enhance the attractiveness of our new city. We are even more excited about the increased educational, cultural and recreational opportunities Riverside Community College will bring to our young and upwardly mobile population.

Finally and most important, is that, with the establishment of an educational institution of RCC's caliber and reputation in our city, we will have come of age. We will be able to boast to potential investors in our city that we can provide for their labor force, all the amenities they would be able to find anywhere else.

Please be assured that your institution has the full support of the Chamber and that we are looking forward to be of further service to you.

Sincerely,

Helen Nakano

Helen Nakano
Executive Director

Appendix E - 1H

12685 Perris Boulevard • P.O. Box 524 • Moreno Valley, California 92388
(714) 924-1928

Mt. San Jacinto College *"Opportunity with Excellence"*
1499 N. State Street, San Jacinto, California 92383-2399 — (714) 654-8011 / 849-6771 / 672-1981

Mt San Jacinto Community College District

BOARD OF TRUSTEES	DENNIS M. MAYER, Ed.D. Superintendent & President
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ROBERT J. McNERNEY	LELAND A. FAULMANN Dean Student Services
JOHN D. MOTTE	BENTON B. CALDWELL Dean Career Education

To: Western Corridor Site Selection Committee

From: Dennis Mayer

The following people have been invited to a meeting Monday morning, January 27, 1986 at 7:30 a.m. in the Rancho Water District Board Room, 28061 Diaz Road, Temecula, to give them insight into how the committee functions and an opportunity to learn where the project stands and where it is headed:

Banks

Ken Martin
Security Pacific Bank

Scott Word
North County Bank

Allan McDonald
Overland Bank

Joan Sparkman
Torrey Pines Bank

Hilda Bowen
Bank of America

Betty Mills
Great American Federal

Temecula Unified School District Trustees

Joan Sparkman
David Eurich
Carol Ann Licitra
Gary Ritter
Walt Swickla
Patricia Novotney, Superintendent

Chamber of Commerce Board

Ward Albert
Allan McDonald
Carolyn Fritchey
Vicky Taylor
Lorrie Aldstadt
Les Adam
Dave Berg
Mike Flaherty
Andy Karydas

Others

Jeff Minkler
Pete Rosen
Bill Rawlings
Pia Oliver

See you on the 27th.

V:1

1/21/86

Appendix E - 2B

MT. SAN JACINTO COLLEGE
1499 N. STATE STREET
SAN JACINTO, CA 92383

M E M O

TO: File **DATE:** January 21, 1986

FROM: Dennis Mayer

RE: List of Hosts for Hearings, West Corridor Adivsory Committee

Riverside County Department of Development, Riverside County Supervisor, Kay Ceniceros

City of Lake Elsinore

Elsinore Union High School District

Kaiser Development Company, Rancho California

Menifee School District

City of Perris

Temecula Valley Chamber of Commerce

DM:bt

V:2

To: **Board**
From: **Dennis Mayer**
Re: Public Hearing Dates Regarding Western Corridor Advisory Committee Report
Date: 1/22/86

Thursday, January 23, 1986, 7:30 P.M., Elsinore High School Board Meeting at Temecula

Monday, January 27, 1986, 7:30 A.M., Advisory Committee Meeting at Water District Board Room, 28061 Diaz Rd, Temecula

Monday, February 3, 1986, 7:00 P.M., Elsinore, televised

Tuesday, February 11, 1986, 7:30 P.M., Perris City Hall, 101 "D" Street, Perris

Wednesday, February 5, 1986, 7:15 P.M. Perris High School Board meeting

Thursday, February 6, 7:00 P.M., Temecula/Rancho area

DMM:bes

To: Site Selection Committee
Mount San Jacinto College
Board of Trustees

The board of directors of the Temecula Valley Chamber of Commerce strongly recommends and would support a community college site to be located within a five mile radius of the junction of the I 15 and I 215 freeways. We feel that this site is justified by numerous economic studies that substantiate the fact that this area will represent the hub of economic and population growth for Southern Riverside County. This site is made further desireable to service students within a reasonable drive time, commuting from Lake Elsinore, Canyon Lake, Perris, and Rancho California/Temecula. It is our resolve that it is in the best interest of all parties that this site definition be accepted.

Ward Albert
President
Temecula Valley Chamber of Commerce
Board of Directors

SITE SELECTION
by D. T. Rohrabacher

OBJECTIVE: To determine a site in the Mt. San Jacinto Community College District for an off-campus center facility of the Mt. San Jacinto College.

AUTHORIZATION FOR STUDY: Mt. San Jacinto College Selective Advisory Committee - letter dated 6 September 1985.

ASSUMPTIONS:

a. Projected growth in population of the area will justify the establishment of a new facility.

b. Projected economic growth will continue comparatively to the past five (5) years.

c. The populace of the area is very supportive for a new facility.

d. That "politics" will have an unknown factor in the final selection of a site.

BACKGROUND:

Riverside County is one of the fastest growing counties in California. The 1980 U. S. Census shows Riverside county population to be 663,923 - a 45.3 % increase over the 1970 population. The rate of growth since 1960 has exceeded that for the state as a whole. The 1984 population estimate was 757,500. Riverside county population is projected to exceed 950,000 by the year 2000. The bulk of these people are migrating to Riverside County from Los Angeles and Orange counties. It should also be noted that the largest percentage of growth in booming San Diego county is in the northern section moving up I-15 in the direction of Temecula-Perris area.

Since the completion of I-15 and I-215 Freeways, the cities in this freeway corridor have experienced great growth. The Riverside Planning Department predicts that this area will continue to be one of the fastest growing areas in the county and southern California.

MSJC is one of the four community colleges in the county. The College District includes six (6) component school districts. It is one of the largest community college districts in southern California. The college is located in the north-east portion of the district. Because of the college's location and the change in the growth area to the freeway corridor from Perris, Lake Elsinore and Temecula, the potential students from this area must drive an average of 60 miles per day, round trip, to attend MSJC. Because of this situation many of the students are now attending colleges in Riverside, or to the south, to Palomar and San Diego, or failing to attend any college because of the distance and time required for transportation.

There are three (3) areas in the MSJC district which are experiencing great growth and the predictions and estimates substantiate this growth for the following fifteen (15) years. This growth is along freeways I-15 and I-215. The three areas include Temecula (Rancho California), Lake Elsinore, and the city of Perris. Each area will be compared to each other to ascertain the most desirable area to locate an extension of MSJC. After an area has been selected, a site within the area must be determined.

AREA SELECTION

AREA (A) - TEMECULA (RANCHO CALIFORNIA)

The Temecula (Rancho California) area is a fast growing community featuring major commercial, industrial, residential and agriculture developments. The commercial activity centers around four principal shopping centers. There are two more in the building and planning stage. The industrial park consists of 1,500 acres. There are over 100 companies who are now operating and new ones every day opening up for business. They employ over 2,000 people and that number is estimated to double by 1987. To provide housing for this influx of people there are ten (10) major residential developments which are under way. They feature condominiums, apartments, single family dwellings and up to twenty (20) acre estates. The area also consists of over 50,000 acres of fertile agriculture land, with numerous citrus, avocado orchards and vineyards. There are eight (8) local wineries. Some of California's most prestigious horse ranches are located in the Temecula valley.

The completion of I-215 has greatly expedited the growth of the area. I-215 runs north and south - Riverside to San Diego - while I-15 runs north to Corona, Orange county and Los Angeles. State route 79 runs north to Hemet, south to San Diego county. According to CAL-TRANS there was, in 1984, 27,500 average daily traffic flow through Temecula. This was an increase of 44.7% for the period of 1981 through 1984. The traffic is forecasted to double by 1990. The population projection by the year 2000 is 90,000.

There is great public and community support for an extension of MSJC in the Rancho-Temecula area. There have been various committees established to promote the college in Temecula. Various land owners have suggested various sites in the Temecula Valley area. Area (A) Rancho-Temecula is located in the extreme southwest corner of MSJC District. The sites that were recommended in area (A) were not visible from the freeway but were located on secondary roads from two to four miles off the freeway. They did not have a window of visibility to the freeway.

ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF AREA (A) (TEMECULA)

ADVANTAGES:

1. Strong community support.
2. Affordable housing available.
3. Commuting time favorable to Temecula Valley area.
4. MSJC does not adequately serve the Rancho-Temecula area.
5. Close to I-215.
6. Water and electrical available close.

DISADVANTAGES:

1. Commuter time and distance for students from area (B), Perris, and area (C), Lake Elsinore, would be an average of 60 miles per day round trip.
2. Sites available are not visible from the freeway.
3. Proposed sites would require extensive engineering.
4. No sites close to I-215 available (100-200 acres).
5. Price of land comparatively high.
6. Sewer not available.

AREA (B) PERRIS:

The city of Perris is located to the most northern part of the MSJC district. It is located on I-215 and has experienced considerable growth. There are many large developments planned for the area. The Perris area has become, to some extent, a bedroom community for Orange county and Riverside. There is considerable land zoned for industry and commercial use. Ninety-five (95) percent is undeveloped. The construction of the many planned developments for affordable housing will attract much more commercial and industrial business to the area. The residents of Perris are very supportive for an extention of MSJC which would be more convenient. Many students of this area now drive to Riverside because of the availability of I-215. The first quarter enrollment at MSJC from Perris was 119 students. This enrollment is considerably lower than Lake Elsinore with 196 and Rancho-Temecula with 169.

There appeared to be no land available close to the freeway. There were small tracts but not large enough to accommodate a campus. None had a "window of visibility" to the freeway.

ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF AREA (B) PERRIS

ADVANTAGES:

1. Good community support.
2. Good transportation road system.
3. Water and electrical available in most places.
4. Very convenient for those students living in the Perris area.

DISADVANTAGES:

1. Sewer not available in most areas.
2. Sites available did not have "window of visibility" from freeway.
3. Engineering problems - drainage, etc.
4. Not centrally located. Students from Rancho-Temecula and Lake Elsinore would have a considerable drive.

AREA (C): LAKE ELSINORE

The city of Lake Elsinore has been the third fastest growing city in the state but the growth has declined the past 18 months. The community is becoming more of a "bedroom" community. It is attracting people from Los Angeles, Orange county and Riverside. The lake and the recreational facilities have attracted many to the area. There has been several new manufacturing companies attracted to the area. The community is committed towards broadening the city's economic base. The city has excellent transportation facilities (I-15). The community is projected to have a poulation of 77,000 by the year 2000. The sites available for college were not visible from the freeway. Some required extensive engineering. Sewer and drainage were problems in some areas.

ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES FOR AREA (C) LAKE ELSINORE

ADVANTAGES:

1. Fairly equal distance between Perris and Rancho-Temecula.
2. Varied recreational facilities available.
3. Affordable housing available.

4. Good network of roads (I-15) for transportation.

DISADVANTGES:

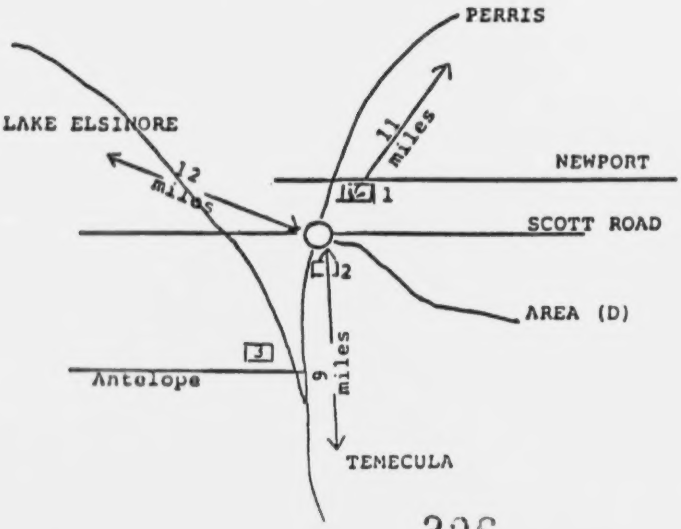
1. Not an area-wide enthusiastic support for an extension of MSJC.
2. No suitable sites along freeway which had "window of visibility."
3. Sites had engineering problems.
4. Availability of utilities varied.

AREA SUMMARY

A study of the three areas, A, B, and C, indicates that not one of the three will adequately serve the whole area on an equal basis. Locating the site in any one of the three areas would only improve the conditions for that individual area. There were very few desirable sites along the freeway. The sites that were most available were located one to five miles from an off ramp on the freeway.

PROBLEM: To locate a new area which would be equal distance and available to all students in areas A, B, and C.

study was made to ascertain the geographical population center for areas A, B, and C. The plotting of the population now and that projected to the year 2000 for each area for an average population multiplied by a radius in miles to obtain a constant which would be equal to all, would produce a triangulation location for the geographical population center for the I-15, I-215 corridor. When plotted on a map the geographical population center was found to be within a two (2) mile radius of Scott Road on I-215.



ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF SITE 1

ADVANTAGES:

1. Land is flat with few engineering problems.
2. Plenty of room for expansion (160 acres).
3. Equal distance from areas A, B, and C.
4. Excellent road facilities I-215.
5. Minimum cost for road construction within campus.
6. "Window of Visibility" from the I-215.
7. Resources of developer an aid to buy.
8. Contiguity of real estate.
9. Specific land use plan approved.
10. Utilities, except sewer, within 1/4 mile of site.

DISADVANTAGES:

1. "Salt Creek" is not an attractive designation for the area or development. (Menifee Village)
2. Sun City, the closest city, is a retirement community which would have a limited contribution in terms of students.
3. The present perception of location is remoteness.

Site 2 - Kahn Property

BACKGROUND:

The Kahn property is located just south of Scott Road off ramp. It is a beautiful 307 acre parcel which fronts on I-215. There is no active development plan for this acreage. It has a sewer system close by (1/2 mile) and other utilities. Mr. Kahn has offered 100 acres to the college. A part for donation and the remainder for sale at appraisal value. The 100 acre site would have a 1,000 ft. frontage on I-215. All engineering on the site would have to be borne by the buyer. It is a beautiful site.

ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES FOR AREA (D) MENIFEE VILLAGE

ADVANTAGES:

1. Equal distance from areas A, B, & C.
2. Excellent road facilities I-215.
3. Large parcels of land available near the freeway which have a "window of visibility" (100 to 300 acres).
4. Large land developers are very interested.
5. Land is flat with few engineering problems.
6. Close to Scott and Newport off ramps on I-25.
7. Utilities available.
8. Plenty of room for expansion.
9. Many large developments are planned for industry, commercial and housing in the area.

DISADVANTAGES:

1. Closest city is Sun City, a retirement community, which would not contribute, now or in the future, students for MSJC.
2. Must rely upon tri-city support (Rancho-Temecula-Perris-Lake Elsinore).

SITE SELECTIONS

Site 1. Salt Creek (Menifee Village)
Lusk Development

Background:

An 1800 acre area located off of Newport Road on I-215 is being developed by Mr. Lusk. The area fronts on I-215 to the north and south of the Newport exit. It is a master-planned community to provide a variety of housing opportunities complemented by many recreation facilities. Two golf courses are planned with a 40 acre lake with surrounding parks. There will be retail shopping centers, fire station site, medical offices, schools and a library. When completed there will be over 10,000 homes constructed. Roads and utilities will be upgraded. The site selected by Mr. Lusk is a 160 acre parcel which all fronts on I-15. A portion of this site will be a donation and the remainder portion on a sale basis.

ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES FOR SITE 2 (KUAN)

ADVANTAGES:

1. Land is flat with few engineering problems.
2. Limited room for expansion (100 acres).
3. Equal distance from areas A, B, and C.
4. Excellent road facilities.
5. Minimum cost for roads within campus.
6. "Window of Visibility" from I-215.
7. One and one-half (1-1/2) miles closer to Temecula.

DISADVANTAGES:

1. Limited room for expansion.
2. No large developer in immediate area (1 mile).

SITE 3 - CALIFORNIA OAKS

BACKGROUND:

California Oaks is a Master Planned Community for over 10,000 residential units placed in villages with distinctive character. These villages will be interlaced with open space and parks. There is 71 acres for a well planned shopping area and 129 acres for industrial. The land use development plan has been approved by the county. The development is located between I-15 and I-215 about five (5) miles north of the intersection of the two freeways. The proposed site will be located at the intersection of Antelope and Clinton Keith Road, approximately 1-1/2 miles from the Antelope off ramp. At the present time, Antelope Road is the only road which crosses the development. Clinton Keith Road, Nutmeg and Jackson roads are projected to be developed as needed to support the area. Utilities are planned to be brought into the area in 1986. The area varies in elevation with few level areas. The first residential homes are to be built in late 1986. The developer has offered 30 acres for donation and the remainder for sale price.

ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES FOR SITE 3

CAIFORNIA OAKS

ADVANTAGES:

1. Geographically, centrally located for areas A and C.
2. Support by a large developer.

3. Financial support from Rancho-Temecula.
4. Close to proposed hospitals.
5. Aesthetic name.

DISADVANTAGES:

1. Site not visible from freeways.
2. Greater development cost.
3. Roads leading to site will be secondary roads yet to be developed.
4. Terrain varies in elevation (10-60 feet).
5. Limited for expansion.
6. Areas A and C equal distance, Area B five miles further.
7. Inter campus roads - considerable engineering and development cost.
8. Contiguity of area.

COMPARISON OF SITES 1, 2, AND 3

A review of the above advantages and disadvantages of each sight clearly indicates that site 1, SALT CREEK (Lusk), has many advantages over sites 2 and 3. It has the visibility from the freeway and a parcel which is large enough for future expansion into the next century. The site is level with few engineering problems. The freeways and secondary roads make it more available to a greater majority of students projected for the area. The utilities are now available within 1/4 mile. The site will have the support of one of the largest developers in Southern California who has the respect of his clients.

RECOMMENDATION:

1. That Site 1 - SALT CREEK be pursued as the proposed site for the off-campus center facility of the Mt. San Jacinto College.
2. That Site 3 - CALIFORNIA OAKS, be considered as the reserved site if negotiations for site 1 fail.

CONCLUSION:

It is the undersigned's strong conviction that an extension of Mt. San Jacinto College can indeed be a reality. Goals must be identified and achieved. Reaching these golden goals will require unity of purpose, vision, and conviction. Perhaps most critical, it will require the united effort of people with the experience, courage, and support to get the job done. The challenge is great but the potentials for the way of life that our young people are seeking are staggering. The real risk, as we see it, is in underestimating the potential and demanding magnitude of the tasks ahead - - and missing the joys of a magnificent accomplishment.

It's an honor and privilege to submit this report.

Chairman, Don Rohrabacher

Member, John V. Giardinelli

Member, Vic Saraydarian

DOC478
12/3/85
wan

sun city area chamber of commerce

P.O. BOX 37, SUN CITY, CALIFORNIA 92381 (714) 679-1290

February 20, 1986

Mt. San Jacinto Community College
1499 No. State St.,
San Jacinto, CA 92383
Mr. Dennis Mayer

Dear Mr. Mayer:

The Sun City Area Chamber of Commerce wishes to express its strong desire to see the Satellite Campus of Mt. San Jacinto College be built in the Menifee Village Development.

We feel with the tremendous growth currently taking place, and what is anticipated in the future, this location would seem ideally suited as a central point for a rapidly developing community; not only Sun City, but also our neighboring communities of Perris, Quail Valley, Menifee Valley, Winchester, Elsinore, Wildomar, Canyon Lake, Homeland and Romoland.

Enclosed you will find a copy of the resolution our Board of Directors has passed. A copy has been provided the local newspaper and a copy sent to John Motte.

We wish to see the college built here.

Very truly yours,

Marilyn Moe

Marilyn Moe
President

sun
city
area
chamber
of
commerce

P.O. BOX 37, SUN CITY, CALIFORNIA 92381 (714) 679-1290

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, The Board of Directors of the Sun City Area Chamber of Commerce is in full support of San Jacinto College; and

WHEREAS, we feel that the College will be an asset to our community, our residents, and our businesses; now

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Sun City Area Chamber of Commerce, to respectfully request and invite San Jacinto College to favor the location here known as Salt Creek, in which to erect their new facilities now under consideration by them.

Dated this 14th day of February, 1986

Marilyn Moe

PRESIDENT

SUN CITY AREA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Appendix E - 2H

Menifee Pride
Working For You

MENIFEE UNION SCHOOL DISTRICT
28125 Bradley Rd., Suite 210, Sun City, California 92381

(714) 672-1851

Superintendent
Glen C. Newman, Ed.D.

February 13, 1986

Dr. Dennis Mayer
President
Mt. San Jacinto Community College
1499 North State Street
San Jacinto, California 92383

Dear Dr. Mayer:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the prospect of having an off-campus center in this area. All of the people I've spoken with in this immediate area are very pleased with the possibilities a Mt. San Jacinto campus would bring.

As you are aware, we are experiencing tremendous growth in the surrounding areas. The possibility of a campus south of Newport and east of I215 is most promising. That immediate area will soon experience urban density. Over 7,000 homes are scheduled in that area. There are 4,000 units proposed in one development west of 215 with another 3,000 close by. In the same general area (west of Murrieta Road on both sides of Newport are another 4,000 family homes, the Audie Murphy Ranch, with several hundred planned nearby for retirement homes. On the north side of Newport west of 215 are literally hundreds of homes being planned. Your site there is within easy access of Perris, Winchester, Murrieta, Temecula, Elsinore, Romoland, and, of course, Sun City.

We believe the land is prime for development and that you have solid support from the residents of Sun City and the surrounding areas. Our governing board is excited by the prospect of having the college here and pledge their support. Of the many people we've met in Rotary, Kiwanis, Lions, University Women's Club, Sun City Women's Club, and others, all have been supportive.

We're convinced that you're at a great moment in the history of Mt. San Jacinto College. You have our support.

Sincerely,

Glen C. Newman

Glen C. Newman, Ed.D.
Superintendent

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[illegible] - 1

A/S-5
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GCN:na

02-029/86

Board of Trustees
Kathryn Davidson Gregory Millar Chester Morrison Robert O'Donnell Daniel Shropshire

CORONA-NORCO UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
300 BUENA VISTA AVENUE, CORONA, CALIFORNIA 91720 714/736-3301

DON HELMS, Ph.D., Superintendent
Telephone 714/736-3251
Paul R. Britton, Ed.D., Asst. Superintendent
Educational Services / 736-3341
Robert W. Crank, Asst. Superintendent
Business Services / 736-3386
Lee V. Pollard, Asst. Superintendent
Personnel & Evaluation Services / 736-3286

February 19, 1986

Dennis M. Mayer,Ed.D.
Superintendent/President
MT. SAN JACINTO COLLEGE
1499 N. State Street
San Jacinto, CA 92383-2399

Dear Dr. Mayer:

Thank you for your letter of information regarding an off-campus center for Mt. San Jacinto College.

The Corona-Norco Unified School District is in the Riverside City College District. The junior college district is planning a new campus in Norco; therefore, our junior college needs will be served by this new campus. Thank you for the opportunity to provide input.

Sincerely,

Don Helms

Don Helms
Superintendent

DH:cb

Appendix E - 2J

Board of Education
Charles H Carter Sally L Hoover Karen E Stein
Louis VanderMolen Terry A Young

26290 Burlington Way
Sun City, Ca 92381
March 20, 1986

Dr. Dennis Mayer
President
San Jacinto Community College
San Jacento, Ca

Dear Dr. Mayer:

I want to take this opportunity of congratulating your board on the decision to locate the college in the Perris Sun City area. I had a part in selecting property for the Monterey Peninsula College years ago and I realize how important this decision is. The site selected in a rapidly growing area and is bound to have a high enrollment when the doors are opened.

It is not only a well chosen location from the standpoint of anticipated enrollment, but it is undoubtedly the most economic site which was under consideration. We have lived here for 21 years and are quite familiar with the sites under consideration. You selected the best. Congratulations!

Sincerely yours

Glen T. Goodwill

M. R. Stokesbary
28535 Amersfoot Way
Sun City, California 92381

February 13, 1986

Dr. Dennis Mayer, President
Mt. San Jacinto Community College
1499 N. State Street
San Jacinto, Ca. 92383

Dear Dr. Mayer:

Since you were at the Bank of America in Sun City on Monday to discuss proposed new community college sites I have been wondering if your investigating committee has considered the importance of adequate sewer connection required to serve a college of considerable size. Chambers of Commerce and other community interest groups seldom consider such practical matters.

The Alhambra High School District, where I served as Assistant Superintendent and Superintendent for 30 years, includes the cities of Alhambra, Monterey Park, San Gabriel and South San Gabriel. We built the Mark Keppel High School as a second unit for 2400 students at the south edge of Alhambra, adjacent to Monterey Park, to serve the southern part of the district. Although it was in a good geographical area we had to install sewer pumps to get the high school sewage to the main sewer line.

When we selected the site for the 2500 capacity San Gabriel High School at the west edge of the City of San Gabriel we expected to use the main sewer line of that city which ran near the high school site but found that it was not of adequate size to cary the extra load, so we had to connect to the large sewer line in Alhambra, across the arroyo which divides the two cities.

Probably your investigating committee and your college business manager have given full consideration to this matter. If not, I hope that my somewhat sad experiences may be of some help to them in evaluating the various sites in Western Riverside County with respect to this important factor.

Sincerely,

M R Stokesbary

M. R. Stokesbary

2/14 Neil
Vern

Appendix E - 2L

Mt. San Jacinto College Board of Trustees

John Motte, Chairperson
Alice Cutting, Member
Elgin Hushbeck, Member
Robert McNerney, Clerk
Benjamin Davis, Member

Mt. San Jacinto College Administration

Dr. Dennis Mayer - Superintendent/President
Robert Rockwell - Executive Dean
Benton Caldwell - Dean, Career Education
Leland Faulmann - Dean, Student Services
Dr. Mildred Hight - Dean of Development
Neil Yoneji - Dean, Business Services

Citizen Advisory Participants 1984 - 1986

John Bianchi	Bianchi International
Benton Caldwell	Mt. San Jacinto College
Norman L. Chaffin	Elsinore Union High School Dist.
Audrey Cilurzo	Cilurzo Vineyard & Winery
Ted Cook	Community Representative
Ben Davis	MSJC Board of Trustees
Barbara Gunn	Community Representative
Dr. J. Dean Hane	Perris Union High School Dist.
Bill Harker	Temecula Chamber of Commerce
Dr. Mildred Hight	Mt. San Jacinto College
Douglas Keup	Rancho Consultants Company
Mike Leon	Advanced Cardiovascular System
Fred Lyle	Community Representative
Dr. Dennis Mayer	Mt. San Jacinto College
Jeff Minkler	Kaiser Development
Ladd Penfold	Pennfold Communications
Don Rohrabacher	Community Representative
Jim Saylor	Kaiser Development
Jim Senechal	Rancho Consultants Company
Desmond Starr	Rancho Consultants Company

Advisory Committee

Benton Caldwell	Mt. San Jacinto College
Norman L. Chaffin	Elsinore Union High School Dist
Ted Cook	Lake Elsinore
Ben Davis	Romoland
Gerald Doyle	Perris
John Giardinelli	Canyon Lake
Dr. J. Dean Hane	Perris Union High School Dist
Bill Harker	Temecula
Chuck Harvey	Temecula
Dr. Mildred Hight	Mt. San Jacinto College
Larry Jacobson	Hemet
Andreas Karydas	Temecula
Dennis M. Mayer	Mt. San Jacinto College
Ron Parks	Rancho California
Charles Rinehimer	Sun City
Don Rohrabacher	Rancho California
Vic Saraydarian	Temecula
Jim Saylor	Kaiser Development
Harold Skinner	Canyon Lake
Desmond Starr	Temecula
Dick Swan	Hemet
Tom Thomas	Lake Elsinore

Locations of Public Meetings on Proposed Center

Dept. of Development	County of Riverside
Kay Ceniceros	Riverside County Supervisor
City of Lake Elsinore	Lake Elsinore
Elsinore Union High School District	Lake Elsinore
Kaiser Development Co.	Rancho California
Menifee School District	Sun City
City of Perris	Perris
Chamber of Commerce	Temecula Valley

State Visitors

Matthew Fugina	Calif. Comm. Colleges, Sac
Bob Gray	Dept. of Finance, Sacramento
Dave Houtrouw	Calif. Comm. Colleges, Sac
Bill Storey	CPEC, Sacramento

Site Study Committee

Col. Don Rohrabacher, Chairperson
John Giardinelli
Vic Saraydarian
Andy Karydas

Mt. San Jacinto Foundation Members from West Area

Aham Tor, Inc.	Rancho California
Ward W. Albert	Temecula
J. David Aldstadt	Temecula
Frank Allen	Romoland
Gloria Ashley	Perris
John L. Baker	Perris
Dr. Bob Beck	Temecula
Paul Breman	Lake Elsinore
Jeff Brown	Lake Elsinore
Mr. & Mrs. Robert S. Burns	Rancho California
Norman Chaffin	Lake Elsinore
Rene Champagne	Lake Elsinore
Chris Christenson	Lake Elsinore
Ramona Clark	Lake Elsinore
Wayne Clement	Lake Elsinore
B. Wayne Cobb	Temecula
T. W. Ted Cook	Lake Elsinore
John Coudures	Perris
Carmen Cox	Romoland
Willoughby Curling	Sun City
Albert Damron	Lake Elsinore
Jeanne Darby	Temecula
Benjamin Davis	Canyon Lake
Daniel De Simone	Lake Elsinore
Gerald Doyle	Perris
Estele Dunn	Temecula
Derry Edward	Lake Elsinore
Jesse Edwards	Temecula
Estes Investment	Lake Elsinore
Elvie Fields	Lake Elsinore
Frank E. Freeman	Temecula
James Friddell	Perris
Jeffrey Geppert	Perris
John Giardinelli	Canyon Lake
Kenneth Gilbert	Quail Valley
Mr. & Mrs. Galo Guerrero	Temecula
Richard Hackett	Lake Elsinore
William Harker	Temecula
Richard Haynes	Canyon Lake
Paul Higginson	Perris
Antoinette Holymeyer	Perris
Eugene Howard	Temecula
Mr. & Mrs. Kenneth Howard	Lake Elsinore
John Hutcherson	Perris
Nella Isaacs	Lake Elsinore
Fred Johnston	Perris
Andy Karydas	Temecula
Lovella Kearney	Perris
Dr. Sam Kennedy	Temecula
M. E. Lowe	Temecula
Fred Lyle	Temecula
Cliff Mall	Temecula
Mr. & Mrs Kenneth Martin	Temecula
Fave Maxon	Canyon Lake
Robert May	Canyon Lake
Renee McCone	Perris
Mr. & Mrs. L. McCormick	Rancho California
Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Meyler	Temecula
Cliff Mohr	Temecula
Charles A. Morris	Lake Elsinore
John Motte	Romoland
William Mount	Perris
Richard Murphy	Lake Elsinore
Nick Notos	Lake Elsinore
Thomas Palmer	Romoland
Dr. Daniel E. Pearson	Temecula
Jeanne Perrenoud	Canyon Lake
Edward Pierson	Temecula
Sherry Prysock	Temecula
Joseph E. Randall	Lake Elsinore
Cynthia Reina	Lake Elsinore
John T. Reinhart	Temecula
Charles Rinehimer	Sun City
Col. Don Rohrabacher	Rancho California
Mr. & Mrs. Chuck Rowe	Temecula
Pauline Rusher	Perris
Vic Saraydarian	Temecula
John Schaffer	Perris
E. Schilz	Lake Elsinore
Janet Schori	Perris
Nicki Shearn	Canyon Lake
Peggy A. Shinkle	Temecula
Joan Sparkman	Temecula
William A. Starkey, Jr	Lake Elsinore
Judith Stewart	Temecula
Dr. Stephen Struikmans	Temecula
Rev. Stephen Struikmans	Temecula
Tom Thomas	Lake Elsinore
Margaret Tordoff	Lake Elsinore
C. Vance	Lake Elsinore
Mr. & Mrs. W.P. Vanderhaak	Temecula
James Williams	Sun City
Patricia Williams	Romoland
David E. Worcester	Lake Elsinore
Oliver Young	Perris

CITY OF PERRIS

101 NORTH "D" STREET
PERRIS, CALIFORNIA 92370
TEL: (714~~) 657-3115~~
943-6100

ROBERT L. BRISCOE
City Manager

February 25, 1986

Dennis M. Mayer, Ed.D.
Superintendent/President
Mt. San Jacinto College
1499 No. State Street
San Jacinto, California 92383-2399

Dear Dr. Mayer:

Following your presentation on February 11, 1986 regarding the siting of a Mt. San Jacinto College Satellite Campus, this subject was placed on the City Council Meeting Agenda for their consideration.

Please be advised Mr. Benton B. Caldwell provided us an overview of this subject at our Regular City Council Meeting last night. Upon conclusion, I was directed to inform you that the Perris City Council unanimously took a position of favoring the Lusk site for a Satellite Campus.

Thank you for allowing us to participate in this matter, and we are available to assist further as conditions warrant.

Sincerely,

R L Briscoe

Robert L. Briscoe
City Manager

RLB/ee

VI:3

cc: ✓Benton B. Caldwell
John Motte

TEMECULA VALLEY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE (EDC)

STRATEGIES, TACTICS, & COST/BENEFIT ANALYSIS

STRATEGIES	TACTICS/ACTION PLANS	
1. TO SUPPORT AND BE A POSITIVE INFLUENCE FOR THE GROWTH OF A COMMUNITY COLLEGE AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A CAMPUS IN THE TEMECULA VALLEY BY COMPILING THE DEMOGRAPHIC AND PROGRAMMATIC NEEDS INFORMATION NEEDED TO JUSTIFY THE COLLEGE.	A. THE EDC WILL ASSIST IN THE ASSESSMENT OF COMMUNITY COLLEGE NEEDS. (1) DEVELOP, 3 to 5 PROGRAM TRACKS FOR COURSES TO BE OFFERED IN THE COMMUNITY BY APPOINTING A SUBCOMMITTEE TO PREPARE A REPORT BY 1 NOVEMBER. THE PROGRAM TRACKS MAY INCLUDE: • BUSINESS MANAGEMENT • REAL ESTATE DEVELOPMENT • TRAVEL & ADVENTURE • ARTS AND LITERATURE • HEALTH AND FITNESS (2) PRESENT PROGRAM TRACKS TO 6 OR MORE COMMUNITY GROUPS TO MODIFY AND FINALIZE THE TRACKS AND OBTAIN FIRM ENROLLMENT COMMITMENTS BY 1 DECEMBER GROUPS SUCH AS: • PTA • WOMENS CLUB • SERVICE CLUBS • SENIOR CITIZENS CLUBS • BOARD OF REALTORS B. THE EDC WILL ASSIST IN THE PREPARATION OF A GROWTH PLAN AND MARKETING PROGRAM BY 8 OCTOBER, INCLUDING SPECIFIC DESCRIPTIONS OF: (1) A WORKSHOP SERIES ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (2) A PUBLIC RELATIONS PROGRAM FOR IMAGE ENHANCEMENT COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COMMUNITY VIA REGULAR PRESS RELEASES TO LOCAL PUBLICATIONS AND RADIO C. THE EDC WILL PREPARE A LETTER TO THE LOCAL COMMUNITY COLLEGE BOARD BY 8 OCTOBER WHICH. (1) DESCRIBES THE DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC BASE OF THE TEMECULA VALLEY, (2) THE "TRACK RECORD" OF CLASSES HELD IN THE TEMECULA VALLEY TO DATE: (3) DESCRIBE THE PLAN FOR WORKSHOPS FOR SUPPORTING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE AREA.	

VALLEY TO ENTERPRISES CAPABLE OF FULLFILLING THEM.

MSJC
Mt. San Jacinto College

NEWS RELEASE

1499 No. State Street San Jacinto, CA 92383 (714) 654-8011 • 849-6771 • 672-1981
from Marilyn Smith, Ext. 298

January 22, 1986

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

A series of public meetings have been planned by Mt. San Jacinto College to answer questions and receive suggestions on the location of a new southwestern campus.

In making the announcement, Dennis Mayer, college president, said, "Members of the Board of Trustees are still considering sites, but they hope to make a decision before the next board meeting on February 11. Meanwhile, we want to have the opportunity to explain the process involved in getting approval and funding from the State, and we would like to hear what interested citizens have to say on the subject."

The public meetings are beginning Thursday, January 23, when representatives of the college will attend the Elsinore Union High School District board meeting at Temecula Valley High School at 7:30 p.m.

On Monday, February 3, beginning at 7 p.m. Channel 3 will televise live from a public meeting at City Hall in Elsinore. The program will continue as long as the meeting lasts.

Perris residents who are interested in the college's outreach program can attend the Perris Union High School District board meeting in the library on Wednesday, February 5, at 7:15 p.m.

The Temecula meeting will be held Thursday, February 6, at 7 p.m. in the gym at Linfield High School.

V:4

APPENDIX

F. CURRENT NEWSPAPER COVERAGE - GROWTH OF RIVERSIDE COUNTY

Appendix F contained photocopies of copyrighted newspaper articles, and has therefore been removed. The articles were as follows:

"Los Angeles Widens Its Lead As California's Growth Champ", by Eugene Carlson, from The Wall Street Journal, Tuesday, June 16, 1987

"Riverside County's Growth Leads Big Counties in State", by James Richardson, from the Press-Enterprise, Tuesday, May 5, 1987

"Developers Defend Their Plans", by Jane Glenn Haas, from the Register, May 21, 1987.

"Develop Fees Alarm OC Builders -- Median house price in '90 may hit $300,000", by Jane Glenn Haas, from the Register, Wednesday, May 27, 1987.

"Realtors Tout Inland Empire to OC Builders", by Russ Stanton, from the Orange County Register.

"Firms Head East as Rents Go North", by Jane Glenn Haas, from the Orange County Register.

"Lusk Co.'s Slow Style Pays Off Big in 41st Year", by Jane Glenn Haas, from the Orange County Register, Sunday, February 8, 1987.

APPENDIX G

G. ADJACENT INSTITUTIONS - EVIDENCE OF CONSULTATION

Riverside College District
Letters and Communications

Mt. San Jacinto College District
Letters and Communications

chaffey
community
college district
Office of the Superintendent/President

June 5, 1987

RECEIVED
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
JUN 8 1987
AM 7,8,9,10,11,12,1,2,3,4,5,6 PM

Dr. Charles Kane, Superintendent/President
Riverside Community College District
4800 Magnolia Avenue
Riverside, CA 92506-1299

Dear Chuck:

Thank you for bringing to my attention your district's plans for the development of a center in the Corona-Norco-Jurupa area. I see no appreciable impact on Chaffey College from the development. The area is in your district; and as far as I am concerned, you have every right to develop facilities and programs to meet the needs of citizens in your district.

As you proceed, there may be some ways in which the Chaffey District can cooperate, and we would be open to those possibilities.

Sincerely,

Jerry Young

Jerry W. Young
Superintendent/President

JWY:srw

5885 Haven Avenue, Alta Loma, California 91701 714/987-1737, 735-0242, 822-4484

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BOARD OF TRUSTEES
Leon P. Baradat
Dr. Robert L. Dougherty Jr
Barbara L. Hughes
Alan R. Krichman
Mary B. Trotta
Student Trustee:
ASB President

Palomar Community College District
1140 West Mission Road • San Marcos, CA 92069-1487 • (619) 744-1150 or 727-7529
Dr. George R. Boggs Superintendent/President

February 26, 1986

Dr. Dennis M. Mayer
Superintendent/President
Mt. San Jacinto College
1499 N. State Street
San Jacinto, CA 92383-2399

Dear Dr. Mayer:

Thank you for asking my opinion of your plans to construct an off-campus center to serve the western area of your district. The plan which you describe, to locate the center in the vicinity of I-215 and Scott Road, should have minimal impact upon our district. We do, however, offer classes in Fallbrook, and may, at some future date, want to expand our offerings there. For that reason, it would make sense for you to locate your center far enough to the north to avoid unnecessary competition.

Dennis, we are seriously considering the feasibility of building a center in the southeastern part of our district near Poway and Rancho Bernardo for the same reasons you cite for your expansion to the west. I would appreciate hearing how you conducted your study and how you involved the Department of Finance. Your advice would be appreciated.

I wish you the best in your venture to serve the citizens in your district.

Sincerely,

George

George R. Boggs, Ph. D.

GRB/pt

cc: Theodore Kilman
Kenneth Burns
Mike Gregoryk
Barbara Hughes

3/6 Bob
Vern
Neil

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY · SAN BERNARDINO

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
TELEPHONE (714) 887-7401

The California State University

February 19, 1986

Dr. Dennis M. Mayer, President
Mt. San Jacinto College
1499 N. State Street
San Jacinto, CA 92383-2399

Dear Dr. Mayer:

Thank you for your letter of February 10, which summarizes your investigation of the need for a center to serve the west area of the Mt. San Jacinto Community College district. We at California State University, San Bernardino are delighted to learn of your interest in expanding to serve your service area.

We are well aware of the rapid growth in your district and several administrators on our campus have been in contact with your staff, elementary and secondary school administrators, and area business and industry leaders. In the fall of 1986 we will be experimenting with offering courses in Moreno Valley to see if that site would serve the needs of more Riverside county students.

We have had discussions with the San Jacinto-Hemet schools regarding providing instructional television through our new transmitter link in Beaumont. We also are working with UC Riverside, SB Valley College and Riverside Community College to explore sharing broadcasting time on a new tower UCR and SBVC are building on Box Springs mountain which might reach the service area you are targeting.

We are very supportive of your efforts to gauge the extent of need and potential for growth of educational services. We recently completed a major needs assessment in the Coachella Valley which supported our request for an upper-level and graduate study center on the College of the Desert campus. Jerrold Pritchard, Associate Vice President, Academic Programs, would be pleased to share our experience in conducting that survey.

The information you gather will be very useful in plotting the course of development in the west area of your district. I look forward to

[illegible] UNIVERSITY PARKWAY SAN BERNARDINO CALIFORNIA 92407-2397

seeing the results of your study and I would be eager to contribute a question or two in your survey to find out the need for advanced coursework.

Please don't hesitate to call if we can assist you.

Sincerely,

Tony

Anthony H. Evans
President

AEH/lh

cc: Vice President Detweiler
Associate Vice President Pritchard

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE

BERKELEY • DAVIS • IRVINE • LOS ANGELES • RIVERSIDE • SAN DIEGO • SAN FRANCISCO SANTA BARBARA • SANTA CRUZ

OFFICE OF THE CHANCELLOR
RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA 92521-0101
(714) 787-5201

March 12, 1986

Dr. Dennis M. Mayer
Superintendent/President
Mt. San Jacinto College
1499 N. State Street
San Jacinto, CA 92383

Dear Dr. Mayer:

I am writing this letter in support of an off-campus center to serve the west area of the District served by Mt. San Jacinto Community College.

We at the University of California, Riverside are well aware of the growing population trends anticipated for the communities of Elsinore, Temecula, Sun City, and Perris, and we are pleased that your off-campus center will meet the educational needs of this changing region. Certainly, this center will serve to encourage residents to avail themselves of such educational opportunity because of the convenience it affords.

I applaud your efforts to facilitate such educational opportunities for the people of the region served by the Mt. San Jacinto College District and by the University of California, Riverside.

Sincerely,

Ted Hullar

Theodore L. Hullar
Chancellor

TLH:mid

3/20/86 AC - Bob
B.C

APPENDIX

H. RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT, ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS-SCAG-PC-86 MORENO VALLEY AREA AND NORCO AREA

Riverside Community College District Enrollment Projection
SCAG - PC 86
NORCO CENTER

Year of Fall Term	DAY CREDIT			EVENING CREDIT			NON-CREDIT			TOTAL		
	Enrollment	WSCH	WSCH/ ENR.	Enrollment	WSCH	WSCH/ Enr.	Enrollment	WSCH	WSCH/ Enr.	Enrollment	WSCH	WSCH/ Enr.
Actual												
1981	0	0	0.0	454	2270	5.0	0	0	0.0	746	3730	5.0
1982	0	0	0.0	538	2690	5.0	0	0	0.0	741	3710	5.0
1983	0	0	0.0	734	3670	5.0	0	0	0.0	623	3175	5.1
1984	0	0	0.0	1034	5275	5.1	0	0	0.0	643	3340	5.2
1985	0	0	0.0	1012	5260	5.2	0	0	0.0	820	4290	5.2
1986, Fall	0	0	0.0	890	4627	5.2	0	0	0.0	785	4082	5.2
1987, Spring	0	0	0.0	890	4629	5.2	0	0	0.0	1022	5313	5.2
Projected												
1987	0	0	0.0	1449	7535	5.2	0	0	0.0	1449	7535	5.2
1988	0	0	0.0	2008	10442	5.2	0	0	0.0	2008	10442	5.2
1989	0	0	0.0	2567	13384	5.2	0	0	0.0	2567	13384	5.2
1990	1563	12348	7.9	1563	8128	5.2	0	70	0.0	3126	20546	6.6
1991	1687	13665	8.1	1687	8772	5.2	0	80	0.0	3374	22517	6.7
1992	2347	19480	8.3	1921	9989	5.2	0	90	0.0	4268	29559	6.9
1993	2839	24132	8.5	2323	12080	5.2	0	100	0.0	5162	36312	7.0
1994	3331	28980	8.7	2725	14170	5.2	0	100	0.0	6056	43250	7.1
1995	3822	34016	8.9	3128	16266	5.2	0	100	0.0	6950	50382	7.2

Appendix H - 1

Riverside Community College District Enrollment Projection
SCAG - PC 86
MORENO VALLEY CENTER

Year of Fall Term	DAY CREDIT			EVENING CREDIT			NON-CREDIT			TOTAL		
	Enrollment	WSCH	WSCH/ ENR.	Enrollment	WSCH	WSCH/ Enr.	Enrollment	WSCH	WSCH/ Enr.	Enrollment	WSCH	WSCH/ Enr.
Actual												
1981	0	0	0.0	746	3730	5.0	0	0	0.0	746	3730	5.0
1982	0	0	0.0	741	3710	5.0	0	0	0.0	741	3710	5.0
1983	0	0	0.0	623	3175	5.1	0	0	0.0	623	3175	5.1
1984	0	0	0.0	643	3340	5.2	0	0	0.0	643	3340	5.2
1985	0	0	0.0	820	4290	5.2	0	0	0.0	820	4290	5.2
1986, Fall	0	0	0.0	785	4082	5.2	0	0	0.0	785	4082	5.2
1987, Spring	0	0	0.0	1022	5313	5.2	0	0	0.0	1022	5313	5.2
Projected												
1987	0	0	0.0	1930	10036	5.2	0	0	0.0	1930	10036	5.2
1988	0	0	0.0	2838	14757	5.2	0	0	0.0	2838	14757	5.2
1989	0	0	0.0	3746	19316	5.2	0	0	0.0	3746	19316	5.2
1990	2327	18383	7.9	2327	12100	5.2	0	50	0.0	4654	30533	6.6
1991	2543	20598	8.1	2543	13224	5.2	0	60	0.0	5086	33882	6.7
1992	3034	25182	8.3	2483	12912	5.2	0	70	0.0	5517	38164	6.9
1993	3272	27812	8.5	2677	13920	5.2	0	80	0.0	5949	41812	7.0
1994	3509	30528	8.7	2871	14929	5.2	0	90	0.0	6380	45547	7.1
1995	3747	33348	8.9	3065	15938	5.2	0	100	0.0	6812	49386	7.2

Appendix H - 2

APPENDIX

I. RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT,
POSTAL SERVICE POPULATION STUDY, 1985

RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS

POSTAL SERVICE POPULATION STUDY

NORCO CENTER

Appendix I - 1

Year of Fall Term	DAY CREDIT Enrollment	DAY CREDIT WSCH	DAY CREDIT WSCH/ ENR.	EVENING CREDIT Enrollment	EVENING CREDIT WSCH	EVENING CREDIT WSCH/ Enr.	NON-CREDIT Enrollment	NON-CREDIT WSCH	NON-CREDIT WSCH/ Enr.	TOTAL Enrollment	TOTAL WSCH	TOTAL WSCH/ Enr.
Actual												
1981	0	0	0.0	454	2270	5.0	0	0	0.0	454	2270	5.0
1982	0	0	0.0	538	2690	5.0	0	0	0.0	538	2690	5.0
1983	0	0	0.0	734	3670	5.0	0	0	0.0	734	3670	5.1
1984	0	0	0.0	1034	5275	5.1	0	0	0.0	1034	5275	5.1
1985	0	0	0.0	1012	5260	5.2	0	0	0.0	1012	5260	5.2
1986, Fall	0	0	0.0	890	4627	5.2	0	0	0.0	890	4627	5.2
1987, Spring	0	0	0.0	890	4629	5.2	0	0	0.0	890	4629	5.2
Projected												
1987	0	0	0.0	1451	7545	5.2	0	0	0.0	1451	7545	5.2
1988	0	0	0.0	2012	10462	5.2	0	0	0.0	2012	10462	5.2
1989	0	0	0.0	2573	13380	5.2	0	0	0.0	2573	13380	5.2
1990	1567	12379	7.9	1567	8148	5.2	0	70	0.0	3134	20527	6.6
1991	1888	15293	8.1	1888	9818	5.2	0	80	0.0	3776	25191	6.7
1992	2429	20161	8.3	1988	10338	5.2	0	90	0.0	4417	30589	6.9
1993	2782	23647	8.5	2277	11840	5.2	0	100	0.0	5059	35587	7.0
1994	3135	27275	8.7	2565	13338	5.2	0	100	0.0	5700	40713	7.1
1995	3489	31052	8.9	2854	14841	5.2	0	100	0.0	6343	45993	7.2

RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS

POSTAL SERVICE POPULATION STUDY

MORENO VALLEY CENTER

Appendix I - 2

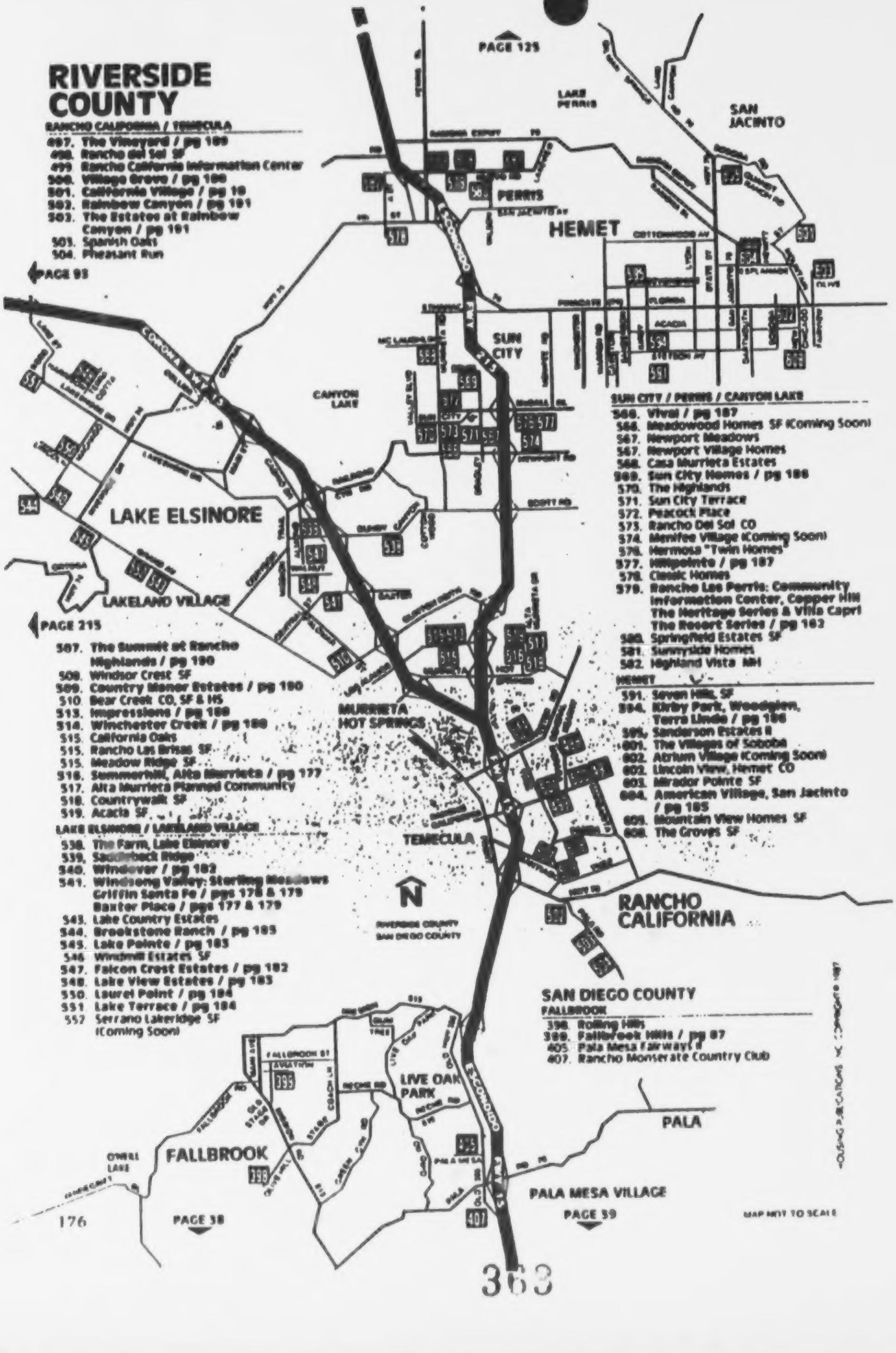
Year of Fall Term	DAY CREDIT			EVENING CREDIT			NON-CREDIT			TOTAL		
	Enrollment	WSCH	WSCH/ ENR.	Enrollment	WSCH	WSCH/ Enr.	Enrollment	WSCH	WSCH/ Enr.	Enrollment	WSCH	WSCH/ Enr.
Actual												
1981	0	0	0.0	746	3730	5.0	0	0	0.0	746	3730	5.0
1982	0	0	0.0	741	3710	5.0	0	0	0.0	741	3710	5.0
1983	0	0	0.0	623	3175	5.1	0	0	0.0	623	3175	5.1
1984	0	0	0.0	643	3340	5.2	0	0	0.0	643	3340	5.2
1985	0	0	0.0	820	4290	5.2	0	0	0.0	820	4290	5.2
1986, Fall	0	0	0.0	785	4082	5.2	0	0	0.0	785	4082	5.2
1987, Spring	0	0	0.0	1022	5313	5.2	0	0	0.0	1022	5313	5.2
Projected												
1987	0	0	0.0	1933	10052	5.2	0	0	0.0	1933	10052	5.2
1988	0	0	0.0	2844	14789	5.2	0	0	0.0	2844	14789	5.2
1989	0	0	0.0	3755	19526	5.2	0	0	0.0	3755	19526	5.2
1990	2333	18431	7.9	2333	12132	5.2	0	50	0.0	4666	30613	6.6
1991	2697	21846	8.1	2696	14019	5.2	0	60	0.0	5393	35925	6.7
1992	3367	27946	8.3	2755	14326	5.2	0	70	0.0	6122	42342	6.9
1993	3768	32028	8.5	3083	16032	5.2	0	80	0.0	6851	48140	7.0
1994	4152	36122	8.7	3397	17664	5.2	0	90	0.0	7549	53876	7.1
1995	4570	40673	8.9	3739	19442	5.2	0	100	0.0	8309	60215	7.2

APPENDIX J has been removed because of copyright restrictions.

It contained a summary of business conditions by Security Pacific Bank, Southern California, Volume 66, Number 3, May/June 1987.

APPENDIX K

K. MAPS - REAL ESTATE DEVELOPMENTS ON THE MARKET, JUNE 1987


PAGE 125
LAKE PERRIS
SAN JACINTO
PERRIS
HEMET
SUN CITY
CANYON LAKE
LAKE ELSINORE
LAKELAND VILLAGE
MURRIETA HOT SPRINGS
TEMECULA
RANCHO CALIFORNIA
N
RIVERSIDE COUNTY
SAN DIEGO COUNTY
LIVE OAK PARK
FALLBROOK
PALA
PALA MESA VILLAGE
PAGE 93
PAGE 215
PAGE 38
PAGE 39
MAP NOT TO SCALE

RIVERSIDE COUNTY

RANCHO CALIFORNIA / TEMECULA

497. The Vineyard / pg 189
498. Rancho del Sol SF
499. Rancho California Information Center
500. Village Grove / pg 190
501. California Village / pg 10
502. Rainbow Canyon / pg 191
503. The Estates at Rainbow Canyon / pg 191
503. Spanish Oaks
504. Pheasant Run

507. The Summit at Rancho Highlands / pg 190
508. Windsor Crest SF
509. Country Manor Estates / pg 190
510. Bear Creek CO, SF & HS
513. Impressions / pg 188
514. Winchester Creek / pg 188
515. California Oaks
515. Rancho Las Brisas SF
515. Meadow Ridge SF
516. Summerhill, Alta Murrieta / pg 177
517. Alta Murrieta Planned Community
518. Countrywalk SF
519. Acacia SF

LAKE ELSINORE / LAKELAND VILLAGE

538. The Farm, Lake Elsinore
539. Saddleback Ridge
540. Windover / pg 182
541. Windsong Valley: Sterling Meadows Griffin Santa Fe / pgs 178 & 179 Baxter Place / pgs 177 & 179
543. Lake Country Estates
544. Brookstone Ranch / pg 185
545. Lake Pointe / pg 183
546. Windmill Estates SF
547. Falcon Crest Estates / pg 182
548. Lake View Estates / pg 183
550. Laurel Point / pg 184
551. Lake Terrace / pg 184
557 Serrano Lakeridge SF (Coming Soon)

SUN CITY / PERRIS / CANYON LAKE

566. Viva! / pg 187
566. Meadowood Homes SF (Coming Soon)
567. Newport Meadows
567. Newport Village Homes
568. Casa Murrieta Estates
569. Sun City Homes / pg 186
570. The Highlands
571. Sun City Terrace
572. Peacock Place
573. Rancho Del Sol CO
574. Menifee Village (Coming Soon)
576. Hermosa "Twin Homes"
577. Hillpointe / pg 187
578. Classic Homes
579. Rancho Las Perris: Community Information Center, Copper Hill The Heritage Series & Villa Capri The Resort Series / pg 182
580. Springfield Estates SF
581. Sunnyside Homes
582. Highland Vista MH

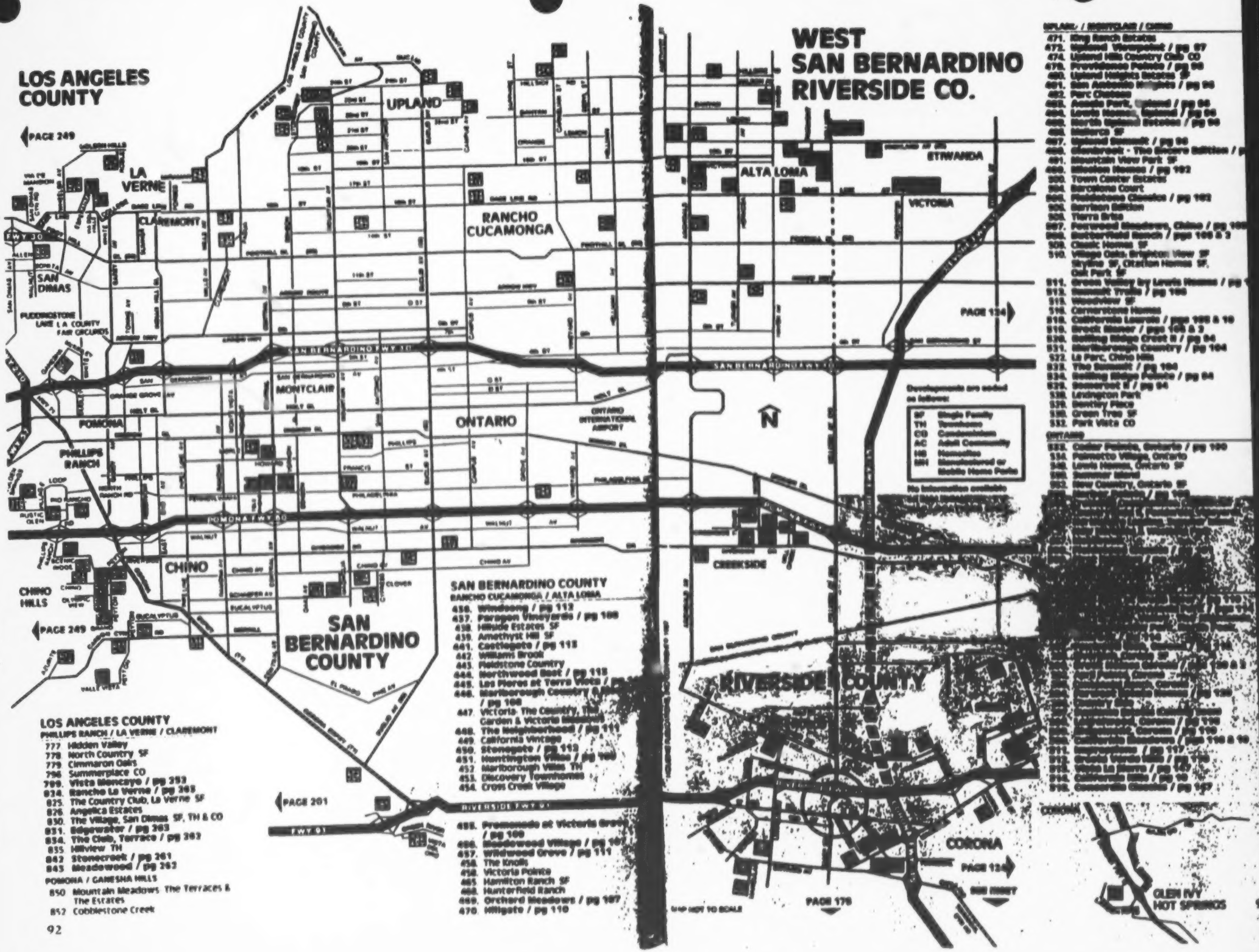
HEMET

591. Seven Hills SF
594. Kirby Park, Woodglen, Terra Linda / pg 186
595. Sanderson Estates II
601. The Villages of Soboba
602. Atrium Village (Coming Soon)
602. Lincoln View, Hemet CO
603. Mirador Pointe SF
604. American Village, San Jacinto / pg 185
605. Mountain View Homes SF
608. The Groves SF

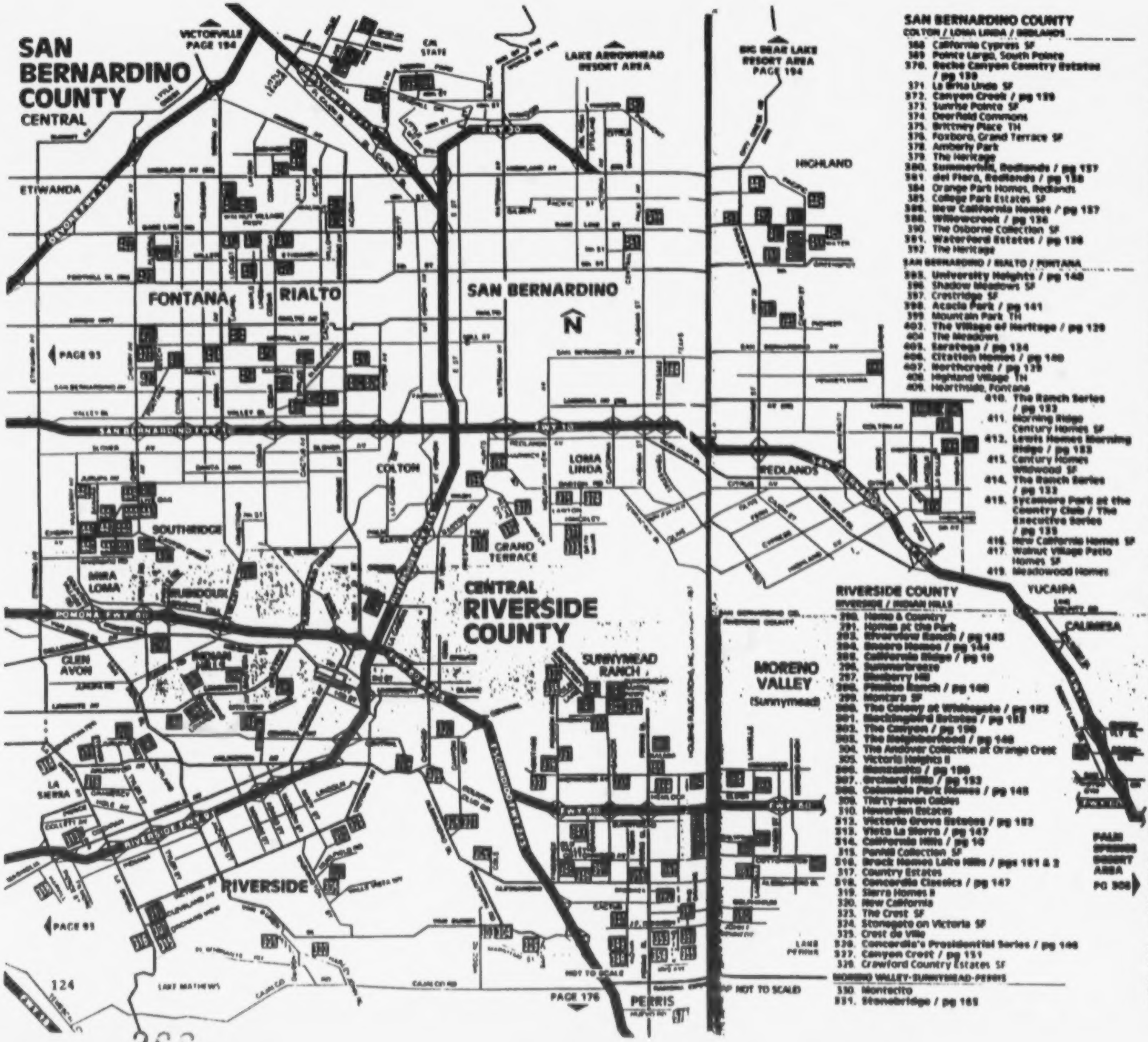
SAN DIEGO COUNTY

FALLBROOK

398. Rolling Hills
399. Fallbrook Hills / pg 87
405. Pala Mesa Fairways II
407. Rancho Monserate Country Club


LOS ANGELES COUNTY
WEST SAN BERNARDINO RIVERSIDE CO.
PAGE 249
LA VERNE
CLAREMONT
SAN DIMAS
PUDDINGSTONE LAKE
LA COUNTY FAIR GROUNDS
POMONA
PHILLIPS RANCH
CHINO
CHINO HILLS
UPLAND
RANCHO CUCAMONGA
MONTCLAIR
ONTARIO
ONTARIO INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
ALTA LOMA
ETIWANDA
VICTORIA
CREEKSIDE
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY
RIVERSIDE COUNTY
CORONA
GLEN IVY HOT SPRINGS
SAN BERNARDINO FWY 10
POMONA FWY 60
RIVERSIDE FWY 91
FWY 91
FWY 30
PAGE 134
PAGE 201
PAGE 179
PAGE 124
MAP NOT TO SCALE
Developments are coded as follows:
SF Single Family
TH Townhouse
CO Condominium
AC Adult Community
HS Homesites
MH Manufactured or Mobile Home Parks
No information available
LOS ANGELES COUNTY
PHILLIPS RANCH / LA VERNE / CLAREMONT
777 Hidden Valley
778 North Country SF
779 Cimmaron Oaks
796 Summerplace CO
799. Vista Moncayo / pg 253
824. Rancho La Verne / pg 265
825. The Country Club, La Verne SF
826. Angelica Estates
830. The Village, San Dimas SF, TH & CO
831. Edgewater / pg 263
834. The Club, Terrace / pg 262
835 Hillview TH
842 Stonecreek / pg 261
843 Meadowood / pg 262
POMONA / GANESHA HILLS
850 Mountain Meadows The Terraces & The Estates
852 Cobblestone Creek
92
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY
RANCHO CUCAMONGA / ALTA LOMA
436. Windsong / pg 112
437. Paragon Vineyards / pg 108
438. Hillside Estates SF
439. Amethyst Hill SF
441. Castlegate / pg 113
442. Williams Brook
443. Fieldstone Country
444. Northwood East / pg 115
445. Los Flores at Terra Vista
446. Marlborough Country / pg 106
447. Victoria The Country, The Garden & Victoria
448. The Neighborhood / pg 111
449. California Vintage
450. Stonegate / pg 112
451. Huntington Villas / pg 108
452 Marlborough Villas TH
453. Discovery Townhomes
454. Cross Creek Village
455. Promenade at Victoria Grove / pg 109
456. Meadowood Village / pg 10
457. Wildwood Grove / pg 111
458. The Knolls
459. Victoria Pointe
465. Hamilton Ranch SF
468. Hunterfield Ranch
469. Orchard Meadows / pg 107
470. Hillgate / pg 110
UPLAND / MONTCLAIR / CHINO
471. King Ranch Estates
472. Upland Viewpoint / pg 97
474. Upland Hills Country Club CO
479. Providence Pointe / pg 96
480. Upland Heights Estates SF
481. San Antonio Heights / pg 96
482. Parc Chateau
483. Acacia Park, Upland / pg 96
484. Lewis Homes, Upland / pg 96
485. North Upland Estates / pg 96
486. Mallorca SF
487. Upland Summit / pg 96
488. Glenbrook - The Encore Edition
491. Mountain View Park SF
496. Mission Homes / pg 102
500. Town Center Estates
504. Barcelona Court
505. Fieldstone Classics / pg 102
507. Fernwood Meadows, Chino
508. Butterfield Ranch / pgs 105 & 2
509. Classic Homes SF
510. Village Oaks, Brighton View SF Skyline SF, Citation Homes SF, Oak Park SF
511. Green Valley by Lewis Homes
512. Summit Trails / pg 106
515. Woodview SF
516. Cornerstone Homes
518. California Laurels / pgs 105 & 10
519. Brock Manor / pgs 106 & 2
520. Rolling Ridge Crest II / pg 94
521. Marlborough Country / pg 104
522. La Parc, Chino Hills
523. The Summit / pg 104
524. Rolling Ridge Pointe / pg 94
525. Somerset II / pg 94
528. Lexington Park
529. Bentley Place
530. Green Tree SF
532. Park Vista CO
ONTARIO
533. Cedar Pointe, Ontario / pg 100
534. Palmetto Village, Ontario
Lewis Homes, Ontario SF
New Country, Ontario SF

Appendix K - 3



SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

COLTON / LOMA LINDA / REDLANDS

368 California Cypress SF
369 Pointe Largo, South Pointe
370. Reche Canyon Country Estates / pg 130
371 La Brisa Linda SF
372. Canyon Creek / pg 139
373. Sunrise Pointe SF
374. Deerfield Commons
375. Brittney Place TH
376. Foxboro, Grand Terrace SF
378. Amberly Park
379 The Heritage
380. Summerfield, Redlands / pg 137
381. del Flora, Redlands / pg 138
384 Orange Park Homes, Redlands
385 College Park Estates SF
386. New California Homes / pg 137
388. Willowcreek / pg 136
390 The Osborne Collection SF
391. Waterford Estates / pg 138
392 The Heritage

SAN BERNARDINO / RIALTO / FONTANA

395. University Heights / pg 140
396 Shadow Meadows SF
397. Crestridge SF
398. Acacia Park / pg 141
399 Mountain Park TH
403. The Village of Heritage / pg 129
404 The Meadows
405. Saratoga / pg 134
406. Citation Homes / pg 140
407. Northcreek / pg 139
408 Highland Village TH
409. Hearthside, Fontana
410. The Ranch Series / pg 133
411. Morning Ridge Century Homes SF
412. Lewis Homes Morning Ridge / pg 133
413. Century Homes Wildwood SF
414. The Ranch Series / pg 133
415. Sycamore Park at the Country Club / The Executive Series / pg 135
416. New California Homes SF
417. Walnut Village Patio Homes SF
419. Meadowood Homes

420. Cedarparke Greens / pg 131
421. Quail Hollow SF
422. Vintage SF
423. Magnolia Square
424. Sahwood Village
425. Neighborhood Square, Rialto / pg 133
426. Quail Hollow Estates
427. Country Meadows / pg 128
428. Iron Horse Ridge II / pg 130
429. Cedarbrook Patio Homes
429. Spring Meadow SF
430. Mariposa, Colton / pg 130
431. Citrus Meadows TH
432. Pepper Ridge, San Bernardino SF
433. Discovery Cactus Avenue
434. Discovery / pg 131
435. Mountainside Homes, Rialto / pg 135
436. Spring Mountain Homes / pg 133
437. Falcon's Pointe SF
438. Cedar Ridge SF
439 The Cottages at Southridge SF
440. California Place / pg 10
440. California Coral / pg 10
441. First Edition, Fontana / pg 137
441. Cherry Point
442. Heartland
443. Las Praderas
443. Meadowood
443. Lilac Lane & Wildwood SF
444. New America at Southridge / pg 127
444. Tara at Southridge / pg 130
445. Cottonwood at Southridge / pg 126
446. Morningside / pg 128
447. Berkshire California
448. East Highlands Ranch
448. Solitare
449. Pacific Highlands SF
450. River Oaks, Redlands / pg 143
451. Eastridge View Homes SF
452. Greenfield Village / pg 142
453. Carriage Heights
454. Serrano Palms / pg 142
455. Palm Crest / pg 143
456. Old Ranch Estates
457. Highland Creek / pg 138
458. The Highlands AC
459. Hillcrest, Highland SF
460. Acacia Park / pg 141
461. Central Park / pg 144

RIVERSIDE COUNTY

RIVERSIDE / INDIAN HILLS

290. Home & Country
291. Homes at the Park
293. Riverview Ranch / pg 143
294. Bowers Homes / pg 144
295. California Ridge / pg 10
296. Summerbreeze
297. Blueberry Hill
298. Pinnacle Ranch / pg 148
299. Montara SF
300. The Colony at Whitegate / pg 182
301. Mockingbird Estates / pg 153
302. The Canyon / pg 150
303. The Neighborhood / pg 148
304. The Andover Collection at Orange Crest
305. Victoria Heights II
306. Manzanita / pg 150
307. Orchard Hills / pg 153
308. Columbia Park Homes / pg 148
309. Thirty-seven Gables
310. Haverdon Estates
312. Victoria Grove Estates / pg 152
313. Vista La Sierra / pg 147
314. California Hills / pg 10
315. Parkhill Collection SF
316. Brock Homes Lake Hills / pgs 181 & 2
317. Country Estates
318. Concordia Classics / pg 147
319. Sierra Homes II
320. New California
323. The Crest SF
324. Stonegate on Victoria SF
325. Crest de Ville
326. Concordia's Presidential Series / pg 146
327. Canyon Crest / pg 151
328. Crawford Country Estates SF

MORENO VALLEY-SUNNYMEAD-PERRIS

330 Montecito
331. Stonebridge / pg 165

332. Marcelo / pg 172
333. Pacesetter Country / pg 171
334. Phoenix Homes / pg 170
335. Hidden Springs / pg 155
336. Sunnymead Orchard II / pg 166
337. Heritage
338. The New Countryside / pg 173
339. Century Homes, Copper Hill
340. SUNNYMEAD RANCH: The Foothills / pgs 162 & 166; Marlborough Country / pg 166; Inco Homes / pgs 166 & 158; Impressions / pg 161; Brock On The Lake / pgs 160 & 2
341. Brock Sunnymead Ranch / pgs 161, 158 & 2
341. Ryan's Ridge / pg 156
342. California Summit / pgs 10 & 158
343. Serrano Country / pg 171
344. Bel Air / pg 160
346. Lewis Homes / pg 160
347. Discovery Homes / pg 163
348. Springdale
349. Cobblestone Village / pg 165
350. Westwind Sunnymead / pg 164
351. Golden Circle Homes
352. All American Homes / pg 172
353. Lakeside Village / pg 167
354. California Springs / pg 10
355. The Victorians SF
356. Quail Run
357. Cottonwood Glen / pg 169
358. Serrano Heights / pg 175
359. Rustler's Ranch / pg 164
361. The Plantation
362. Woodside Village / pg 167
363. Weston Park / pg 164
364. The Summit
364. Barratt Northridge
364 Pacific Ranch
365. Serenata / pg 175
366. The Palms / pg 174
367. Sandstone Homes SF
368. Westerly Highlands / pg 175
379. Rancho Las Perris / pg 162
801. Plantation on The Lake, Calimesa

APPENDIX L

L. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT NEWS LETTER AND "OUTLOOK," MAY 1987, RIVERSIDE CO. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

NEWSLETTER

Riverside County

COUNTY ON THE MOVE

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

VOLUME 35 NO. 5 **MAY 1987**

Business Development

A.M. Lewis Plans Major Wholesale, Retail Expansion

In the next two years, Alfred M. Lewis, Inc., will be renovating its huge Riverside warehouse and opening three new oversize supermarkets. The expansion could cost almost $9 million on top of the $9.1 million spent last year.

Changes made last year included the closure of the company's Las Vegas warehouse, the shutdown of four cash-and-carry outlets, the spending of $2.5 million for refurbishment of their Phoenix warehouse and the installment of $5 million worth of computer equipment.

Changes that lie ahead include the opening of three Sun Valley Foods grocery warehouse stores. Lewis has chosen sites in Ontario and Victorville, while still deciding on one of three possible sites in Moreno Valley. Its Riverside warehouse, at Third Street and Franklin Avenue, will be renovated and outfitted with higher racks. It will be enclosed with refrigerated docks and more frozen food storage.

Lewis plans to expand the services and merchandise it offers its retail customers. Its greatest emphasis will be on the expanding of Lewis' retail operations since that will enhance the wholesale operation sales and expertise.

Two-County Jobless Rate Fell to 5.8% in February

Riverside and San Bernardino Counties' unemployment rate dropped to 5.8 percent in February, the second lowest rate in eight years, the State Employment Development Department said last month.

The decline occurred as the number of people working rose by 16,500 in the month, boosted by gains from service, government and construction employers, EDD statistics show.

The lowest rate since 1979 was recorded last May, when 5.7 percent of the labor force was jobless. February's two-county rate compares to January's 6.6 percent and last February's 7.0 percent. It meant that a record 827,500 residents held jobs and 51,400 were looking for work. A year earlier, 779,500 were working and 58,800 were unemployed.

Riverside County's rate fell to 6.5 percent from January's 7.0 percent. San Bernardino County's dropped to 5.3 percent from January's 6.3 percent.

Riverside to Get Beer Flip-Top Firm

Metal Container Corp. of St. Louis will be manufacturing can lids next year at a $26 million factory near the Riverside Municipal Airport. The Budweiser subsidiary will buy the site for $1.75 from the Riverside Redevelopment Agency.

The Riverside Redevelopment Agency agreed to buy the 8.6 acre factory site for $803,981.75 and in turn sell it to Metal Container Corp. for the diminutive amount. The agency will, however, use the company's money to buy it. The agency will borrow the entire amount and repay the company over 10 years.

The factory site is located on the north side of Central Avenue west of Acorn Street. The agency will buy the land from Upland Industries, the land-holding division of the Union Pacific Railroad.

The Riverside plant will have an annual manufacturing capacity of 8 billion lids and is expected to employ 110 people.

Bosch Corp. Auto Parts Plans Ontario Facility

The U.S. subsidiary of a leading European auto parts manufacturer plans to open a $4.25 million distribution center at the southwest corner of the Interstate 10 and 15 Interchange in Ontario. Illinois-based Robert Bosch Corp., the world's largest supplier of fuel injection systems, has signed a 10-year lease to occupy a 120,000-square-foot building on Guasti Road.

In San Bernardino County the 5.6 acre site is about a mile east of Ontario International Airport in the Ontario Interchange Business Park.

Oltmans Construction Co. of Whittier has begun construction and will be completed in August. There will be about 70 employees at the Ontario plant.

In addition to fuel injection systems. Bosch will distribute starters, alternators, generators, spark plugs, ignition parts, Blaupunkt car stereos and power tools.

JW Robinson's Opens in Palm Desert Town Center

JW Robinson's opened its Palm Desert Town Center store recently, the second new department store to open in the mall in six weeks. Robinson's 133,500 square foot store joins the new Bullock's Wilshire, which opened

continued on page 2

ROBINSONS . . . *continued from page 1*

February 7. The Robinson's store employs more than 200 people.

T&S Plans Largest Commercial Office Building Riverside County

Riverside-based T&S Development Co. plans to begin construction later this year on what would be the largest commercial office building ever built in Riverside and San Bernardino Counties.

The 11-story, 220,000 square foot office building would be erected southeast of the company's regional mall site in its Canyon Springs office and retail park. The mall is planned for the southeast corner of Interstate 215 and Highway 60.

The $27 million building would be the region's largest office project ever built on speculation. If all goes according to plan, construction would begin in September and be completed by late next year or in early 1989.

Inland Empire Report

The Inland Empire Report is a very effective marketing tool in the form of a beautiful glossy brochure. Important statistical information is included in the brochure about the area's economy, demographics, and history.

The report also defines the strategic "Inland Empire" Business Center and includes a pictoral view of the region. The publication, which focuses on the economy of Southern California's Inland Empire, was conceived and directed by a group representing the following Inland Empire Organizations:

County of Riverside
County of San Bernardino
Inland Empire Economic Council
Inland Empire West
Keep Riverside Ahead
Security Pacific National Bank, Inland Division
University of California, Riverside
World Affairs Council of Inland Southern California
E.L. Yeager Construction Company

The reports are available at a cost of $3.00 per report from:

Bill Smith, Security Pacific Bank
3737 Main Street, 11th Floor
Riverside, California 92501
(714) 781-1235

Los Angeles Manufacturer Moves to Riverside

Integrated Ceilings is moving to Riverside's Hunter Industrial Park, bringing about 50 new jobs with it.

The West Los Angeles ceiling manufacturer will occupy a 114,700 square-foot building on Iowa Avenue in Trammell Crow Company's Iowa Distribution Centre. Integrated signed a 10-year lease worth about $3.75 million.

The company, which makes specialty ceilings for hospitals, office buildings and retail projects, has outgrown its 64,000 square-foot Los Angeles plant. The Riverside facility will be the company's national headquarters and sole manufacturing plant.

About 50 of its 85 employees will be moving to the Riverside area, and the company plans to hire an additional 50 workers.

Integrated is the third company to lease space in the Hunter Park project. Earlier this year, Hollister, Inc., a maker and distributor of medical bags, signed a five-year $125,000 lease for 11,000 square feet of space. In December, Triangle Pacific Corporation, a distributor of kitchen cabinets, signed a three-year $150,000 lease for 19,000 square feet of space.

Iowa Corporate Center Construction Begins

Westway Group of Irvine has begun construction of the Iowa Corporate Center, three one-story office buildings at the southeast corner of Iowa Avenue and Palmyrita Drive in Riverside's Hunter Industrial Park.

The three buildings — 35,000 square feet, 26,000 square feet and 12,000 square feet — will cost about $2.55 million to build. Completion is scheduled for August.

Albertson's to be in Lake Elsinore Town Center

Albertson's will join two other major chain retailers in the Lake Elsinore Town Center which will open its first phase by April of 1987.

Albertson's, along with the second phase, is targeting for a Fall of 1987 opening. The 180,000 square foot center will also be home to Builder's Emporium and Thrifty Drug.

Albertson's Supermarket will be 43,130 square feet.

Cardey Named to Board of Directors

Max Cardey of Royal Citrus Co., Inc., in Riverside has been elected to serve on the 1987 Board of Directors for Western Growers Association.

Western Growers Association represents the growers, packers and shippers of more than 90 percent of the fresh fruit and vegetables produced in Arizona and California.

Roman Gabriel to Open in Moreno Valley

T & S Development, Inc., has announced that Roman Gabriel Sport Center will open a new location in Moreno Valley at Canyon Springs Plaza.

The Roman Gabriel location will provide Moreno Valley residents with a full-service exercise center. The 5,000 square foot facility will include aerobics and dance classes, Nautilus equipment, free weights, life cycles and complete locker room facilities with jacuzzi and showers.

Canyon Springs Plaza is a 43-acre, 450,000 square

continued on top of page 3

GABRIEL . . . *continued from page 2*

foot promotional shopping center located north of Highway 60 and west of Day Street in Moreno Valley. Joining Roman Gabriel Sport Center will be National Lumber Home Centers, SoCal 7 Plex Cinemas, Krause's Sofa Factory, Phil & Jim's Appliances, Fabric Warehouse and Ortho Mattress. The shopping center is scheduled to open in June of 1987.

Labor Market to Grow by 51% Between 1985 and 2010 in Two (2) County Area

In a nationwide study, the National Planning Association Report predicted that the number of jobs in the Riverside/San Bernardino area will increase by nearly 51 percent between the years 1985 and 2010. It was predicted that 358,000 jobs will be added to the employment base in the two-county area during that time period. The increase would bring the total employment in the area to 1,065,000 jobs.

While major metropolitan areas like Los Angeles, Chicago, New York and Boston lead the nation in terms of number of added jobs, when you consider their present size and compute percentage increase (a growth measure), these areas are not even in the top 20. According to the Planning Association Study, the Riverside/San Bernardino labor market is expected to grow by 51%.

Using this percentage increase figure, the two-county area is ranked seventeen (17) in the nation, see Table.

Anaheim is the second fastest growing area in the nation right behind Orlando with an expected 79% increase in number of jobs.

	GROWTH JOB		
CITY	1985	2010	% CHG.
1. Orlando	499	907	82
2. Anaheim	1,231	2,209	79
3. West Palm Beach, Fla.	378	673	78
4. Fort Lauderdale	536	948	77
5. Phoenix	991	1,672	69
6. Austin	431	698	62
7. Sacramento	629	1,005	60
8. Tampa	893	1,415	59
9. Atlanta	1,504	2,367	57
10. San Diego	1,130	1,780	57
11. Denver	1,000	1,566	57
12. Houston	1,743	2,700	55
13. Dallas	1,533	2,383	55
14. San Jose	927	1,430	54
15. Middlesex, N.J.	535	822	54
16. Salt Lake City	514	786	53
17. Riverside/ San Bernardino	707	1,065	51
18. Washington	2,270	3,416	50
19. Fort Worth	607	807	47
20. San Antonio	614	898	46

March Allocation of Local Sales & Use Tax

California cities, counties and transit districts received $303.3 million from the March allocation of local sales and use taxes collected for them by the State Board of Equalization.

The State Board of Equalization announced that California cities received $177 million and the counties $23.9 million from the one percent local sales and use tax. The counties received an additional $50.3 million from the ¼ percent local sales and use tax designated for transportation funds (see Table 1).

The state and local sales and use taxes, which are administered by SBE, total 6 percent in 51 counties; 6½ percent in the six counties which have transit districts (see Table 2); and 7 percent in Santa Clara County, which has both a transit district and a traffic authority.

The city and county portion of the local sales and use tax totals 1¼ percent — one percent allocated to city and county general funds and ¼ percent for local county transportation funds.

Table 1: Payments to City & County from the One Percent Local Sales & Use Tax

Riverside County	$1,401,548
Banning	46,930
Beaumont	33,737
Blythe	82,158
Cathedral City	228,405
Coachella	61,784
Corona	593,242
Desert Hot Springs	28,425
Elsinore	101,674
Hemet	325,889
Indian Wells	38,568
Indio	264.146
La Quinta	43,327
Moreno Valley	270.239
Norco	70.543
Palm Desert	423,340
Palm Springs	559,329
Perris	118.638
Rancho Mirage	153.873
Riverside	1,941.050
San Jacinto	54,808

Table 2: Payments to Transit Districts from the ½ Percent Sales & Use (Transit) Tax

Bay Area Rapid Transit District	$ 7.892,665
LA County Transportation Commission	28.472,042
San Mateo County Transit District	2.900,011
Santa Clara County Transit District	6.226.459
Santa Clara County Traffic Authority	6.226.459
Santa Cruz Metropolitan Transit District	703.598
Total	$52,030.471

City of Cathedral City

Nestled between the glamour and glitz of Palm Springs and the sedate City of the Presidents known as Rancho Mirage is the community of Cathedral City. While Cathedral City has a considerable history and has long been an established community, it was only in 1981 that the city was incorporated, making it one of the youngest cities in the Coachella Valley.

An often asked question is how the city received its name. Cathedral City was named when the Army Corps of Engineers first explored the Coachella Valley for General Pershing in 1858. Colonel Henry Washington, the lead surveyor, was struck by the cathedral-like resemblance of the canyon. This particular feature of the cove has diminished over the years due to natural erosion and flooding; however, the name still remains.

It was in the early 1920s when a realtor named George G. Allen, along with two friends, M.V. Van Fleet and Glen Plumley, formed a partnership to buy some cheap desert property from the Southern Pacific Railroad. They were soon joined by Palm Springs resident Jack Grove who had just bought 320 acres of what was to be the first subdivision of Cathedral City. In 1926, the first lots were sold and ten years later 150 dwellings had been built. The following year the Chamber of Commerce was formed by members of the community-who recognized the need to make their needs heard by the County Board of Supervisors.

Many of Hollywood's stars and other notables of the time visited Cathedral City to test Lady Luck at the Dunes, The 139 Club and The Cove Club. The clubs boosted the local economy, but for the most part were only frequented by tourists and visitors. Local residents chose to stay away.

During World War II the town's population swelled with soldiers, and their families, who were stationed at military bases located throughout the desert. As with other cities in the Coachella Valley, Cathedral City continued to enjoy a slow but steady growth as a resort haven for vacationers, tourists and weekenders, who wanted to take advantage of the glorious desert climate. Soon many decided to make Cathedral City a year-round home and a permanent community evolved. In 1981, after several unsuccessful attempts to incorporate, about 1,900 voters cast their ballots in favor of cityhood. After a short "period of adjustment" to the ways of incorporation, Cathedral City experienced a boom of activity that continues today.

In just five years, Cathedral City has become the fastest growing city in the Coachella Valley. The population has increased from a little more than 9,000 residents in 1981 to more than 19,610 in 1986, according to the Department of Finance. The assessed valuation for new construction last year totaled more than $1.7 million. With the completion of the 300-room Desert Princess Resort Hotel on over 385 acres, Cathedral City's transient occupancy tax nearly reached $1 million last year.

Helping the city reach nearly $1 million in transient occupancy tax last year was the completion of the 300-room Desert Princess Resort Hotel, which is located on 385 acres in the northern portion of Cathedral City.

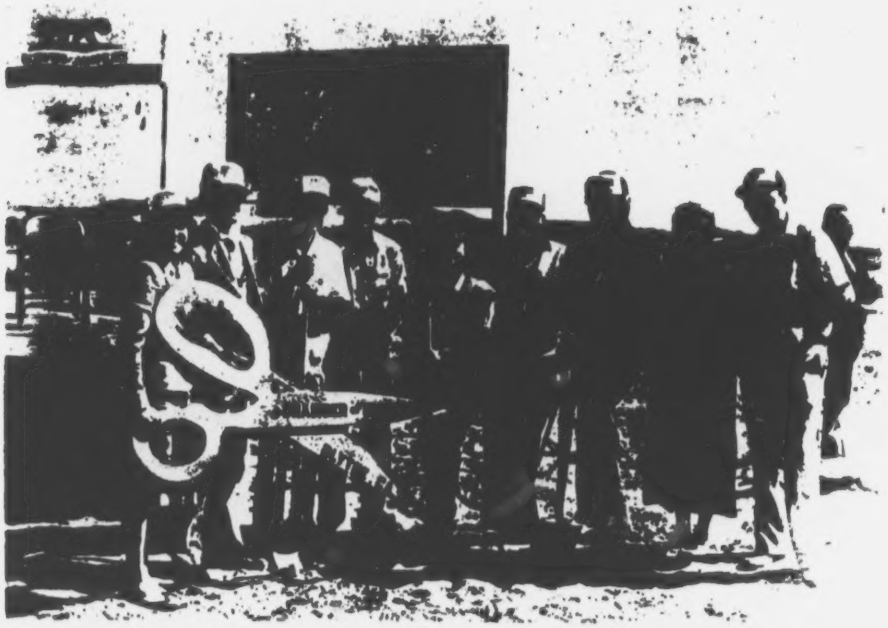
The Cathedral City Police Department added one four-legged officer to its ranks last year. Officer Tony Marley and Quax work as a team in a specially designed car to accommodate them.

Groundbreaking for Blythe Prison

Blythe hit paydirt with gold-painted shovels for the official groundbreaking of the state prison site on March 20.

The California Department of Corrections is holding to its schedule of housing the first prisoners at the site 17 miles west of Blythe in May 1988, with full occupancy in August of that year. The Blythe Prison will have a payroll of $30 million annually, when completed.

The groundbreaking signaled an end to the slow-growth of the area's economy and on the same day a major Southern California developer announced plans to build approximately 500 new housing units, an undetermined number of apartments and possibly an all-suites hotel.



GROUNDBREAKING CEREMONY — MARCH 20, 1987 at the site of the new Blythe Prison at Wiley's Well. Left, Renee Rutan-Garrison representing Senator Robert Presley; Craig Matthewson, of the Blythe chamber; Warren Port, council member; Bob Means, council member; Doris Morgan, council member; Bill Martindale, Blythe mayor; Tom Farrage, council member; Judy McGillivray, project manager for the California Department of Corrections; and Stan Jessop, Blythe Ambulance Service. (Photo by Joe Cota of the Palo Verde Valley Times)

Housing

Riverside–San Bernardino No. 2 in Housing Market

Riverside and San Bernardino Counties will be the nation's second-largest market for new housing construction this year according to the Dallas-based Lomas and Nettleton Co.

An estimated 50,000 new homes and apartments will be constructed in the two counties this year. Of the 50,000 new homes and apartments projected to be built, 32,000 or 64 percent will be single-family homes.

This year's projected housing starts figure represents a 7.5 percent decline from the 54,000 built in 1986. Part of this anticipated decline is caused by an increase in California school fees January 1, 1987. Under a new state law, school districts can charge up to $1.50 a square foot to fund new school construction. This caused many homebuilders to take out building permits in December.

Only Los Angeles, with a projected 58,000 new housing starts in 1987 finished higher in the nation's largest mortgage banker's survey.

TOP 10 HOUSING MARKETS
Projected 1987 Housing Starts

	Single-Family Homes	Apartments	Total
Los Angeles	16,000	42,000	58.000
Riverside-San Bernardino	32,000	18,000	50 000
Atlanta	32,000	16,000	48.000
Northern New Jersey	34,000	11,000	45.000
Chicago	24,500	14,000	38.500
San Diego	18,000	18.500	36.500
Washington	26.000		
Phoenix	21.000	14,000	35,000
San Francisco Bay Area	16.500	17,000	33,500
Miami-Fort Lauderdale	13.500	16,000	29,500

Cathedral City is most proud of its 28-sworn officers in the Police Department, which was inauguruated July 1, 1984 with a motto of "Pride In Service." In that time, the department has worked vigorously to be responsive [illegible] the needs of the community and to keep an open line of communication with all residents and business people.

The department has an aggressive Crime Prevention Unit which has established more than 200 Neighborhood Watch groups throughout the city. In addition, the entire department works closely with the three schools in the city to establish good relations with the youth and hopefully thwart future potential problems.

Since its inauguration, the Police Department has added two motorcycle units, which were initially funded by state grant monies, and a Canine Unit which received financial support from a fund-raising event sponsored by Elks Lodge #1905.

In the next fiscal year, Cathedral City will again move ahead in the area of fire services by establishing its own municipal fire department. The city currently contracts with Riverside County and the California Department of Forestry. Earlier this year, construction began on the city's second fire station. The 11,000-square-foot building is expected to be completed by September, just in time for the inauguration of the Cathedral City Fire Department. The building will also house the Public Works Department.

With three project areas to comprise the entire city, the Redevelopment Agency has been the center of much activity, especially in the last year. After several years of negotiation, Cathedral City has established the Desert Auto Park on 35 acres. Construction has begun on the auto center, which will initially house ten dealerships and is expected to generate about $500,000 in revenue annually.

The project will also provide a bypass road from the valley's heavily travelled Highway 111. Just as important is the fact that it will begin to dramatically change the appearance of the town's main thoroughfare. The Desert Auto Park is expected to be completed by late summer.

Another major project of the Redevelopment Agency is the construction of the Date Palm Center which will include the 100,000-square-foot PACE membership warehouse. The project, under the direction of the Alexander Haagen Development Company, will contain about 28,000 square feet for satellite shops. Completion for the shopping center is expected in October.

As summer approaches, the Redevelopment Agency staff is expecting many complaints concerning extensive roadwork. Some five Assessment Districts have been proposed throughout the city to upgrade streets with curbs, gutters, and street lights and to improve traffic flow.

The Parks and Recreation Department, under the Community Services District, will also see some changes in the next few months. For the past several years, the city has contracted with a private firm for parks and recreation services. Preparation has begun to put a city Parks and Recreation Department in place in the next fiscal year. The city now offers a variety of recreation and leisure services to the community, as well as numerous special events, such as the annual Easter Egg Hunt and Halloween Carnival and many chartered excursions.

Without a doubt, the highlight of the next year will be the completion of the seven-acre Panorama Park later this fall. While the city already enjoys two municipal parks on existing properties adjacent to two school sites, Panorama Park marks the first city-constructed park in the community. Panorama Park will include two Little League fields, a soccer field, a tot lot, tennis courts and a 3,200-square-foot multi-purpose building. The estimated cost of the much-touted park is about $1.2 million.

In addition, the City Council has just begun initial discussion on a 30-acre central park, which is expected to be a massive project to be completed in phases over several years. Some of the amenities which have been discussed include a 90-foot baseball diamond, gymnasium, soccer fields, tennis courts, outdoor amphitheater and a public swimming pool. A proposed multipurpose building is also being considered which could possibly house the Parks and Recreation Department, Senior Center and a youth club, to name but a few.

The Community Service District realized one of its first goals last year with the completion of the Community Center. The 6,500-square-foot building is the home of the Parks and Recreation Services Department, the Senior Center and the Senior Nutrition Program. The Community Center is the city's first municipal building.

Just from this abbreviated list of accomplishments, anyone can see the City of Cathedral City is flourishing community attempting to meet the needs of its residents and business people. To lend assistance in that endeavor, Cathedral City went on line in 1984. Since the city added computers to the staff so soon after incorporation, all city records are documented and stored in the Hewlett Packard system, making it easy for staff members to access information for themselves and residents. The system has been regularly upgraded and is a vital part of the daily municipal operation.

Cathedral City will further continue to establish its own name and identity on May 1-3 when the Second Annual Dixieland Jazz Festival takes over the city. Some ten bands will be found in four different locations throughout the city to fill the air with the sounds of Dixieland Jazz. Last year's music fest was truly a success despite the warm June weather that pervaded the valley. In addition to providing some terrific jazz to valley residents and visitors alike, it further establishes Cathedral City and its unique place in the desert.

Riverside-San Bernardino Apartment Market Active

According to a study by Grubb & Ellis Company, apartments in the Riverside-San Bernardino area are being rented at a record pace. An average of 7,900 apartments have been rented annually since 1980 in the two county area. This number represents an 8.3 percent growth rate in the nation.

Apartment construction activity, however, has also proceeded in an alarming rate producing one of the highest vacancy rates in the nation. The number of apartments under construction at the end of 1986 rose by 22 percent. The vacancy rate is likely to increase over the next two years according to the study.

This is good news to renters as the cost of housing is not likely to increase for the next two years. For investors, the market may be better than it appears. Many of the projects that were completed at the end of 1986 (in anticipation of the Tax Reform Act) are now for sale. Because of the over-supply, these projects are selling at the lowest prices in years.

Since few new apartment projects are likely to be built in the coming years, the existing ones are becoming attractive long term investments.

According to Richard Wollack, president of San Francisco-based Johnstown-Consolidated Institutional Advisors, "Apartments are bargain priced, now is the time to buy. Normal apartment prices will never be this low again."

TOP 10 APARTMENT MARKETS

City	Average number rented or leased annually*	Growth rate in percent
Dallas	19,400	7.7
Los Angeles	19,400	2.0
Phoenix	18,600	11.9
San Diego	12,300	5.8
Atlanta	10,100	4.7
Houston	9,900	2.8
Fort Worth	9,800	11.1
Tampa	9,500	6.1
Riverside-S.B.	7,900	8.3
Seattle	7,400	4.5

*From 1980 through 1986

Source: Grubb & Ellis Co.

Developer Plans to Build 500 Homes in Blythe Area

A major Southern California home builder used the groundbreaking for the Blythe Prison to announce a major homebuilding project in Blythe.

Bill Warmington, President of Warmington Koeller Development Corp., said at the ceremonial groundbreaking at Blythe City Hall that the company intends to build 500 new moderately priced homes in the northern and western areas of the community.

Warmington also indicated the company would undertake the building of an undetermined number of rental units and may build an all-suites hotel. The projects will be undertaken with Riverside County's Department of Economic and Community Development.

Multi-Family Mortgage Revenue Bond Financing Legislation

The Department of Economic and Community Development has recently received the procedures for both the California Debt Limit Allocation Committee and the Mortgage Bond Allocation Committee. Pursuant to the changes imposed by the Federal Tax Reform Act of 1986 we find it necessary to emphasize the importance of building multi-family units in order to meet the future housing demand.

Based on the current state ceiling we will still be able to provide bond financing for single and multi-family units. However, over the next few years we are anticipating that the state ceiling will continue to decline.

For those areas throughout the County that have already begun to experience rapid growth, it is even more important to begin the multi-family process now.

For your information we will be making available a study conducted by the Fantus Company on the multi-family housing market.

Should you have any questions or desire an application, please contact Mr. Ken Hobbs at (714) 788-9770.

Used-Home Sales Fell in February

Used-home sales in the Riverside-San Bernardino area fell an estimated 2.8 percent in February, and the price fell as well, according to the California Association.

In February, the median-priced used-home sold for $92,362, a one percent decline from January, but a 5.4 percent gain over February 1985.

In the Palm Springs area, used-home sales fell an estimated 14.1 percent, while the median-price of a home in the desert slid 12.3 percent, to $92,500.

Statewide, used-home sales slid 8.3 percent as prices dropped about one percent.

2-County Area No. 4 in 1986 Housing Starts

The Riverside-San Bernardino area was the nation's fourth largest market for new housing starts in 1986, and the second largest in terms of growth.

Builders in the 2-county region began work on 49,050 homes and apartments last year, a 32 percent increase over 1985, the F.W. Dodge Division of McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company reported.

The Los Angeles-Long Beach area was the top market with 69,990 housing units started, a 29 percent increase over 1985.

The Commerce Department reported that housing starts totaled 1.81 million homes last year, the highest annual total since 2.02 million homes and apartments were built in 1978.

Earlier this month, Dallas based Lomas and Nettleton Company, one of the nation's largest mortgage bankers, predicted the Riverside-San Bernardino area will be the nation's second largest housing market, with 50,000 new starts this year.

Sun Lakes Residential Development in Banning

Construction has begun on a major residential development in Banning known as Sun Lakes. This project is being constructed by Presley of Southern California, a division of Pacific Lighting Corporation. When it is completed it will consist of 4,100 housing units developed around a championship golf course. It will be a guard-gated community on approximately 850 acres. The project will be oriented toward seniors, therefore one member of the household must be at least 55 years of age.

Community Development

V.I.P.-Tots Expands Program in New Facility

A Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) has enabled the Valley Intervention Program (V.I.P.-TOTS) to expand its program. The program began in October 1979 and operated in church classrooms for seven years. V.I.P.-Tots is a non-profit organization which provides education and therapy programs for infants and young children with developmental delays and has now added child care for all children from infants through age eight.

In July V.I.P.-Tots acquired a two year old child care facility in Hemet through the help of a CDBG grant in the amount of $118,000 and an Economic Development Loan in the amount of $151,250.00. There are five modular classrooms and a separate infant center meeting the needs of 43 children with developmental delays. The staff-student ratio is 1 staff member to every 3 or 4 children. There are also parent and community volunteers who work in the classrooms. V.I.P.-Tots provides 128 hours a month of physical therapy, occupational therapy and speech therapy.

The programs offered in these classrooms are individualized and concentrate on motor development, pre-speech and language acquisition, social interaction and learning independence (self-help tasks), and problem solving. Early intervention classes run from 8:30 to noon. Some of the children stay for afternoon day care.

The infant center is providing day care for eight infants. They have their own play yard and a separate crib room for naps. What is unique about this center is that it encourages friendships and peer interaction between children with developmental delays and their normally developing peers.

Block Grants Earmarked for Barbara Sinatra Children's Center

The City of Rancho Mirage recently allocated a portion of its 12th year (1986-87) Community Development Block Grant Funds to the Barbara Sinatra's Children's Center. This children's outpatient facility, mainly providing psychological services, is located on the northeast portion of Eisenhower Medical Center's 80-acre campus in Rancho Mirage. It is a special unit within the medical center for abused children and public education and training services in the prevention of physical and sexual abuse.

The 2 million-dollar children's center, consisting of 12,500 square feet, has three group therapy rooms, eight counseling rooms, two play-therapy rooms, a conference hall, medical examination room, soundproof therapy room, two reception areas, administration offices and a library.

The total Community Development Block Grant Fund allocation is $24,252.00, which will be used to purchase needed equipment and furnishings for the center.

Block Grant Funds Earmarked for Cabazon Community Center

The Riverside County Board of Supervisors allocated a total of $25,000 of Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds for improvements at the Cabazon Community Center.

The improvements include: redesigning the kitchen area to better serve the Senior Nutrition program and the Homebound Meals program, redesigning the bathrooms to serve handicapped users, and upgrading the wiring and plumbing to comply with current building codes.

The project sponsor, County Service Area 85, will maintain and operate the Community Center. The project was completed on March 2, 1987.

Block Grant Funds Earmarked for Fair Housing Program

The Board of Supervisors has approved an allocation of $60,000 of Community Development Block Grant funds to establish and administer a New Horizons Fair Housing Program.

The Board appointed a 15 member Task Force comprised of key persons representing the housing industry, banking, public and private interests of the communities. The Task Force will develop and shape a fair housing strategy that will accomplish short and long term goals to reduce, eliminate and prevent impediments to equal housing choices.

The Housing Authority, provider of staff support to the Task Force, has appointed Ms. Eliza Daniels to coordinate, manage and direct program activities.

The Fair Housing office is located at 5555 Arlington Avenue, Riverside. If you have any questions or would

continued on page 9

HOUSING . . . *continued from page 8*

like additional information concerning the following items, please call at 1-800-774-3826 or (714) 351-1812.

- Landlord/Tenant Issues
- Fair Housing Laws and Guidelines
- Discrimination Complaint Procedures
- Manager/Homeowner Training
- Attorney Referral
- Mediation Services

People

Riverside Chambers of Commerce Install Officers

Kathy Bolte, area vice president for Thomas Temporaries, was installed at the end of March as president of the Greater Riverside Chambers of Commerce.

President-elect, David Patton, president of Riverside Community Hospital; Keep Riverside Ahead chairman, Mark Thompson, president of T&S Development Inc., and the other new chamber officers and directors were also inducted.

The other officers installed were Douglas Magnon; vice president-chamber divisions and a vice president of The Magnon Co's; Roger Luebs, vice president-internal affairs and a partner in Dye, Thomas, Luebs & Mort; and Neal Weaver, treasurer and Bourns Inc.'s assistant treasurer.

Presidents of the various geographic chamber divisions were also installed March 25:

Arlington: Ron Raven, president Hughes Co.
DeAnza Country: Desta Stoner, Riverside Medical Clinic
Hunter Park–Northside: Mark Haworth, Coldwell Banker Broker
La Sierra: Steve Kelly, Kelly's Pool Service
Magnolia Center: Fred Butler, Butler Advertising
Riverside Downtown Assn.: Dallas Holmes, Attorney, Best, Best & Krieger
University-Canyon Crest: Dennis Morgan, Executive Vice President Operations, T&S
Woodcrest: Robert Himes, Financial Business Assn.

Mohr Named Executive Director of LAFCO

Ken Mohr, who has served as Assistant Executive Director of the Riverside County Local Agency Formation Commission for the past 10 months, was named Executive Officer of the Agency.

The Commission, made up of six elected officials and one appointed member, is responsible for aligning boundaries between cities and other government agencies within the County.

Mohr succeeds Mischelle Zimmerman, who was named County Assistant Chief Administrator Officer in January. Mohr, 34, has worked for Riverside County for four years.

AREA BUSINESS BAROMETER		Measurement Period From:	To:	Changes % ▲ CHANGE UP	▽ CHANGE DOWN
	CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (All items 1967 = 100)	FEB 1986	FEB 1987		
	Urban Wage Earners & Clerical (Revised)				
Los Angeles-Long Beach		320.4	331.2	3.4%	
United States		323.2	329.0	1.8%	
Los Angeles-Long Beach	All Urban Consumers	326.6	338.8	3.7%	
United States		327.5	334.4	2.1%	
SOURCE: United States Bureau of Labor Statistics					
Riverside County	CONSTRUCTION	FEB 1986	FEB 1987		
Unincorp. Areas	Total Building Permit Valuation	40 849 000	53 634 000	12 785 000	
Incorp. Cities		62 956 000	111 536 000	48 580 000	
Unincorp. Areas	Single Family Dwellings	20 845 000	25 834 000	4 989 000	
Incorp. Cities		23 874 000	37 428 000	13 554 000	
Unincorp. Areas	Multiple Family Dwellings	2 776 000	1 069 000		1,707 000
Incorp. Cities		17 444 000	6 549 000		10,895 000
Unincorp. Areas	Commercial/Industrial Buildings	6 720 000	16 848 000	10 128 000	
Incorp. Cities		8 499 000	22 442 000	13 943 000	
SOURCE: Building Departments of Riverside County and Cities					
Metro	EMPLOYED	JAN 1986	JAN 1987		
Riverside County	Total All Industries	552,200	603,300	51,100	
and	Agriculture · forestries, fisheries	24,000	23 100		900
San Bernardino County	Total nonagricultural industries	528,200	580 200	52 000	
	Manufacturing · total	66 400	76 000	9 600	
	Durable Goods · total	47,200	54 500	7 300	
	Stone, clay and glass	6,200	6 600	400	
	Primary metals	4,500	4 200		300
	Fabricated metals	6,400	7 100	700	
	Nonelectrical machinery	4,500	4 900	400	
	Electrical machinery	3,800	4 100	300	
	Transportation equipment	10,200	14 800	4 600	
	Nondurable goods · total	19,200	21 500	2,300	
	Food and kindred	3,700	4 800	1 100	
	Apparel	1,800	2,400	600	
	Printing and publishing	5,700	6 000	300	
	Nonmanufacturing · total	461,800	504 200	42 400	
	Mining	1,300	1 200		100
	Construction	39,400	44 100	4 700	
	Trans. and public utilities	29,400	30 900	1 500	
	Wholesale trade	19,900	21,300	1 400	
	Retail trade	115,500	124,200	8 700	
	Fin., ins., and real estate	22,500	24,500	2 000	
	Services	121,400	135 500	14 100	
	Government	112,400	122 500	10,100	
	Federal Government	19 400	20 100	700	
	County Government	18 500	19 200	700	
	City Government	9 200	9 800	600	
	State and other local	65 300	73 400	8 100	
	LABOR FORCE DATA	JAN 1986	JAN 1987		
	Total Civilian Labor Force	791 600	867 900	76 300	
	Total Civilian Employment	744 400	811 000	66 600	
	Total Unemployment	47 200	56 900	9 700	
	Percent of Unemployment	6.0%	6.6%	.6 pct pts	
United States	Percent of U.S. Unemployment	7.3%	6.7%		.6 pct pts
SOURCE: California Employment Development Department					

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COACHELLA VALLEY BUSINESS OUTLOOK CONFERENCE 1987

Monday-Tuesday, June 15-16, 1987
Marriott's Desert Springs Resort
Palm Desert, California

DURING THE PAST DECADE, the sun-drenched region 100 miles east of Los Angeles known as "Palm Springs" has been the site of some of the most dramatic growth in the Western United States.

To support the region's expanding population base, local business, public utility and government officials have joined hands to assist the development of "smokeless light industry" in the area.

The 1987 Coachella Valley Business Outlook Conference will provide detailed information on developmental incentives, site selection, job training funds and salary subsidies, financing, public utilities, labor pools and other concerns.

Featured speakers include William Bone, developer of more than 5,000 homes in the Coachella Valley; Ernest W. Hahn, developer of more than 50 regional shopping centers including the Palm Desert Town Center; and Marc Grisham, director of Economic/Community Development for the County of Riverside.

Conference features include: total of four meals including banquet dinner Monday evening; luxury room at Marriott's Desert Springs Resort or Palm Desert Resort Country Club Sunday and Monday nights (June 14 and 15); golf on the Desert Springs Resort course for just $25; displays by 30 municipalities, public utilities, real estate brokers and other local businesses; tour of Coachella Valley business parks; complete conference materials including a detailed narrative and statistical overview of the region; complimentary copy of Palm Springs Life magazine and future receipt of the October 1987 Desert Progress issue.

REGISTRATION FEE: $185 with hotel room or $95 excluding room.
Booth space can be arranged for by calling Vicki L. Tresselle or Aurelio Aguirre at (714) 788-9770.

COACHELLA
VALLEY
BUSINESS
OUTLOOK
CONFERENCE

☐ Enclosed is my check for $________ to "Coachella Valley Business Outlook Conference" as full payment for ________ tickets.

$185 including room or $95 excluding room per person for the two day conference; registration fee includes meals. Room rates are for Sunday and Monday nights.

☐ I wish to play golf

Name________________________

Company________________________

Address________________________

City________________________

State______________ Zip______________

Phone (_____)________________________

Coachella Valley Business
Outlook Conference
c/o Palm Springs Life Magazine
303 North Indian Avenue
Palm Springs, CA 92262

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION
please call . . .

County of Riverside
Department of Economic/
Community Development
(714) 788-9770

ECD
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE
ECONOMIC/COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
3499 TENTH STREET ● P.O. BOX 1180
RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA 92502

OUTLOOK

MAY 1987

Dear Outlook Subscriber:

I am pleased to announce that Riverside County has experienced another year of steady growth. We continue to be one of the fastest growing counties in the nation in terms of employment, housing, consumer spending, and commercial and industrial development.

During the past year the Department of Development, and Housing and Community Development merged to form the Department of Economic and Community Development. We feel that this merger has enabled us to more efficiently coordinate and manage all of the development related efforts in the county.

Some of the most notable accomplishments of the past year include

1. Enterprise Zone — The State of California designated the Agua Mansa Enterprise Zone as one of the first 10 Enterprise Zones under the legislation authored by Pat Nolan (AB40).
2. Menifee Village — A $30 million Community Facility District was formed to provide the necessary sewer, water and streets for residential and light commercial benefit north of Rancho California in the Sun City area.
3. In April 1986, the Department hosted a very successful Business Outlook Conference in Orange County attended by approximately 300 business people from Orange and Los Angeles Counties.
4. $20 million of Multi Family Mortgage Revenue Bonds were issued for apartment construction.
5. Twenty-five (25) relocations/expansions, which will provide approximately 500 jobs were assisted by the department.
6. Riverside County Economic Development Corporation was created in order to package 7A and 504 Small Business Administration Loans.

The political climate towards economic development in the county continues to be very positive. I predict that as a result of merging the two county departments and creating the County's Redevelopment Agency, we will see a lot of interesting economic development activities in 1987.

I wish to express my appreciation to each and every individual who contributed to this report.

Very truly yours,

MARC S. GRISHAM
Director
Department of Economic and
Community Development

ED SAULS, The Woodsboro Companies, President, Building Industry Association, Riverside County Region:

The construction industry plays a major role in Riverside County's economy. As one of the fastest growing counties in the nation, and by being in the midst of the economically thriving Southern California area, it is predicted Riverside County will continue to experience activity in the areas of residential and non-residential construction.

Residential

In California, we hit a 23-year high in 1986 in terms of residential permit activity. In the Riverside-San Bernardino metropolitan statistical area, permits for 56,373 new housing units were issued, marking a 40.5 percent increase from 1985 (32,352 single family and 24,021 multi-family). The 1987 California forecast for total new residential units in building permits is 247,000, a 20.6 percent decrease from 1986. It is forecast that much of the first part of 1987 may be depressed because there was a drastic increase of permit activity in December 1986. The Construction Industry Research Board attributes the December increase to builders rushing to pull permits before state legislation went into effect in January 1987, which gave school districts the authority to levy a fee of $1.50 per square foot on all new residential units.

Also in 1986, the median new home price increased. According to the Construction Industry Research Board, in California the median price rose 9.4 percent to $138,900, which is 51.5 percent higher than the national median new home price. The State's 9.4 percent price increase is explained in terms of the 8.3 percent increase in median home size (from 1,500 square feet in 1985 to 1,625 square feet in 1986). The opinion of some in the industry is that a majority of the new houses built in the early 1980's were starter homes for the first time homebuyer. Now that the baby boom generation is between 23 to 40 years old, new households are being formed at a slower pace, and increasingly home buyers are looking for a second larger and better home.

Non-Residential

In 1986, in the Riverside-San Bernardino area, non-residential building permit activity totaled over $1.099 billion, which was a 1.6 percent decrease from 1985. However, California's share of non-residential construction is still the highest of any state in the United States. In addition, in the Riverside-San Bernardino area heavy construction earned $577,973,000 in contract awards, a 77.6 percent increase over 1985.

Construction Employment

In terms of jobs in 1986, construction industry activity in the Riverside-San Bernardino area directly translated into approximately 43,400 employed workers. That is more than double the number of jobs provided in 1982 during the recession (19,006). While a temporary depression in permit activity is predicted for 1987, preliminary figures of Statewide construction employment average 554,500 workers for February 1987. That is up 8,400 from January and up 47,200 from February of last year. While figures for local areas are not yet available, the State's figures would indicate a significant increase in the number of jobs directly provided by the construction industry that will be experienced in the Riverside-San Bernardino area during 1987. It should be noted these figures do not begin to address the number of jobs indirectly created through construction industry activity.

Forecast for 1987

Overall in California, we are anticipating some level of decrease in the various construction types. But in the Riverside-San Bernardino area, forecasters are optimistic that while we will not see the drastic increase that we saw from 1985 to 1986, if there is any decrease from the 1986 level of activity it should be a minor decrease.

Local Southern California builders predict that as long as the interest rates remain low, residential construction will continue to be very strong. However, their optimism is checked by increasing costs of land and development fees, plus labor and materials. It is becoming less and less feasible to develop in certain areas because: 1. parcels are being approved for development in limited numbers; 2. the approval process is becoming more complex and time consuming; and 3. fees are increasing. As a result, finished lot costs will escalate. Either the housing supply will increase in prices, or more likely builders will be in a position of having to supply housing only for the upper end of the market, causing shortages in housing for low and middle income families. Substantial ground remains to be covered to provide affordable rental housing and average price homes to provide balanced housing markets in local communities.

At the same time, residential and non-residential development is complicated by the need and the cost of providing the infrastructure necessary for maintenance of quality of life. The construction industry must continue to work together with community leaders to accomplish what is possible to improve our air quality, more efficient use of the existing freeways, funding and construction of school facilities, and identification of open spaces and resources to be preserved. If this can be accomplished, we will be able to provide communities in Riverside County that will be balanced in terms of housing supply, opportunities for recreation, natural resources to appreciate, and job opportunities through commercial and industrial development.

DALE S. HOLMES, Riverside County Superintendent of Schools:

The decade of growth which has already begun in Riverside County has had a strong impact on all school institutions in the county. In local school districts, new resident families have already begun to affect the districts' ability to intelligently plan and effectively implement programs and facilities. Between the impact of the growing population and the impact of laws and regulations being implemented statewide to provide resources for change in education; school districts are working hard to maintain appropriate educational standards in the face of pressures to accommodate change.

Growth is not only rapid, it is bringing new kinds of families and children into our county. In some parts of our county, the proportion of minority students is growing faster than the majority population. In many areas, the number of families with both parents working has doubled and tripled. In some of these families, one or both parents are making long daily commutes to Orange or Los Angeles Counties. These new families bring the need for additional resources like multicultural school programs, changes in curriculum and instruction, and the need for supplemental programs like child care and vocational counseling.

The 1980's has brought a period of intense pressure for program change and improvement in public education. Many of the changes in school governance implemented in the 1970's have been followed by legislation in this decade to affect testing policies, curriculum frameworks, graduation requirements, textbook adoption, student discipline, and staff training and development. The goal of these thrusts for change is to increase the quality of educational programs and to provide support and encouragement to the educators implementing the legislative and regulatory changes.

In Riverside County, the combination of rapid growth and other factors like competition with the private sector job opportunities and early retirement have resulted in a teacher shortage which may reach crisis proportions before the turn of the century. Statewide enrollment projections to 1995 predict a 26.5% increase in public school enrollment with Riverside County having a five year projected enrollment increase of 26.41% and a ten year projected enrollment increase of 57.64%[1] To accommodate a school population which will grow more than 50% in the next ten years, Riverside schools will need a minimum of 1,266 new teachers by the 1989-1990 school year and 2,340 new teachers by 1994-95. These numbers do not include needed changes in pupil/teacher ratios which must occur if the quality of education is to continue the positive changes begun in the last four years. These percentages of need for new teachers are based on the current pupil/teacher ratio of more than 24 children per teacher in a classroom, a situation which is not desirable but which is currently the fact in Riverside County.

The circumstances of escalating population growth, implementation of policy and program changes in education, and the dramatic need for additional teachers and classrooms in Riverside County are presenting county educators, board members, and the community with planning and policy dilemmas of enormous proportions. In order to maintain the quality of life which is the reason so many seek to come to our county, we must come together as a community to advocate for the resources and support services which will be needed to develop a quality educational system countywide. We hope to not only keep pace with the growth and change, but to become a model of sound planning and program implementation in a county committed to educating its citizenry effectively and responsibly.

BILL GARRETT, Deputy City Manager, Corona:

Last year was a good one for Corona and for the development community. Taxable sales were $444,400,000, up 15.5 percent over the previous year. In the last twelve months, building permits were issued for construction valued at over $190,200,000, an increase of 72 percent over the previous twelve months.

The bulk of those permits were for residential construction —740 single family and 1,679 multi-family units. Approximately 800,000 square feet in sixty-six new industrial buildings also received building permits. And, in the same period, permits for construction of twenty-two new commercial structures containing 166,000 square feet were issued. It doesn't take much of a crystal ball to see that, as approximately 6,000 new residents move into those new houses and apartments, and as new workers fill the factories and shops, demand for yet more commercial construction and more intense use of the stores and offices already in Corona will be felt in the coming year, and that's just the short term forecast. In the longer range, residential growth will continue steadily into the next century. Within the city's boundaries, over 27,000 new homes are in the active planning stages and are expected to be built over the next twenty years. That is a significant increase over the 14,620 dwellings Corona contained in 1985.

The Riverside Freeway now carries 134,000 vehicles per day through Corona. Much of that traffic is carrying over a third of Western Riverside County's (and 35 percent of Corona's) workforce to jobs in Orange and Los Angeles Counties. As residential growth in the region continues, the already impossible commute will become staggering, making employment closer to the homes of workers more and more attractive. At the same time, the completion of I-15 is now in sight. When that event happens, it will greatly improve Corona's access to manufacturing and transportation facilities in the north and west, and to markets in all directions. These two factors, coupled with the rising cost of land in Orange and Los Angeles Counties, create demand from both existing and prospective employers as well as their workforce for facilities in our strategic location. Industrial growth will therefore occur at a significantly greater rate in 1987. Larger manufacturers and distributors will begin seeing Corona as an answer to their space problems.

Corona is growing in more ways than one. It is not just adding population and commercial/industrial development. This city is also growing geographically. In 1986, 2.6 square miles were added to our boundaries, a ten percent increase. As this trend continues, it may come to pass that Corona and Anaheim, a city with a fair appetite for land, meet at the western county line.

Corona's City Council does not want to see Corona become a bedroom community. Their interest in seeing a balance struck between housing and jobs, between population and locally spent sales, and entertainment dollars, has never been keener. This interest is manifested in three areas. First is an attitude of cooperation on the part of the city's development staff, reflected in a desire to facilitate the development process rather than hinder it.

Second, a major marketing drive will be undertaken by the City in the coming year in which efforts will be targeted at specific types and sizes of businesses. These efforts will focus on getting out the word that Corona has a lot to offer businesses: less expensive land, a good labor pool, and rapidly changing demographics that can support more retail than is now provided.

Third, but far from last in priority, and in spite of the change in tax laws that have reduced the number of tools available to cities with which to attract new businesses, Corona is using, and will continue to seek, new methods to accomplish the aim of attracting new business to our area. The City Council will continue to encourage commercial and industrial growth to match the coming demand, to find new ways of providing incentives for the desired type of commercial and industrial development. These methods will run the gamut from such relatively simple ideas as speeding the development review process to more complex programs, like pooled taxable financing of development. As a result, you can also look for some announcements of major new industrial and retail establishments coming to town.

At the same time, Corona has existing businesses with their own set of needs and problems, who will also have to serve the new population that is on its way. A voluntary commercial rehabilitation program, sponsored by the City of Corona, will start operation during the coming year in an effort to help meet the need for more intense commercial activity in some of the city's existing business districts.

Corona continues to plan for the coming tide of development, seeking actively to shape its own future. Using all of the tools available, Corona will work to guide the growth that is now upon it while protecting its established core, forming both into a cohesive, balanced and self-reliant community.

GARY M. WASHBURN, Industrial Realtor, Estes Investment Real Estate, Industrial/ Commercial Real Estate.

Current Trends and Beyond: In my opinion, the Economic Development Forecast for the Lake Elsinore region can be seen as clearly as it can be stated. I expect existing commercial nodes to expand; I expect new school facilities annually, and I expect a stronger migration shift from urban areas to occur along our corridor towards the Northern San Diego border.

"The local development picture in Lake Elsinore is good in fact, the *activity in the area is booming*", according to Al Gobar, of Alfred Gobar Associates. "Announcements of employers relocating to sites along the Interstate 15 will pull more economic growth to this area and will become somewhat less dependent to the job centers in Orange and Los Angeles County," he stated.

Two recent projects seem to underscore this current trend toward new retail development. *The Alexander Haagen Development Company* plans to build a 400,000 square foot sub-regional mall, because, as Mr. Haagen said, "we feel the market is present to develop a top quality retail complex that will create jobs, income and customer convenience for the population of the area." In fact, the demand is such that a retail center with three major soft good retail establishments, entertainment facilities, and food services are planned.

The other project, by *T & S* of Riverside, is under construction and will provide consumers with a new *Thrifty Drug Store*, a *Builders Emporium* and an *Albertsons Supermarket*.

Economic employment, through the attraction of new manufacturing firms, should increase now that a new industrial business park is ready for occupancy. Freeway visible, the park offers improved industrial parcels with all utilities on-site for $2.50 per sq. ft., or commercial/manufacturing sites at $3.50 per sq. ft. Nested within the *Warm Springs Business Park* one can find a set of new industrial tilt-up buildings. Designed for the smaller user, these 5,000 sq. ft. buildings are expected to be completed by mid-summer.

Industrial market absorption increases with regional growth, a recent tabulation shows multi-tenant demand good, with only a 10% to 15% vacancy rate. Current industrial inventory finds some 190,000 sq. ft. under construction, and 231,000 sq. ft. in planning for 1987 development. Key push-pull factors here seem to predict a generated demand for more industrial supply.

On the educational scene, both curriculum and facilities keep rise with our 12%+ student population growth; last year the Terra Cotta Junior High School was completed near the Pease Ranch, grading has begun for both Railroad Canyon Elementary, on Mill St. and Charles B. Withrow Elementary, located on the westerly extension of Grand Avenue, both with a scheduled 1988 opening. A 40 acre site has been chosen near the I-15/Nichols Rd. offramp for a second high school, while the school district recently received state permission to purchase land for an additional five schools.

Lake management and flood control measures insure a future for the valley's growth, while more importantly, the recent dedication of the new waste water treatment plant assures it.

My forecast for the future outlook in the Lake Elsinore Valley is one of expectations. Expect a new image to grow through economics, and for the city to gear up for successful growth. The City Manager, Ron Molendyk states it this way, *"Business Success in Lake Elsinore, The Right Place and the Right Time."*

JUDITH A. NIEBURGER, Mayor, City of Moreno Valley:

The City of Moreno Valley continued to demonstrate an outstanding rate of growth in 1986 ranking as the second fastest growing medium-sized city in the State of California. Over 7,000 new residents made Moreno Valley their home last year, contributing to a current estimated population of 73,000.

Various 1986 economic indicators highlight Moreno Valley's growth, such as an increase in assessed valuation of over $308 million with over 7,000 permits issued. Commercial shopping centers are sprouting all over town; 7 new centers are presently in various stages of development. Moreno Valley's population explosion resulted in a 33.8% increase in retail sales from the first quarter of 1985 to the first quarter of 1986. This represents the highest retail sales growth rate in Riverside County. Also contributing to our economic upswing is the fact that City residents have a relatively high median income of $28,000, and studies show that this figure is increasing at the most rapid pace in the county.

All indications are that Moreno Valley's population will continue to accelerate and its economy will continue to flourish. Vigorous housing construction offers attractive, affordable living. Plans for retail and service sector developments are broad-ranging, from the Fritz Duda regional shopping mall to Festival at Moreno Valley, a 60 acre market place with offices, restaurants, department stores, and other retail set in a festival-type environment. The City is very optimistic in its efforts to attract industry. This year introduced the City's first annual Economic Development Conference, hosting business and industry leaders and developers from throughout Southern California. It will also see the City's first Business/Industrial Park break ground — The Centennial Group's 300 acre master-planned development on Alessandro.

Another segment of the economy beginning to make a place for itself in Moreno Valley is office development. Sophisticated professional service and medical office space is planned or underway in both free-standing sites and within several master-planned projects. This represents the maturing of our community as local demand expresses itself for these types of services.

Finally, it is clear that approved projects such as the Warmington Company's 4,000 acre Moreno Valley Ranch which is planned to include 13,000 housing units, a golf course and clubhouse, a new Moreno Valley Community College campus and Performing Arts complex, resort hotel, hospital, and light industrial space bode well for the economic health and diversity of our City in upcoming years.

THOMAS E. LYNCH, Economic Development & Housing Director:

The highlight of 1987 will be the opening of the new Palm Springs Convention Center and adjacent Wyndham Hotel in the fall of 1987. The opening of the Convention Center will bring the Coachella Valley into a new arena of the visitor market serving industry, delegate conferences and conventions. Until now the meeting facilities available in the Coachella Valley have been small; able to handle only small meetings and conferences. The Convention Center opening will allow the area to host medium and large sized conventions. This will assist area hotels by attracting large groups of conventioneers, and will assist local retail businesses and restaurants.

Downtown revitalization will continue building upon our recently completed Desert Fashion Plaza with the remodeling of the McCallum Building. Future SBA Funds, Community Development Block Grant funds and tax increment financing will be targeted to rehabilitate and improve other downtown businesses and buildings.

Housing growth will continue in Palm Springs. In addition to new market rate housing constructed in the City, we will be working closely with developers to provide an increased number of affordable housing units throughout the community. Recent interest has been shown for development of housing for seniors.

Recent and continuing improvements to the Palm Springs Airport have increased in the number of flights and visitors. This trend will continue through 1987. Recreational amenities in the area are also increasing. In 1986, a new Water Park opened, and an annual Vintage Grand Prix Auto Race has now been established. Activities range from festivals and rodeos to cultural events will continue to add to recreational opportunities for visitors and residents alike.

The City of Palm Springs will continue its marketing effort for development through 1987. The City will be marketed as a location for business, commercial growth and clean industrial activities.

The overall economic outlook for Palm Springs is bright. Increased visitors and convention delegates will be boosting our already increasing business economy.

STEPHEN D. ALBRIGHT, President. Keep Riverside Ahead.

Keep Riverside Ahead, affiliated with the Greater Riverside Chambers of Commerce as its economic development division, is actively working to attract new jobs and investment to the Riverside area. While the organization's primary target is the City of Riverside, there is a high priority to cooperate in whatever way possible for county-wide and regional business growth. In 1986, KRA was involved in a number of successful business recruitment efforts, and 1987 promises to be another good year for business development.

In its efforts to attract new business and industry to the Riverside area, Keep Riverside Ahead concentrates on the industrial and office space sectors of the economy. The importance to the economy of retail and service businesses is understood, but typically these kinds of businesses do not have to be "recruited" to a city. Exceptions exist, but for the most part a retail business will locate where there is a demand for its specific products or services.

Entering 1987, Riverside and Riverside County are in a desirable situation for attracting business and industry. Like our neighbors in the Inland Empire, the western half of the County has grown to become a net exporter of a quality workforce. While this is a current problem, it is also an opportunity. Businesses in Orange and Los Angeles Counties daily suffer the negative implications of a commuting workforce, which forces many of them to investigate our area as a site for expansion or relocation Why? Because their workforce is already here! And nationally, our growth rate has attracted attention as a desirable market place, causing additional companies to take a serious look at Riverside.

What does this all mean to local development trends in 1987, and beyond? First, growth companies usually look to lease, and they are often conservative in their demand for space until becoming established in an area. This means that we will continue to see the development of for-lease, multi-tenant, commercial/industrial space in both established and new industrial areas of the City. Second, many new firms are likely to be "employee intensive" to take advantage of the workforce and types of spaces that are available. Third, a wide array of professional services will continue to follow this business growth. These services will both complement and compete with those that are already available here, and their needs will provide a boost for office space developments. Fourth, the area will likely see an increase in warehousing facilities, becoming more of a service and distribution center for the expansive growth in the Region. Finally, the overall business growth is sure to have an impact on the quality of life that is enjoyed here. Growth will place demands for those quality of life goods and services that Riversiders now travel elsewhere to enjoy.

Even though 1987 promises to be a very good year for job production and business attraction, the areas of Riverside, Corona, Moreno Valley, and the rest of western Riverside County combined will still probably attract more new residents than they will new jobs. We need to continue to cooperate to build a positive business climate. This means establishing a progressive image as being a good, if not the best, place to do business in Southern California.

JOAN SPARKMAN, Vice President/ Manager, Torrey Pines Bank:

The Rancho California area at present is in a rapid growth mode. Residential, commercial and industrial growth is occurring at all points of the compass. It is an exciting and wonderful place to live and work. When asked what is happening in this wonderful southwest territory, it is almost necessary to glance at your wristwatch to check the time!

Industry is finding a welcome home in our industrial parks. The effect of industry's presence on the residential market is as explosive as the effect of residential growth on commercial businesses.

The variety of service industries is blossoming very rapidly. We have under construction at the moment 3 additional fast food restaurants. These new eateries join a myriad of existing selections and a promise of more to come. Construction will begin soon on a large hotel and conference center complex.

The school districts (Temecula Union School District and Elsinore High School District) are measurable examples of growth, and the conservative estimate of growth is 25%. (Mrs. Sparkman is president of the Temecula Union School District governing board.) We have just completed a new elementary school and have 3 more new schools sited and in line for state funding. Our new high school is continuing the completion of its growth phases and the enrollment is surpassing the ability to build quickly enough.

In one year we will have several dynamic additions of growth factors in place. Our airport will be relocated and improved to capacitate corporate aircraft. Near completion is the intersection of I-15 and 91 through Corona. Our new medical facility on the Murrieta Hot Springs Road and I-15 Golden Triangle will be operating, and we will have a strong presence of a higher educational institution. This combination of services — education, transportation and medical — are the formula for growth and prosperity.

I sincerely believe that we will double our current population figures from 20,000 to 40,000 by the end of 1988. The Rancho/Temecula area is a truly great place to live and to raise a family, a life style that can't be beat as witnessed by the influx of so many sound businesses and wonderful people who have chosen to live here.

JOHN D. WYATT, Regional Manager, Eastern Division, Southern California Edison Company:

Though Riverside County continued its rapid pace of development in 1986, Edison experienced a slight reduction in the number of new customers it added in the County compared to 1985. In fact, our 1985 forecast for 1986 appears to have been right on target.

In 1986, Edison added just over 111,000 customers in the six county area including Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Ventura, and Santa Barbara counties, compared to 90,000 new customers in 1985. Riverside County represented about 14.2% or just over 15,000 of these new customers (17.7% and 16,000 in 1985). Once again, the San Jacinto Valley area including Moreno Valley, Hemet, San Jacinto, Perris, Temecula, Rancho California, and Lake Elsinore experienced the largest increase; nearly 10,000 new customers or 65% of the County total. The Palm Springs area, including Palm Desert, Cathedral City, and Desert Hot Springs, followed at a distance with about 5,000 new customers or 34%; the remainder of the County represented only 1%.

What may prove to be an important indicator for the future is the comparison of new residential customers to new commercial/industrial customers. In the six county area, Riverside County represented 15.3% of the new residential customers and 8.6% of the new commercial/industrial customers. Within the County itself, the new residential to commercial/industrial comparison indicates a wide variance; nearly 91% of the County's new customers were residential while only slightly over 9% were commercial/industrial.

Nineteen eighty-seven should be another strong year for development in the County given the overall economic strength of the six county area of Southern California. Edison forecasts a stabilization in the number of new customers it expects to add in Riverside County. We anticipate an additional 14,000 to 16,000 new customers with the majority, 9,300, to be located in the greater San Jacinto area, followed by 4,200 in the Palm Springs area. Edison also expects an increasing number of new customers in the Corona-Norco area as the Interstate 215 freeway extension provides improved traffic flow and flexibility for that region of the County.

ARNOLD DICKSON, District Manager, Southern California Gas Company:

The tremendous growth and development Riverside County has experienced in recent years should come as no surprise to anyone around here. Nor should the fact that Southern California Gas Co. has been helping to sustain this growth.

Last year, the gas company laid 123 miles of pipeline to reach new industrial and residential customers in Riverside County and portions of Imperial County. This brings the total to 4,482 miles of main, up from 3,855 miles just five years ago.

Today, we serve more than 318,000 meters, 9,000 of which were installed in 1986. Five years ago, there were 253,000 meters. Areas where considerable residential and industrial building activity has been occurring during the past year include the Moreno Valley, Temecula, Rancho California and Corona.

The gas company is actively working with builders to ensure that gas service is readily available. In addition, the company continues to make builders aware of the most energy-efficient appliances available for installation.

Meeting the increased demand for natural gas in Riverside County, which represents the fastest-growing area within the company's service territory, poses no special challenges as there are adequate supplies of natural gas. In fact, our forecasts show that gas supplies will remain plentiful — under almost all temperature conditions — through the turn of the century.

We're actively pursuing a "least-cost" gas purchase policy through such programs as the spot market. Spot gas is surplus gas offered on a short-term basis which is lower priced than the cost of long-term supplies. We are the largest purchaser of spot gas in the nation, and the savings in gas supply costs are passed on to our customers in the form of lower rates.

What will pose new challenges for the company and the state's other natural gas utilities are the sweeping regulatory changes approved by the California Public Utilities Commission late last year. These changes affect the way gas utilities deal with large commercial, industrial and electric generation customers.

Implementation of the new regulatory framework, which is expected to take place this summer, will create two distinct classes of natural gas customers; "core" and "noncore."

"Core" customers are residential and small business customers who cannot switch to an alternate fuel, such as oil. "Noncore" customers are large industrial and commercial gas users and the electric utilities who have the ready ability to switch to another fuel, usually oil.

The PUC's decision basically unbundles the services available to noncore customers who will have a variety of service options available to them. For example, they will be able to purchase their own gas supplies independently and only arrange for the gas company to "transport" this gas for them.

However, core customers will continue to have the highest priority for "guaranteed" service from the gas company under the new regulatory framework.

KEITH AINSWORTH, Assistant General Manager/Auditor, Coachella Valley Water District:

The outlook for the coming year in the Coachella Valley is what it has been — excellent. That may sound overly optimistic, but a combination of abundant land, a thriving economy and a climate of cooperation between the private and public sectors, continue to provide the opportunity to grow.

Agriculture, the first industry of the Coachella Valley, is on a holding pattern and expected to play a pat hand for the foreseeable future. While federal legislation has made access to water easier for farming, booming tourist, building and retail industries are actively vying for land once put under the plow.

Hotel development in the cities of Palm Desert and Indian Wells are expected to bring increasing numbers of tourists to the Coachella Valley. Maxim's in Palm Springs, the Marriott in Palm Desert are not aiming at seasonal visitors, they expect summer trade.

Even so, the Bob Hope and Dinah Shore golf tournaments, La Quinta Art Festival, Riverside County Date Festival bring winter visitors from every corner of the globe. Convention centers are under construction in Palm Desert and Indio adding to the attractiveness of the area.

This tourist industry requires service workers who in turn will need housing and will feed the retail industry which has undergone tremendous growth since the 1983 completion of the 800,000 square foot Town Center Shopping Mall in Palm Desert. The success of the Town Center Mall has created a competitive spirit for the 224,175 square foot Indio Fashion Mall and the 400,000 square foot Palm Springs Mall. San Diego developer William J. Stone plans a $29 million expansion in Indio and Palm Springs Mall owner Ben Equity Properties of Los Angeles will open a seven restaurant Food Court, the last phase of a $12 million expansion and remodeling program.

The Palm Desert Town Center is scheduled in March to open a 133,000 square foot, three story store this spring. Desert Fashion Plaza in Palm Springs has breathed new life into the downtown area where a 1,250 car parking structure has been constructed.

Luxury housing has the high profile in the Cove Communities of Rancho Mirage, Palm Desert and Indian Wells, yet there is apartment construction underway in every city in the Coachella Valley. A new Palm Desert High School, a new elementary school in La Quinta and existing public education on the collegiate level exists in Palm Desert's College of the Desert. Private colleges maintain a campus in Palm Desert and Palm Springs where courses can be geared toward an academic degree or personal enrichment.

For the passing motorist, development is in progress along Interstate 10 to provide food and overnight lodging.

Yes, the retail, tourist and building industries will continue their growth because of ideal weather, room and the cooperation of the public sector. The infrastructure, roads that are well maintained, the low cost water and power supplies in the eastern end of the Coachella Valley make the long term prospects for growth even brighter.

The short term supply of water is more than adequate for growth, according to the Coachella Valley Water District, where expansions are geared to needs of any developing area. Low cost electricity is available in La Quinta and points east.

City governments in the same areas provide what may be a change of pace for the future — development of light industry. Those industries feeling a regulatory pinch in Orange and Los Angeles Counties where environmental concerns are rampant, may find the western end of Riverside County a haven. It may be more cost effective to start up a new plant in a less restrictive area than expand an existing plant where regulations are increasingly binding.

The resources are here. There is affordable land, water, power and when the first enterprise takes the opportunity, others seem certain to follow.

R.D. WRIGHT, Division Manager, General Telephone Company:

As Tri-Valley Division Manager, I am responsible for one of the largest geographical divisions in the California Company, one of the smallest in terms of customer access lines (approximately 125,000 year end 1986), but also the fastest growing in terms of customer access lines. The division includes Moreno Valley to Idyllwild to Rancho California and all the communities between these points. We have fifteen switching centers or central offices serving the communities within the division. We have converted six of these offices to state of the art (digital) switching and will convert four more by year end 1987. This will mean that 71% of the customers in the division will be utilizing digital switching to place their calls and also have access to the long distance company of their choice.

We experienced a 9.6% growth rate in customer access lines in the division during 1986 but in the communities of Murrieta, Moreno Valley and Rancho California the growth was 16%, 21% and 29% respectively. Our 1987 growth projections are even higher at 12.3% overall for the division but in the three aforementioned communities, we project 25%, 22% and 31% respectively. We expect this rapid growth to continue through this decade.

ELDON G. McKELL, Vice President and Area Manager, Bank of America:

Riverside County has enjoyed spectacular growth over the past several years, and wage and salary employment is expected to continue to expand through 1987 at a rate that will outpace gains at both the state and national levels. In fact, the U.S. Census Bureau projects that Riverside County and neighboring San Bernardino County, which together make up the Riverside-San Bernardino Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA), will experience a 42 percent increase in both population and jobs by the year 2000. Employment grew 4½% in 1986 over 1985 and in 1987 another 4.2% growth is expected. This equates to approximately 30,000 jobs. The unemployment rate in 1987 is expected to be 6.8%.

While recreation and tourism is the largest contributor to Riverside County's economy, agriculture has always been its mainstay. Major commercial economic resources include March Air Force Base, which has an annual local contribution of about $600 million, and nearby Ontario International Airport — the fifth largest in the state. Manufacturing is another key factor in the county's economy. Located here are firms in industries as diverse as aerospace and aircraft parts, frozen food products, and electronic components and systems. The retail trade and construction industries have grown rapidly to keep pace with the exploding population.

Because Riverside County is joined with San Bernardino County to form a Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area, analysis of industry and employment is conducted for the bi-county area. The following overview of major economic sectors reflects trends for the Riverside-San Bernardino PMSA, except where specifically indicated.

Retail and Wholesale Trade

Retail and wholesale sales activity provides jobs for over

130,000 people, the largest number of workers in any major industry group. This sector accounts for nearly 25 percent of the work force in the bi-county area.

The vast majority of workers are employed in retail trade, where brisk hiring has taken place for the past few years. Eating and drinking establishments is the largest and fastest growing subgroup in the retail industry. Also adding to its ranks at a quickened pace are auto dealers and service stations. General merchandise and food stores are growing steadily as well, but more slowly. Durable goods wholesale activity employs the majority of workers in this sector and will supply most of the new jobs.

Underscoring the brisk upturn in hiring activity in retail stores in the bicounty area — where over 5,000 payroll slots were opened up in 1986 — taxable retail transactions have increased dramatically. In Riverside County taxable retail transactions shot up over the state average last year and will increase 9½% in 1987 over 1986.

Services

The service industry in Riverside and San Bernardino Counties is highly diversified, accounting for a large share of total employment. Auto repair services recently showed the greatest percent increase in employment, followed by business services. The addition of new hotels and motels in fast growing Riverside and San Bernardino Counties is reflected in job openings for hotel and lodging workers.

Slightly more than three out of every ten service workers are employed in the health service group in the bicounty area, but job growth has slowed in this sector, primarily as a result of lighter patient loads from cuts in public funding support in health services for the poor and elderly. Employment in the service sector will continue to provide many new job opportunities in the bicounty area. Currently, the service sector is the second largest labor contingent, with more than 118,000 workers.

Housing

The lure of new, plentiful, and affordable housing in Riverside County has contributed significantly to its rapid growth. Home prices in some areas start as low as $50,000. While custom-built homes range in price from just over $100,000 to well over $1 million, a very small percentage of the housing in the county is valued over $200,000. New housing permits accelerated to 34% in 1986 over the 1985 rate. In 1987 housing permits will decrease 6% from the 1986 pace but still 50,000 units will be built, showing great strength.

Government

This sector is expected to register growth, but at a rate considerably lower than employment growth in the bicounty area as a whole. New jobs likely will be concentrated in public administration and in schools. Federal government payrolls will hold steady, with increases in defense spending offsetting cutbacks in nondefense expenditures. Government employees in Riverside and San Bernardino Counties represent the third largest employment sector, for nearly 20 percent of the work force.

Manufacturing

After sharp declines during the recession in the early part of the decade, the manufacturing industry has enjoyed consistent growth since 1984. In Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, this sector employs 64,000 people. Continued modest growth is projected for this sector, which represents nearly 12 percent of the total work population. The fastest growing segments within nondurable goods manufacturing are printing and publishing, rubber, and plastics manufacturers. Modest increases have been reported for farm-related food processing and manufacturers of apparel, paper, and allied products as well.

Employment is up for all major durable goods manufacturing sectors, except for businesses involved in primary and fabricated metal products. Lumber and furniture manufacturing has experienced dramatic increases, paralleling major employment advances in residential and commercial construction in the bicounty area. Major employment advances also have occurred among electrical equipment and supplies manufacturers and stone, clay, and glass firms.

Transportation and Public Utilities

Payrolls in transportation and public utilities should increase at a rate equal to the bicounty area as a whole. An increased demand for utilities as a result of vigorous commercial and residential construction activities is an important factor in the health of this industry group. In Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, more than 30,000 people are employed by transportation and public utilities concerns.

Agriculture

Grapes, grapefruit, cotton, alfalfa, dates, and lemons are the county's principal crops. In the bicounty area, Riverside County accounts for about 80 percent of the total farm output, with more than 300,000 acres under cultivation. Aqua-culture products, such as catfish and trout production, are among the fastest growing commodities.

Farm payrolls will inch up over the next year, increasing by about 600 new jobs. Though a leading income producer, the agriculture industry is one of the bicounty area's smallest employers, with about 25,000 workers.

Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate

Employment in the finance, insurance, and real estate sector accounts for about 4 percent of the bicounty work force. Slow but steady employment gains have characterized this industry in recent years. This growth is expected to continue, adding 600 workers to the payrolls. The fastest growing subsector is the real estate industry, a direct reflection of the county's population surge.

J.S. COLLODAY, Vice President and Manager, Security Pacific National Bank:

Like the state and the nation, Riverside County continued its recovery in 1986; however, growth in most economic categories slowed last year compared with 1984 and 1985.

The state's seventh largest county in terms of population, Riverside is one of the fastest growing counties in California. During the first six years of the 1980s, the county's population has increased over 30 percent, or by an additional 201,400 persons. Furthermore, between July of 1985 and 1986, the county's population increased 5.6 percent for an addition of

45,900 residents. Of that population increase, over 83 percent was accounted for by people moving into the area.

Like the county's population trends, the employment picture also has been one of growth. Total nonfarm employment, one of the best measures of the county's economic progress, increased 4.4 percent in 1986. And, of the major employment sectors, construction, services, and retail trade were the fastest growing.

Due to pent up demand and lower housing prices compared with most other Southern California counties. Homebuilding has been strong in Riverside County for the past three years. Residential construction activity, as measured by permits issued, increased 34 percent last year compared with 1985. 23,330 residential permits were issued in the county compared with 17,408 in 1985. Most of last year's strength was in the single family dwelling sector, which rose 62.8 percent. In contrast, multi-family housing construction increased a mere 5.5 percent.

Reflecting a statewide trend, the county's nonresidential construction declined in 1986, as measured by the total valuation of building permits issued. The total valuation of nonresidential permits issued in Riverside County last year stood at $586.3 million, a drop of $27.2 million, or 4.4 percent. Like other metropolitan areas, Riverside County's office vacancy rate is high relative to historical figures. This and other factors have weakened commercial construction in the area. Commercial construction (accounting for 40 percent of the county's total nonresidential construction) and the renovation sector (with a share of nearly 10 percent) declined 14.S percent and 23 percent, respectively, and were responsible for last year's weakness in the county's nonresidential construction activity. By contrast, industrial construction remained strong, increasing 36.7 percent in 1986 on a year-over-year basis. Riverside County continues to attract businesses looking for distribution sites due to the county's lower land costs relative to Orange and Los Angeles counties and development of new industrial facilities.

Consumer spending, which has been an important factor in the county's recent economic recovery, continued to grow in 1986 but at a slower rate than in 1985. Total taxable retail sales for the county are estimated at $4.2 billion in 1986 compared with $4.0 billion in 1985. Sales of eating and drinking establishments rose an estimated 10.1 percent last year, while new car sales increased around 8 percent. Sales of home related products such as home furnishings reflected an increased pace of housing construction, increasing about 8.1 percent.

Outlook for 1987

Overall, Riverside County will continue to expand at above state and national averages this year. Most measures of Riverside County's economy will continue to post gains, but they will be less pronounced than the trend of the past three years. Some expected trends for the county economy include the following:

- Population growth is projected to slow to between 3 and 4 percent this year, while both the residential and nonresidential construction sectors should show little or no growth in 1987. The county's multi-dwelling sector will absorb most of the weakness in residential construction while both commercial and industrial building are expected to slow in 1987.
- Retail sales will experience some growth; however, much of the growth will be due to rising prices. As a result, in real terms, there should be little change in Riverside County's consumer spending.
- Employment in the area should continue to grow as efforts by local county organizations — both private and public —continue to see results from efforts made. It is estimated that total nonfarm employment will increase by around 3 percent this year, with retail trade and services leading the other employment sectors in growth.

PAUL E. GRIFFIN, JR., President of Griffin Homes:

My prediction for the housing market in the next year is that we will experience more of the same strong market that we have seen in the last 12 months. It is still a great time to buy a home.

Continued low interest rates and low inflation are what will sustain this excellent housing market for at least the next year and probably longer. I expect inflation to remain low because the United States is no longer an isolated economy. More than ever before, we are influenced by the condition of the world's economy. The worldwide oversupply of labor and natural resources will force the United States to remain competitive and keep prices down.

Housing prices are already very competitive. I don't see any major rise in our prices for the foreseeable future. Builders are now working with narrow profit margins and are forced to watch costs more closely than ever. We no longer can depend on price increases to cover cost overruns. With this new, leaner housing industry there are some real good values out there.

We look forward to another good year in Riverside County.

COLLY O'GORMAN, Columba-O'Gorman Company, Riverside:

The Inland Empire of Southern California Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area comprises the west end and east end of the San Bernardino Valley, the high desert of Victorville, and Barstow, to the Colorado River at Needies. The western portion of Riverside County from Corona to Banning/Beaumont and Riverside to Temecula, as well as the low desert of the Coachella Valley (Palm Springs, Indio, etc.) to the Palo Verde Valley (Blythe).

In Riverside County, downtown Riverside is rapid, developing into the headquarter city of the Inland Empire where a 1/4 of a billion dollars is being spent downtown in new construction and restoration. New office building space is being rented from $1.50 to $1.75 per square foot per month fully serviced. The new historical Mission Inn is well on its way to a 35 million dollar modernization. The new 250 room, 30 million dollar Sheraton Hotel is expected to open in early spring. The new proposed 6 story 250,000 square foot Gateway Plaza Development in Fairmount Park, the 210,000 square foot 10 story building at 14th and Mulberry and the 50 million dollar County Jail, are in varying stages of development. The multi-million dollar expansion of Riverside County's newspaper, the Press Enterprise, has begun.

Industrial parks that were once exclusively manufacturing and distribution are being filled with back office large service organizations where recent transactions for 30,000 square feet or more run between 90¢ and $1.00 per square foot per month net, net, net.

Further, on the border between Riverside and San Bernardino Counties is located the several thousand acre Agua Mansa Enterprise Zone where zone occupants can take advantage of sales and use tax credits, hiring credits, business expense deductions, loss carry-overs, non-taxable investment benefits and employee tax incentives. This area is expected to produce substantial employment in the manufacturing and servicing industries over the next several years.

Prices for typical warehouses are from 20 to 30¢ per square foot per month, net, net net, and factories at 30¢ per square foot per month, net, net, net, while smaller units of 1,000 to 2,500 suare feet, new, are renting at the 40¢ range.

Riverside City and now Riverside County are attracting employers in their redevelopment project areas where business and private financing serves to reduce employers' development costs with recovery of land write-down and infrastructure costs through tax increment benefits. A company that has benefited from being located in a Redevelopment Area is the new Anheuser-Busch facility, an 80,000 square foot building on 10± acres at the Riverside City Airport.

Typical developed 3-5 acre finished parcels of industrial land sell for approximately $2.50 to $3.50 per square foot, with smaller parcels higher, and completely undeveloped land in outlying areas ranging from 50¢ a square foot to $1.00 per square foot.

Between Riverside and Moreno Valley 2 huge regional centers that include office, retail and general commercial uses are competing for major department stores; i.e., Canyon Springs by T & S/De Bartola, comprising some 400 acres and Moreno Valley Plaza, a Duda Enterprise, comprising some 600 acres.

Corona is rapidly becoming attractive for industrial uses for Orange County business. This is also true of the Perris Valley and Rancho California/Temecula area located near the border of San Diego. This area is rapidly growing into another Irvine (Orange County). The small communities of Hemet, Banning, Beaumont, are also experiencing very rapid growth.

In the low desert of the Coachella Valley, (Palm Springs, Indian Wells, Palm Desert, etc.) promotion for tourism and hospitality is increasing with the goal of making the low desert California's Las Vegas "without gambling." The premier development just completed which confirms Ernest Hahn's statement, "Palm Springs and its environs is a proprietary spec on the face of the planet earth," is the 1/4 billion dollar Marriott Palm Desert Oasis. Finally, Blythe on the Colorado River, the site of a state prison, is an expanding retirement center, due to the attraction of the Colorado River lifestyle, in addition to its agriculturally based economy.

From the Riverside County line on the north at Mira Loma, to the County line at the south at Rancho California/Temecula and from the city limits of Corona at the west, to the Colorado River at Blythe on the east, from the deserts of Palm Springs, Palm Desert and Indio to the mountain paradise of Idyllwild at approximately 10,500 feet, Riverside County's opportunities for business and industry will be absolutely enormous during the coming two decades as Southern California's under-developed "Third World."

J.N. "JACK" SAVAGE, Retired Southern California Edison District Manager, Realtor, Perris Valley:

Growth in the Perris Valley and City of Perris has reached an all time high. The City now has a population of approximately 10,000, which represents a rate of growth that is nearly 11.5% per year since January 1984.

The net assessed valuation of the City was $141 million in 1984 and now is $221 million for 1986 due to the construction of several industrial plants and more than 1,000 housing (apartment and houses) units in the same time period. In the unincorporated county area of the Valley the building permit values jumped to $66,803.687, an increase of 33.3% over 1985.

Due to lower land prices many industrial plants have bought property with at least six of them starting construction this year. Land developers have also been attracted to the area and it is anticipated that more than 3,000 units will be built in 1987-88 in the City with another 1,200+ to be built in the unincorporated area.

Another factor that enhances growth is that Perris has an active Redevelopment Agency that cooperates with developers as well as a City Council that is looking to the future and preparing for it. Currently the city limits encompass approximately 23.6 square miles with annexations expected in the near future.

Within a 10 mile radius of Perris several large developers have purchased land and announced plans for construction of more than 20,000 housing units and shopping centers. Several have started construction and, if current interest rates prevail, will continue to build for several years.

In addition to the homes mentioned above there is a steady increase in the number of mobile homes that are moving into the area and most desire larger lots, some up to one acre. It is estimated that more than 400 mobile homes moved in during 1986.

The optimism generated by all the new construction activity has caused some adverse reactions such as property owners raising prices of their land to unrealistic heights. In addition the school districts are increasing their fees due to ever increasing enrollments. These increases will naturally increase the price of homes so that instead of selling for an average of $75-85,000, the average will go up to $80-95,000. On the plus side, the Department of Transportation (DOT) has begun construction on I-215 through the Valley, which includes four interchanges. DOT has proposed to study the feasibility of an expressway or freeway through Mead Valley following Cajalco Road and connecting I-15 near Corona with I-215 and the Ramona Expressway. This would make our Valley more accessible to commuters from Orange County.

All in all, the future looks good for the City of Perris and Perris Valley.

M. ROBI FRANCISCO, Realtor, Sun City, and Member, Department of Development Board of Directors:

There has been an interesting change in real estate in Southern California during the past several years. It used to be that the news of an oncoming subdivision stirred the blood and made people happy and anxious. Today they are breaking ground so rapidly for more buildings that it has become a rather "old" feeling rather than excitement.

The 19% increase in sales in 1986 was the highest increase in a decade. The increasing prices and interest problems did not have the devastating effect anticipated.

There are 16,960 homes planned for the area around Sun City. This represents six projects. They are Audie Murphy Ranch, Carlsberg, Cal-Neva, Menifee Village, Pueblo Del Sol, Newport Estate. They are grouped around Newport Road and Murrieta Road south of Sun City.

Hillpointe, a 300 unit housing development one mile east of Interstate 215 on McCall Boulevard: Ground is now being broken.

There are other things happening around Sun City too. At the far end (west) of Cherry Hills Boulevard there is a 120 unit residential care project planned. It will be a resort style retirement center.

Then the famous Hemet Farmers Fair will move to Perris. One hundred acres near Lake Perris will be acquired and the fair will open in the fall of 1987.

An older project that has been shelved a couple of times is now on the forefront — Dutch Village, which will include 500 homes. The original plans were downgraded for a number of homes so as to allow a larger industrial park. It is felt that this project will generate more money for recreation, jogging trails, and a driving range.

The Sun City core may be geriatric, but in its perimeter life blood is alive and young.

A mid-point between Elsinore and Sun City is Canyon Lake. A Shoppers Square is planned on 16 acres with a Best catalog store, home improvement store, simplex theatre, and a courtyard restaurant.

Elsinore is continuing to boom. Premier Homes, near the Tee Pee Ranch is in the building stage. 310 homes will break ground at the end of April in the Skylark Airport area.

Thirty-seven small shops are planned for the area at the foot of Ortega Highway known as Hillcrest Plaza. This will constitute 12 acres and 95,672 square feet. Lake Elsinore Town Center across from Stater Bros. will be adding 190,000 square feet on 17 acres for a restaurant, grocery and shops.

A 72 unit Best Western Motel will be constructed between Casino Drive and the San Jacinto River.

Even the city of Elsinore is being master planned. Lakefront housing, recreational, a small bay, hotel and commercial are all in the plans. The most startling suggestion is the elimination of Lakeshore Drive.

There are five shopping centers on the drafting boards and in the Planning Commission for Elsinore. Just how big can the little city get? Thrifty, Sizzler and all the other prominent names seem to be coming in. Ten story apartment buildings for 24 units are coming in to Lake Elsinore, known as Lakeview Apartments, which the City Council has already approved. A Firestone Auto Service Center is planned for two acres southeast of Mission Trail and Bundy.

A side note on Lake Elsinore Town Center is that Thrifty Drug Stores and Builders Emporium have already committed to leasing.

An upcoming junior high school known as Terra Cotta is well along on the planning boards.

I probably missed a few, but Temecula, Murrieta and Wildomar are in there pushing too!

APPENDIX M

M. CONSTRUCTION PERMIT VALUATION REPORT FOR 1980 AND 1986, DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT RIVERSIDE COUNTY

Riverside County
DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT
AGRICULTURE • INDUSTRY • TOURISM
3470 Twelfth St. • P.O. Box 1180, Riverside, CA 92502 • (714) 787-2035

CONSTRUCTION PERMIT AND VALUATION REPORT

Analysis by District

— valuation in thousands of dollars —

JAN-DEC 1986	SINGLE FAMILY DWELLINGS		MULTIPLE FAMILY DWELLINGS			COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL BLDGS.		TOTAL VALUATION	
	Units	Valuation	Bldgs	Units	Valuation	No.	Valuation	No.	Valuation
RIVERSIDE AREA	1,783	179,259	194	2,117	80,671	230	25,787	7,098	396.057
City of Riverside	1,084	117,251	191	1,981	75,077	36	13,033	3,786	306.668
Riverside, Jurupa, Alvord Unified (Uninc.)	699	62,008	3	136	5,594	194	12,754	3,312	89,389
CORONA-NORCO AREA	1,370	128,912	13	243	15,354	184	47,314	6,396	257,077
City of Corona	695	66,244	11	153	12,421	64	18,979	2,692	163.388
City of Norco	135	20,937	1	86	2,525	3	1,072	1,259	23,605
Corona/Norco Unified (Uninc.)	540	41,731	1	4	408	117	27,263	2,445	70,084
MORENO VALLEY AREA	2,263	171,115	17	156	3,312	34	14,557	4,603	207,503
City of Moreno Valley	1,947	147,542	0	0	0	8	1,920	3,724	163.084
Moreno Valley (Uninc.)	316	23,573	17	156	3,312	26	12,637	879	44.419
PERRIS-SUN CITY AREA	758	54,257	140	280	7,178	138	10,523	5,986	105,978
City of Perris	116	6,611	140	280	7,178	10	3,338	1,052	26,422
Perris Union H.S. (Uninc.)	245	21,307	0	0	0	96	4,541	2,982	45.016
Menifee Union H.S., Sun City (Uninc.)	397	26,339	0	0	0	32	2,644	1,952	34,540
LAKE ELSINORE AREA	732	61,721	20	114	4,029	122	8,209	3,949	91,572
City of Lake Elsinore	233	16,570	20	114	4,029	35	4,209	760	26.736
Elsinore Union H.S. (Uninc.)	499	45,151	0	0	0	87	4,000	3,189	62,836
RANCHO CALIF. AREA (Uninc.)	1,253	104,836	117	763	26,963	248	32,021	5,167	176.442
BANNING-BEAUMONT AREA	180	11,751	25	302	8,342	59	7,103	2,014	43,070
City of Banning	22	1,553	4	170	4,750	9	3,659	408	17,402
City of Beaumont	78	3,419	20	130	3,496	11	2,372	310	9,927
Banning Unified (Uninc.)	80	6,779	1	2	96	39	1,072	1,296	15,741
HEMET-SAN JACINTO AREA	777	60,280	103	2,027	60,053	159	13,207	6,086	173,056
City of Hemet	201	14,087	24	1,551	46,384	14	2,763	1,153	76.838
City of San Jacinto	150	7,411	45	337	7,845	12	1,580	859	20.261
Hemet Unified West (Uninc.)	381	35,408	34	139	5,824	121	8,362	3,366	68.784
Hemet Unified East (Uninc.)	45	3,374	0	0	0	12	502	708	7,173
SAGE AREA (Uninc.)	7	722	0	0	0	27	2,649	1,086	35.142
COACHELLA VALLEY AREA	2,848	264,840	624	2,961	142,691	633	83,458	17,045	651,979
City of Cathedral City	819	56,616	325	802	43,542	16	2,793	1,903	108.260
City of Coachella	204	13,459	0	0	0	1	342	671	18.870
City of Desert Hot Springs	100	6,287	78	632	20,288	2	264	757	46.137
City of Indian Wells	100	20,909	2	213	11,271	1	3	596	47,541
City of Indio	107	5,250	99	635	28,208	20	3,718	1,067	46.531
City of La Quinta	395	46,840	1	2	134	14	1,714	849	52,414
City of Palm Desert	312	39,904	59	194	18,132	58	23,234	3,486	98,807
City of Palm Springs	70	7,765	25	334	14,590	27	11,633	1,766	78,265
City of Rancho Mirage	148	21,522	0	0	0	47	20,698	1,152	63,166
Palm Springs Unified (Uninc.)	139	11,277	3	9	397	240	9,948	2,143	32,790
Desert Sands Unified (Uninc.)	446	34,330	32	140	6,129	190	7,883	2,361	55.864
Coachella Valley (Uninc.)	8	681	0	0	0	17	1,228	290	3.334
EASTERN COUNTY AREA	2	273	0	0	0	8	2,751	460	8.116
City of Blythe	0	0	0	0	0	2	515	232	3.311
Desert Center Unif. (Uninc.)	1	74	0	0	0	1	2,115	18	2.420
Palo Verde Unif. (Uninc.)	1	199	0	0	0	5	121	210	2.385
TOTAL INCORPORATED CITIES	6,916	620,177	1,045	7,614	299,870	390	117,839	28,486	1,399.633
TOTAL UNINCORPORATED CITIES	5,057	417,789	208	1,349	48,723	1,452	129,740	31.404	746.359
COUNTY TOTAL	11,973	1,037,966	1,253	8,963	348,593	1,842	247,579	59,890	2.145.992

SOURCE: Riverside County Building and Safety Department and Planning/Building Departments of respective cities "Tota Valuation": residential, commercial, industrial & miscellaneous permits (the latter not shown here) Unincorporate areas reported by school district.

Riverside County DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT
AGRICULTURE • INDUSTRY • TOURISM
3470 Twelfth St. P.O. Box 1180 Riverside, CA 92502 • (714) 787-2035

Annual Building Permits Issued
1980

- valuation in thousands of dollars -

	Single family dwellings		Multiple family dwellings			New commercial and industrial bldgs.	TOTAL VALUATION
	Units	Valuation	Bldgs.	Units	Valuation	Valuation	
RIVERSIDE AREA	942	$ 40,767		121	$ 2,390	$ 30,546	$ 117,120
City of Riverside	145	12,876		63	1,696	24,849	75,463
Riverside, Jurupa, Alvord Unif. (Uninc.)	797	27,891		58	694	5,697	41,657
CORONA-NORCO AREA	500	30,736		8	262	10,971	56,407
City of Corona	371	24,363		8	262	7,187	41,846
City of Norco	32	2,035		-0-	-0-	2,070	5,725
Corona/Norco Unif. (Uninc.)	97	4,338		-0-	-0-	1,714	8,836
MORENO VALLEY UNIFIED (Uninc.)	760	24,187		62	948	2,246	31,283
PERRIS-SUN CITY AREA	465	16,625		96	833	3,497	42,029
City of Perris	69	3,421		96	833	1,601	8,255
Perris Union H.S. (Uninc.)	159	5,801		-0-	-0-	451	20,573
Menifee Union H.S., Sun City (Uninc.)	237	7,403		-0-	-0-	1,445	13,201
LAKE ELSINORE AREA	457	18,104		90	5,212	2,552	36,804
City of Lake Elsinore	167	7,987		188	5,163	2,045	19,016
Elsinore Union H.S. (Uninc.)	290	10,117		2	49	507	17,788
RANCHO CALIF. AREA (Uninc.)	154	7,163		38	599	1,372	12,675
BANNING-BEAUMONT AREA	n/a	n/a		n/a	n/a	n/a	15,951
City of Banning	54	1,928		12	313	761	5,459
City of Beaumont	n/a	n/a		n/a	n/a	n/a	3,164
Banning Unif. (Uninc.)*	74	2,748		-0-	-0-	226	7,328
HEMET-SAN JACINTO AREA	579	20,024		200	4,099	6,341	62,839
City of Hemet	113	4,651		35	1,273	4,148	22,751
City of San Jacinto	15	794		41	899	2,132	6,369
Hemet Unif. West (Uninc.)	342	10,942		124	1,927	1,966	27,855
Hemet Unif. East (Uninc.)	109	3,637		-0-	-0-	61	5,864
SAGE AREA (Uninc.)	17	729		-0-	-0-	1,698	4,111
COACHELLA VALLEY AREA	1,860	88,056		1,242	32,909	49,276	226,993
City of Desert Hot Springs	94	5,230		109	2,695	890	10,964
City of Palm Springs	176	11,580		524	12,846	16,002	54,531
City of Rancho Mirage	47	4,742		-0-	-0-	13,265	21,530
City of Palm Desert	338	22,791		8	351	4,443	33,665
City of Indian Wells	83	11,169		36	4,915	-0-	20,143
City of Indio	236	7,824		363	9,130	2,484	24,882
City of Coachella	37	1,561		52	1,107	2,468	4,577
Palm Springs Unified (Uninc.)	309	8,956		36	625	6,308	28,770
Desert Sands Unified (Uninc.)	523	13,718		114	1,240	3,086	25,643
Coachella Valley (Uninc.)	17	485		-0-	-0-	330	2,288
EASTERN COUNTY AREA	49	2,080		2	79	501	5,855
City of Blythe	41	1,718		2	79	373	3,104
Desert Center Unif. (Uninc.)	1	29		-0-	-0-	-0-	409
Palo Verde Unif. (Uninc.)	7	333		-0-	-0-	128	2,342
Total Incorporated Cities	1,944	121,922		1,537	41,462	82,752	345,903
Total Unincorporated Areas	3,893	128,477		434	6,182	27,235	250,213
COUNTY TOTAL	5,837	250,399		1,971	47,644	109,987	596,116

SOURCE: Riverside County Building and Safety Department and Planning/Building Departments of respective cities.
"Total Valuation": residential, commercial, industrial & miscellaneous permits (the latter not shown here).
Unincorporated areas reported by school district.

APPENDIX N has been removed because of low reproducibility. It contained June, 1986 economic profiles for the following communities:

Riverside, Hemet, the Jurupa District, Moreno Valley, Corona, Norco, San Jacinto, Beaumont, Perris, Banning, Lake Elsinore, and Rancho California/Temecula.

1987 information for Rancho California/Temecula is included as a sample. Economic profiles are available from the Riverside County Department of Development.

Community Economic Profile

for

Rancho California-Temecula, Riverside County, California

Prepared and Published by the

RIVERSIDE COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

In cooperation with the Temecula Valley Chamber of Commerce

SEPTEMBER 1987

1. LOCATION:

Unincorporated communities of Rancho California and Temecula are located 85 miles southeast of Los Angeles, 487 miles south of San Francisco, and 55 miles north of San Diego.

San Francisco
RANCHO CALIFORNIA-TEMECULA
Los Angeles
San Diego

2. ECONOMIC GROWTH AND TRENDS:

	1960	1970	1980	1987
Population - County	306,191	456,914	663,923	886,200[1]
Taxable Sales - County	$356,225	$828,578	$3,274,017	$5,958,886[2]
Population - Rancho Calif.—Temecula	N.A.	2,773	8,324[3]	8,324[3]
Taxable Sales - Rancho Calif.—Temecula	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Occupied Dwellings - Rancho Calif.—Temecula	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	—
School Enrollment K-12	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1,719[4]

1. State Department of Finance, January 1, 1987.
2. State Board of Equalization, calendar year 1986. Add 000.
3. 1980 Census.
4. Temecula Union School District and Elsinore High School District 1986-87 school year.

3. CLIMATE:*

	AVERAGE TEMPERATURE			RAIN	HUMIDITY		
Period	Min.°	Mean°	Max.°	Inches	4 A.M.	Noon	4 P.M.
January	46.0	58.0	69.9	1.35	55	40	55
April	51.7	62.0	72.2	0.75	60	30	50
July	62.5	73.4	84.2	0.05	45	40	35
October	52.4	64.3	76.2	0.46	50	30	40
Year	57.2	64.7	73.4	10.44	52	40	45

*Collected at Vista Station

ELEVATION:
1,006 FEET

PREVAILING WINDS:
SW

Wind velocity is variable, generally ocean breezes from southwest

SOURCE:
Riverside County Aviation Dept.

4. TRANSPORTATION:

RAIL: None

TRUCK: 5 regular carriers.

OVERNIGHT DELIVERY TO: Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Diego, Phoenix.

AIR: *Rancho California Airport*, owned by Rancho California Development Company, leased to Riverside County for operation and maintenance. Approx. one hour drive to San Diego, Ontario, John Wayne and Palm Springs Airports.

BUS: Greyhound to Riverside, San Diego, Los Angeles, Riverside Transit Authority to Lake Elsinore and Riverside.

WATER: Nearest ports at Los Angeles, Long Beach 85 m. northwest; San Diego 55 m. south.

HIGHWAYS: I-215 north-south Riverside-San Diego; I-15 north to Corona-Orange Co.-Los Angeles; State Route 79 north to Hemet, south to San Diego County.

5. INDUSTRIAL SITES:

There are 1500 acres (10 separate parks) in the Rancho California-Temecula area—all zoned for light industry. About 76% is vacant. Finished parcels are available ranging in size from 0.5 to 50 acres. Typical offering prices during 1986 ranged from $3.50 to $10.00 per square foot for fully improved industrial lots. The terrain is flat. Drainage is good. Subsoil is good, and piling is not required. Sizes of water mains range from 8 to 27 inches. Sizes of sewer lines range from 8 to 18 inches.

6. WATER SUPPLY:

Name of Supplier: Rancho California Water District.
Maximum pumping capacity: 107.8 acre feet/day. Average consumption: 38 mg/d. Water connection charges: $865 per acreage assessment fees and/or frontage fees, if required. Rates may vary widely according to use, quantity, and area. For more information contact Rancho California Water District, (714) 676-4101.

7. SEWER SERVICE:

Name of Supplier: Eastern Municipal Water District.
Capacity of sewer plant: 2 million gal/day. Peak flow: 1.14 mg/d. Sewer service charge: $7.18 per month per 1150 cubic feet, residential base. Type of treatment plant: Secondary. Any facilities for non-recoverable industrial waste water: Yes. Sewer connection charge: Fee based on average gallon-per-day usage (at $4.65 per gallon). Installation cost of residential sewer connection is approximately $1,070. Plant will be expanded to 2.2 million gal/day by late 1988. For more information contact Eastern Municipal Water District, (714) 925-7676.

8. STORM DRAINS & FLOOD CONTROL:

Master plan of storm drains adopted: Yes. Master plan study for flood control in the Rancho California-Temecula area.

9. STREET IMPROVEMENTS:

Dedication requirements: Street width plus sidewalk.
Improvement requirements: Curb, gutter, sidewalk, in most cases.

10. NATURAL GAS:

Supplier: Southern California Gas. Co.
For rates applicable to Rancho California-Temecula contact Southern California Gas Co., 3630 Central Ave., Riverside, CA 92506. (714) 369-8988 or (800) 367-2691.

11. ELECTRIC POWER:

Supplier: Southern California Edison Company
For rates applicable to Rancho California-Temecula, contact the Southern California Edison District Office, 126 E. Fourth St., Perris, Calif. 92370. (800) 442-4950.

12. TELEPHONE:

Name of Supplier: General Telephone
For rates and types of service applicable to Rancho California-Temecula contact the Perris office, 120 E. Third St., Perris, CA 92320. (714) 657-7411.

13. GOVERNMENT FACILITIES – TAX AND INSURANCE RATES (1986-87):

a. Rancho California-Temecula is unincorporated and governed by the Riverside County Board of Supervisors.
Assessed valuation, minus exemptions: $834,536,821; County: $29.5 billion.
Ratio of assessed value to appraised valuation: 100% of real cash value.

Industrial property tax rates per $100 assessed value. Code area: 94-003.
City rate: –0–; County: $1.00000; School: $.00257; Other: $.20190; Total: $1.20447.

c. Commercial property tax rates per $100 assessed valuation. Code area 94-023.
City rate: $.02000; County: $1.00000; School: $.04397; Other: $.1239; Total: $1.16787.

d. Retail Sales Tax: State 4.75%, County/City 1%, Mass Transit Authorities 0.25%; Total 6%.

e. Police Department: Police protection is provided by Riverside County Sheriff's Department. The California Highway Patrol has a regional office in Rancho California.

f. Fire Department: Riverside County Fire Department, California Department of Forestry, and local volunteer rescue and fire squad. During the fire season (May to November) Rancho California-Temecula is served by 12 uniformed personnel and 25 volunteers.

g. Fire Insurance Classification: Source of Rating: Robinson's Rating Service, Rating: 6 to 9.

h. The Department of Motor Vehicles shares offices with the California Highway Patrol.

i. The Immigration and Naturalization Service (Border Patrol) maintains permanent offices in Temecula.

14. The Rancho California-Temecula-Murrieta-Wildomar LABOR MARKET AREA estimated for 1984

Estimated area population: 20,000		**Estimated total employment: 8,000**	
Agriculture, Forestry	**705**	**Retail Trade**	**1,180**
Construction	**1,056**	**Wholesale Trade**	**358**
Manufacturing	**1,510**	**Fin., Ins., Real Estate**	**626**
Trans/Comm/Utilities	**396**	**Services**	**1,800**
		Government	**369**

SOURCE: U.S. Census 1980; Zip Codes 92390, 92362, 92395, 92302

Present manufacturing base at Rancho California-Temecula indicates that qualified employees are attracted to this area from as far away as one hour's drive.

15. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LABOR FORCE:

Extent of unionization: Generally includes retail clerks and building trades.

Rancho California employers seek out employees with specialized skills to staff their clean, high-technology operations. Employees are drawn from a wide geographic radius throughout the Temecula Valley and particularly from Lake Elsinore, Hemet and northern San Diego County.

Wage rates, extent of unionization, fringe benefits, and related information for specific industries and job classifications may be obtained from the State Employment Development Department located at 151 N. Lyon St., Hemet, CA 92343 or at 800 Capitol Mall, Sacramento, CA 95814.

The COMMUNITY AREA referred to below includes Rancho California and Temecula.

16. MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT:

There are approximately 100 manufacturing plants in the community area. Leading group classes of products are: medical equipment, electronic components, light aircraft assembly, leather products and magnets.

The largest manufacturing firms in the community are:

Company	Employment	Products
Hudson Oxygen Co.	530	Oxygen therapy equipment
Bianchi Leather Products	250	Premium quality leather goods
International Rectifier	150	Mosfets, power chips for electronic use
Borg-Warner Corp.	170	Mechanical seals, heat exchangers
Advanced Cardiovascular Systems	339	Balloon catheter medical devices
Aham Tor (ATI)	85	Heat sinks for electronics industry
Tru-Eze Manufacturing Co.	80	Medical rehabilitation supplies
Plant Equipment	85	Telephone and communications systems
Paulson Mfg. Co.	60	Face masks, motorcycle helmets
Pichel Industries	50	High intensity lighting devices; metal reflectors
AZ Industries Inc.	25	Retail and Industrial magnet products
Nomaco West Inc.	40	Insulation materials
Milgard Manufacturing, Inc.	75	Aluminum windows and doors
Central Power Engineering	70	Electronic Generators
Stretch Forming	65	Sun roofs
Tru-Trac Therapy	54	Traction equipment

17. NON-MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT:

Employer	Employment	Description
Safeway and Stater Bros.	110	Supermarkets
Rancon Corporation	100	Real estate agency and developers
Banks and Savings and Loans	110	Financial institutions
Temecula Creek Inn Golf Resort	100	Country club
U.S. Border Patrol	65	Immigration services
Rancho California Development Company	82	Real estate developer and master planner
Rancho California Water District	73	Public water and sewer utility
California Highway Patrol	30	Highway patrol
Restaurants	424	Eating facilities

18. COMMUNITY FACILITIES:

HEALTH: The Rancho California-Temecula area is within a 30-minute drive of 4 general hospitals with 337 total bed capacity; 200 physicians/surgeons (20 physicians/surgeons within the local Rancho California-Temecula area) 12 dentists, 2 optometrists, 3 chiropractors. There is one nursing home in Fallbrook, 15 miles south. Under construction are the Golden Triangle, a 99-bed convalescent medical center, and the Inland Valley Medical Center, a 70-bed full-care facility. The former will be expanded in a few years to a full-care hospital. Both are within 12 minutes of the center of Rancho California and are on major freeways.

EDUCATION: 2 elementary schools, 1 private high school, 1 high school in Lake Elsinore serving grades 11-12, 1 high school in Temecula serving grades 10-11 and expanding to include grades 11-12 by September 1986, 2 junior colleges: Mt. San Jacinto College, San Jacinto, Palomar College in San Marcos (San Diego County). University of California, Riverside, San Diego and Irvine campuses and San Diego State University are nearest 4-year colleges offering graduate and undergraduate programs.

CULTURAL: 10 churches, 1 library, 2 newspapers, 11 TV channels received direct, 1 TV cable network through Rancho Cablevision, 4 banks, 1 savings and loan, 1 museum, 2 theaters. Other recreational facilities include: 5 golf courses; Vail Lake (12 miles east) and Skinner Lake (12 miles northeast) are parks for camping, fishing, day use; Butterfield Country Recreational Vehicle Park; 150 miles of equestrian trails throughout Temecula Valley.

19. HOUSING AVAILABILITY, PRICES AND RENTALS:

Rentals for one- and two-bedroom apartments and duplexes range from $355 to $575 per month. Rentals for two- and three-bedroom houses range from $450 to $1,000 per month.

Sales prices of existing homes were from $65,000 to $425,000 and up during 1986.

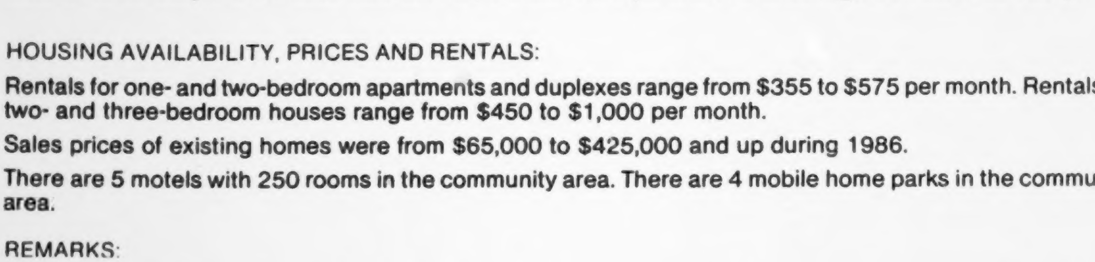
There are 5 motels with 250 rooms in the community area. There are 4 mobile home parks in the community area.

20 REMARKS:

The Rancho California-Temecula area is a fast-growing community featuring major commercial, industrial, residential and agricultural developments. Commercial activity centers around five principal shopping centers: Rancho California Plaza, Overland Center, downtown Temecula, Winchester Square and the Old Adobe Plaza. Rancho California Industrial Park consists of 1250 acres of prime industrial land, with over 100 companies employing approximately 2,100 persons. Ten major residential developments are under way, featuring condominiums, apartments, single-family dwellings — all the way up to 20-acre custom estates. The Rancho California-Temecula community also consists of 50,000 acres of fertile agricultural land, with numerous citrus and avocado orchards and vineyards and 10 wineries.

The greater Rancho California area has attracted some of California's most prestigious horse ranches. Professional trainers make their homes in Temecula Valley in order to use the extensive facilities for training race horses at Galway Downs, which can stable 500 horses and has two race tracks.

Industrial site information compiled in cooperation with Rancho California Development Company, 27405 Ynez Road, Rancho California, CA 92390, (714) 676-5641.



For further information contact the Riverside County Department of Economic & Community Development, P.O. Box 1180, Riverside, CA 92502, (714) 788-9770, or the Temecula Valley Chamber of Commerce, P.O. Box 264, Temecula, CA 92390, (714) 676-5090.

APPENDIX

O. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION - REVENUE AND TAXATION CODE
JANUARY, 1986 AND 1987
DATED APRIL 28, 1987

ENCLOSURE II

ANNUAL PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION MINUS EXCLUSIONS PURSUANT TO SECTION 2227, REVENUE AND TAXATION CODE, JANUARY 1986 AND 1987 AND TOTAL POPULATION JANUARY 1, 1987

DATE PRINTED
04/28/87

COUNTY CITY	ANNUAL PERCENT CHANGE MINUS EXCLUSIONS	1-1-86 POPULATION MINUS EXCLUSIONS	1-1-87 POPULATION MINUS EXCLUSIONS	TOTAL POPULATION 1-1-87
RIVERSIDE	5.73	830,964	878,585	886,241
BANNING	1.08	17,018	17,201	17,201
BEAUMONT	2.31	7,819	8,000	8,000
BLYTHE	0.04	7,763	7,766	7,766
CATHEDRAL CITY	22.53	19,205	23,532	23,532
COACHELLA	6.26	12,854	13,659	13,659
CORONA	4.88	44,883	47,074	47,074
DESERT HOT SPRIN	10.71	8,238	9,120	9,120
HEMET	3.53	29,307	30,342	30,342
INDIAN WELLS	9.01	2,097	2,286	2,286
INDIO	4.24	29,676	30,934	30,934
LAKE ELSINORE	12.16	10,918	12,246	12,246
LA QUINTA	14.20	7,170	8,188	8,188
MORENO VALLEY	21.27	65,362	79,265	79,265
NORCO	2.20	19,119	19,539	23,217
PALM DESERT	4.57	16,363	17,111	17,111
PALM SPRINGS	1.25	31,094	31,483	31,483
PERRIS	15.62	9,733	11,253	11,253
RANCHO MIRAGE	1.90	8,004	8,156	8,156
RIVERSIDE	3.60	192,101	199,021	199,021
SAN JACINTO	11.88	10,485	11,731	11,731
UNINCORPORATED	3.17	281,755	290,678	294,656

APPENDIX

P. STUDENT SURVEYS, SPRING, 1987

1. Corona/Norco/La Sierra
2. Moreno Valley

RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT

Survey of College Functions

Instructions: Riverside Community College District is currently offering a number of classes at Moreno Valley High and March Air Force Base, and the college is planning to open a new campus in Moreno Valley in 1988. To assist the college in planning this campus, will you please indicate whether or not you believe this college should perform the functions listed below.

Please indicate your response by placing a check (✓) in the appropriate column for each function listed.

		A The college should do this.	B The college should not do this.
1.	Offer transfer courses, liberal arts courses and pre-professional training for students desiring to transfer to 4-year schools.	________	________
2.	Provide self-paced courses in remedial education such as how to read, how to spell, how to add, etc.	________	________
3.	Provide orientation service (assistance in getting started in college; that is advisement, counseling, career planning, etc.)	________	________
4.	Provide television instruction on both college and regular television channels.	________	________
5.	Provide a 6:00 p.m. starting time for classes rather than the traditional 7:00 p.m. time.	________	________
6.	Offer Saturday morning classes.	________	________
7.	Provide extracurricular activities such as athletics, drama, interest clubs, intramural activities, student government, etc.	________	________
8.	Break up courses into variable length time segments such as 3, 6, 9, 12 weeks, rather than the traditional semester.	________	________

		The college should do this.	The college should not do this.
9.	Provide courses of study especially designed to meet the needs of senior citizens.	________	________
10.	Offer numerous classes at local neighborhood centers.	________	________
11.	Offer recreational or special interest programs in forums and lectures on a "pay as you go" basis.	________	________
12.	Provide child care facilities for students while attending classes.	________	________
13.	Provide classes in the late afternoon and evening hours (4 p.m. - 10 p.m.)	________	________
14.	Offer college level courses for high school students as an extension of the student's regular course of study at the high school.	________	________
15.	I am currently taking or have previously taken classes offered by RCC.	Yes	No

16. **Comments**: If you have any comments you would like to make about the functions of the college, please do so in this section.

RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT

Community Assessment Survey Results

During the 1985-86 academic year, Riverside Community College District surveyed residents of the Moreno Valley and Corona/Norco area regarding programs and services which potentially could be offered in thier communities.

Residents were surveyed in community shopping centers, area business and at community activities. Separate surveys were done for each community. However, the same survey was used at all sites.

Moreno Valley Survey Results

Question Number	Should Do	Should Not Do
1	1,062	189
2	927	327
3	1,091	160
4	771	480
5	528	723
6	416	835
7	906	345
8	1,022	229
9	718	533
10	791	460
11	626	625
12	877	374
13	827	424
14	491	760
15 Currently Enrolled: Yes	216	Currently Enrolled: No 1,035

Corona/Norco Survey Results

Question Number		Should Do		Should Not Do
1		1,140		26
2		886		284
3		1,020		150
4		615		555
5		715		455
6		312		858
7		891		279
8		966		204
9		681		489
10		628		542
11		612		558
12		428		742
13		944		226
14		319		851
15	Currently Enrolled: Yes	441	Currently Enrolled: No	729

STUDENT SURVEY
Spring 1987
CORONA/NORCO AND LA SIERRA AREA

SURVEY HIGHLIGHTS

Distribution: Surveys were distributed to each class at both Corona High School and La Sierra High School.

Content: The content of the survey questionnaires distributed to each site was identical with the exception of question # 18 which asked at which other locations the student was currently taking classes. Item D of the question was adjusted to reflect the other area site name, whether it be Corona or La Sierra.

Responses: 672 responses were tabulated. 275 responses were from the Corona High School site and 397 from the La Sierra High School site. Tabulations were made by zip code, by class site, and by area.

Result Highlights:

-Of those specifying a zip code of residence, 48% of those attending classes at Corona High School lived in the immediate Corona/Norco area, while 21% of those attending La Sierra High School classes lived in the Corona/Norco area.

-64% of the students are employed full time.

-The majority of students were employed in service sector in clerical, supervision, or professional services.

-68% of the respondents travelled 30 minutes or less to work. 84% worked within 30 miles of work. 79% of those responding come to class from home. 92% travel less than 30 minutes to get to class.

-44% of the students responding were planning to continue taking classes in the Fall 87 semester.

-44% preferred accelerated 6 & 9 week class offerings and 56% preferred 18 week class offerings.

-77% of the students were taking one class only.

-Only 15% of the students were under 21. 32% fell in the 21-29 year range. 33% were in the 30-39 year range, and 19% were 40 plus.

-64% of the students were female.

RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE
STUDENT SURVEY SUMMARY
Spring 1987
CORONA/NORCO AND LA SIERRA AREA

RESPONSES BY ZIP CODE OF RESIDENCE

Community	ZIP	Corona High School Site Respondents	La Sierra High School Site Respondents	Total # Respondents
RIVERSIDE AREA				
Riverside	92501	2	3	5
	92503	15	76	91
	92504	10	31	41
	92505	22	75	97
	92506	14	17	31
	92507	13	12	25
	SUBTOTAL	76	214	290
Rubidoux	92509	10	11	21
	SUBTOTAL	10	11	21
CORONA/NORCO AREA				
Corona	91719	32	24	56
	91720	68	33	101
	91752	8	5	13
Norco	91760	23	20	43
	SUBTOTAL	131	82	213
MORENO VALLEY AREA				
Sunnymead	92381	3	0	3
	92388	8	6	14
Perris	92370	16	4	20
	SUBTOTAL	27	10	37
OTHERS AREAS SPECIFIED				
	92330	5	4	9
	92324	0	6	6
Miscellaneous		5	9	14
	SUBTOTAL	10	19	29
ZIPS NOT SPECIFIED		21	61	82
TOTAL # RESPONDENTS		275	397	672

RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE
STUDENT QUESTIONNAIRE
APRIL 87

CORONA SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL
COMMENTS

What classes would you like at this location not currently offered?

1. Accounting 1B
2. Economics
3. Accounting 1B
4. Accounting 1B
5. Additional accounting classes.
6. Computers pertaining to accounting.
7. Secretarial Accounting
8. Data Processing
9. Business Math
10. Speech
11. All accounting classes.
12. Secretarial courses.
13. More accounting classes.
14. More math courses.
15. English
16. General Education
17. Political Science
18. Computer classes.
19. Horticulture
20. Bookkeeping
21. Photography
22. Biology
23. Chemistry
24. More basics for business.
25. General Ed. classes.
26. Political Science
27. Guitar - Music
28. Writing
29. Economics
30. World Peace Studies
31. Payroll Accounting
32. Real Estate Appraisal
33. Architectural History
34. Basic Writing
35. Appraisal and other broker qualification courses.
36. Bank Teller training
37. Horse Husbandry II
38. Animal Science
39. Horse Husbandry II
40. Aviation Ground Schools - private
41. Commercial - Instrument
42. Gen. Animal Husbandry
43. Horse Husbandry II
44. First Aid

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What classes would you like at this location not currently offered? (continued)

45. Basket Weaving
46. AA requirements
47. English
48. Art
49. Writing
50. Ceramics
51. Art
52. Art: Watercolors or Ceramics
53. Sign Language
54. Ceramics
55. More computer courses on specific softwares.
56. Law Enforcement
57. U.S. History
58. More Philosophy, Humanities and Music
59. History
60. Coastal Navigation
61. Art related classes - drawing, art, history, etc.
62. Advanced Math classes
63. Any computer instruction available
64. Psychology
65. Electronics Drafting
66. Electronics 22
67. Electronics 24
68. Architecture
69. Advanced Psychology
70. Beginning Spanish
71. Beginning Algebra
72. Sociology
73. Calculus
74. **Engineering
75. COBOL
76. FORTRAN
77. Physical Education
78. Science classes
79. More General Ed.
80. How To Start Your Own Business
81. Hobby classes.
82. More on electronic classes.
83. Basic Algebra
84. Electronics
85. More business oriented classes.
86. More Labs
87. Management, Education
88. More Real Estate
89. More Business related classes.
90. Real Estate Finance
91. Music Theory
92. More General Ed.
93. History
94. Chemistry
95. Physics
96. Calculus
97. Computer Science
98. Engineering

What classes would you like at this location not currently offered? (continued)

99. Basic Ed. classes
100. Sciences
101. History 7
102. Philosophy 11
103. Engineering 45
104. Psychology
105. History
106. Social Studies
107. Computer Aided Design
108. Thermo Dynamics
109. Use of Plastics in Todays Industries
110. Courses on Hazardous Wastes
111. All classes necessary for Gen. Ed. and an accounting major.
112. Business Administration
113. Small Businesses
114. Banking & Finance
115. More specialized classes, not just basic ed.
116. More core curriculum classes.
117. Cost Accounting
118. Payroll
119. Income Tax
120. Voice classes
121. Music
122. Dance classes
123. Marketing
124. Welding
125. Beginning Electronics
126. Anatomy & Physiology
127. More Business classes
128. More Basic General Ed.
129. Sign Language
130. Computer
131. Business
132. Cobalt
133. FORTRAN
134. Assembler
135. Biological Sciences
136. Cooking classes
137. Jewelry Making
138. Corrective Spelling
139. Marketing
140. Sales
141. Advertising
142. Systems Analysis
143. Basic Economics
144. Adult Gymnastics
145. Algebra
146. Trigonometry
147. Calculus
148. Geometry
149. English
150. Speech
151. Small Business
152. Trigonometry

What classes would you like at this location not currently offered? (continued)

153. English
154. Algebra
55. Electronics
156. Speech
157. Art
158. Geology
159. Psychology 9
160. FORTRAN Programming
161. COBOL Programming
162. More Computer classes
163. Pascal
164. Accounting classes
165. Programming and Data courses
166. Digital Electronics
167. Micro Processor
168. Electronic courses
169. COBOL
170. FORTRAN
171. Assembly Language
172. Basic Writing
173. German
174. Tax Law
175. Advanced Real Estate Appraisal
176. Advanced Real Estate Finance
177. Real Estate Escrow
178. English
179. Photography
80. English 1A
181. History 6
182. Intermediate Algebra
183. Sewing classes
184. Law classes
185. Math
186. Psychology
187. Accounting
188. Cooking
189. Real Estate
190. Justice
191. Paint classes for cars and boat
192. Basic, intermediate, and advanced guitar classes.
193. Photography
194. Music
195. Physics 2A, 2B
196. German I, II
197. Microbiology & Lab
198. Math 2A, 2B
199. Physics
200. Any classes helping to meet Engineering requirement for B.S.
201. Math 2B
202. Physics 4A, 4B

What do you like at this college (classes, instructors, schedule, location)?

1. Course and instructor Lippman.
2. Classes, instructors, schedule.
3. Location.
4. I enjoy the night classes RCC offers nearest my location.
5. Schedule, location.
6. Everything here is fine.
7. Instructors, location.
8. Schedule works out good for me 6:30-9:30. Instructor is interesting.
9. Schedules, classes.
10. The instructor makes a long class very short.
11. Instructors, classes.
12. The classes are small & informed. Instructors take time to answer questions.
13. Classes, instructor.
14. Location, schedule, procedures.
15. Location.
16. The classes and instructors are fine.
17. Schedule. Flexible for those who work. Location close to home and work.
18. Like the close proximity of location at satellite location.
19. Close to my home. Instructor is very basic.
20. Location.
21. Schedule, location.
22. Writing class. Jeff Silver. Business. Corona High Location.
23. Schedule and location. Ease of parking. No Fear.
24. Right off freeway. Quiet.
25. class selection and location of school are great!
26. Location, less parking hassles, no parking fee. I have had two real estate courses and have truly enjoyed the instructors. Both were really informative.
27. Convenience.
28. Location. Start time.
29. Location, schedule.
30. Lots of Real Estate offerings.
31. Classes, present instructor, schedule.
32. Classes. A lot of elective types. Satellite locations.
33. Classes, instructors, schedule.
34. Instructor, flexible schedule. (Classes provided in evenings)
35. The instructor is very good. The location is very convenient for me.
36. Bob Lange is excellent.
37. Instructor, location, schedule.
38. Location and classes.
39. I like the location.
40. Location, schedule, instructors.
41. RCC, location, instructors.
42. It's close to home. The nine week schedule.
43. Moreno Valley.
44. Location, schedule.
45. I don't know yet, this is my first RCC class. Location and schedule is very convenient though.
46. Location, schedule.
47. Class sizes have not been too large.
48. Location.
49. Classes, instructors, schedule, location.
50. Location - Corona High School.

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51. Classes, instructors, schedule, location.
52. The instructor is nice and the class is close, also I like it only two days a week.
53. Class and schedule, not location.
54. Instructors are well versed and concerned about students.
55. Hours fine 6:30-9:30. Good computer courses. Excellent instructor.
56. Schedule, nine week classes.
57. Right now mostly schedule and location.
58. Evening schedules.
59. So far there is nothing I don't like.
60. Location.
61. General liking.
62. I have benefitted from all the classes and instructors from RCC. I work around the schedules and location.
63. Schedule and location.
64. Corona and La Sierra are more convenient coming from Orange County but could start classes at 7:00 p.m. instead of 6:30. Classes that start before 6:30 just don't exist for me.
65. Classes.
66. Location.
67. Schedule and location work out fine for a full-time employee.
68. Parking, location.
69. Location - Corona.
70. Classes and location.
71. Location and instructors are excellent. Classes - not enough offered. Schedule - Satisfactory, would like to see 7-10pm classes since I drive from Orange County and have to go home and feed kids before class.
72. Location.
73. Location.
74. Location, instructor. (R. Drew for CIS is GREAT!)
75. For people who work and live in Corona it is very convenient to have classes at night on the high school campus.
76. Location.
77. I thing the classes, instructors, schedule, location all are exceptional.
78. All of the above are o.k.
79. Classes, location.
80. Location, instructors.
81. It is a lot easier to find parking here than at RCC campus.
82. I like the instructor.
83. Location, close to home.
84. Classes, instructors, schedule, location.
85. Location, Corona High School.
86. Instructor, location.
87. Location, instructor, schedule.
88. Nine week classes, night classes.
89. Close to home. The instructors seem well educated in their field.
90. Classes.
91. Classes, instructors, schedule, location.
92. Classes, instructors, schedule, location.
93. Classes and instructors.
94. Convenience.
95. The nine week format program.
96. Classes, instructors, schedule, location.
97. Schedule, location, casual format.
98. I like the location, teacher, classes and also the schedule.
99. Instructor, classes, and especially the location.

A:CRSURVEY.TXT
5-8-87

100. Instructor seems to be very good.
101. Schedule, location, classes.
102. I like offering classes off campus.
103. Location, classes, instructor.
104. Location.
105. Schedule.
106. Location, classes, instructors.
107. Location is good.
108. Location and classes offered.
109. Certification programs.
110. The location.
111. Location.
112. Classes, some instructors, some class schedules.
113. Classes, instructors, schedule, location.
114. Schedule is great, so is location.
115. All the classes, instructors, schedule, location are excellent.
116. Location.
117. I enjoy my English class and the instructor is a very helpful and jovial person.
118. The instructors have been very good, the schedule is fair, the locations are also good, however more classes and courses are needed especially in the manufacturing engineering.
119. Schedule, locations.
120. Classes, instructors, location.
121. Instructors, location.
122. Location, instructors.
123. Right now, "location and schedule"! Again, it depends on which classes are offered next semester. Many are dropped that are needed to complete because of lack of attendance.
124. Location, instructors.
125. Close to home, good instructors.
126. Location.
127. Instructor, location closer than going to RCC.
128. Location, instructor.
129. Classes, instructors, schedule, location.
130. Location, free parking, IBM Computer Lab.
131. All of the above, lab time can get hectic.
132. Instructors, classes, schedules.
133. The schedule of classes and the equipment available here (computers).
134. Location is great.
135. Close to home, convenient.
136. The location and the typing lab.
137. Instructors.
138. The college is located within half an hour from my home which enables me to find a parking space most of the time.
139. Location in that it is easier access. Some instructors are good. Safer parking, no fee.
140. Instructors, class selection, large selection of evening courses for those that work days. Also not having to fight for a parking space at Corona is a relief and major time saver.
141. Classes, schedule, and especially location.
142. Classes, instructors, schedule and location, including security and parking.
143. Class, instructor, schedule, location.
144. The proximity to my home, courses offered, ability to attend another class if you miss your own.

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5-8-87

145. Classes, instructors, schedule, location. As long as the location is in Corona (where I live) the parking is terrible at RCC.
146. Close to my home, I don't have to rush to RCC.
147. Location is close to home. So far my instructors have been excellent in 18 week courses. the intro course I took for IBM PC's was a waste of time.
148. Location, instructors.
149. The location is idea.
150. Location.
151. Location and schedule. It's on my way home from work.
152. Schedule, location.
153. Everything.
154. Parking, walking distance, feel safer than RCC campus, cost of parking.
155. Jim Bailey (Real Estate instructor). Convenient start time after work.
156. Schedule, class, location.
157. Classes, instructors, schedule, location.
158. Variety of classes offered in the evening. Instructor this semester is very good. Accelerated classes (9 week) are appreciated.
159. Location.
160. Location, classes.
161. I like the schedule and location. The instructor is interesting and knows subject matter.
162. Classes, instructors, schedule, location.
163. I like the classes, the schedule always works around mine. The location is walking distance from my home.
164. Location and my instructor, Mrs. Stith.
165. Location close to my home. Instructors have been excellent.
166. Location. It makes it easier to get to and not as much hassle.
167. The teachers are very helpful.
168. Location.
169. Class is relaxed. Location small which is good. Instructors are nice.
170. My Art instructor!
171. Close to my home. Very happy with classmates.
172. I like my teacher, she is a terrific art instructor.
173. Classes, instructor, location.
174. I like this class because it is five minutes from my home.
175. Instructors, location.
176. Classes, schedule. Location is okay.
177. Classes, instructors.
178. Location, instructors, hours.
179. The Math instructor, Mr. Beach.
180. Calculus and Mr. Beach. Also parking.

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5-8-87

How Can We Improve?

1. More courses offered.
2. More classes.
3. No need too.
4. By offering as many classes as possible in the Corona area.
5. Don't know.
6. You could have 2 people instead of 1 registering on the first night.
7. Shorter semesters.
8. Need some food service, cafeteria, etc.
9. More remote classes offered in evening courses.
10. Earlier schedules.
11. It's okay the way it is.
12. Offer more sections of evening classes at all locations.
13. Expand curriculum at this location (CHS).
14. Offer full term classes in same area of subjects.
15. Yes. I found the RCC office staff to be unhelpful and rude. My wife would say the same thing true. A big difference from Orange Co. Colleges.
16. More classes offered later times in the evening.
17. Needs security in parking lots. Have doors opened earlier or library or empty room open for early arrivers.
18. More organized registration.
19. Offer exercise classes in the early morning and evening. Stop charging tuition and use lottery money.
20. Food.
21. Have a Norco satellite campus.
22. Offer more classes leading towards AA in Animal Science as an option to attending a full time university.
23. Offer more courses.
24. Have more of a selection of courses at Moreno Valley and March Air Force Base. Add a Horse Husbandry II class that will continue on this subject.
25. Better library.
26. Classes on Saturday.
27. Offer a greater variety of classes on the accelerated schedule.
28. Have more nine week classes available.
29. Better ventilation in classroom.
30. By offering more Saturday classes for the working class people.
31. Make schedule more flexible for students coming from Orange and L.A. counties that can't get off work until 5 p.m. Quit cancelling classes at Corona and La Sierra.
32. Offer more classes. I would like to pursue an Engineering degree but not enough courses are offered at CRHS.
33. More classes at Corona High.
34. Provide more classes at CHS or Norco High.
35. No need to improve.
36. Offer more off campus classes especially in electronics.
37. Awareness to students about changes and new policies.
38. Better selection of Early Childhood classes at all locations.
39. By having adult size desks.
40. Getting in touch with students at the high schools.
41. Doing fine.
42. Offer more night classes.
43. More to offer in Business. Real Estate Appraisal book is far from easy to comprehend.
44. Providing more than one class in any one subject when the need is there (i.e. CA Real Estate Principles)

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5-8-87

45. By providing courses which are schedule for 6 to 9 weeks.
46. Would like to see more classes at La Sierra High School.
47. Additional classes.
48. I think its fine.
49. None needed.
50. Recent appraisal class introduced a new book. Very difficult to read and comprehend for someone not in the field. Also would be helpful if students had been able to purchase book instructor used for class. Class was informative just restrained because of text.
51. Continue to offer 9 week and 18 week courses.
52. Open cafeteria.
53. Better variety of classes offered at this location. Have counselor assistance available here.
54. Keep track of your instructors (i.e., what time they get to class and what they are teaching).
55. More mechanical engineering classes.
56. Have more classes.
57. By ending the fall semester before the Christmas vacation. Work on the class schedules.
58. Haven't attended very long yet, but first impressions are excellent.
59. Offer more classes at Corona High School location for general education requirements of BA degree program.
60. I prefer classes in Riverside as I live there. You can offer more classes in Riverside.
61. By offering more courses toward manufacturing engineering.
62. Assure students workable computers, printers, diskettes, but most of all knowledgeable instructors each night.
63. More courses at satellite campuses.
64. Add more classes to La Sierra campus.
65. Offer more specialized classes not just general requirement classes.
66. I am unsure of the business courses offered but I would like to see all of them offered at this campus.
67. Starting class a little earlier and ending a little early.
68. Computer labs require you to attend for a certain number of hours. If you have a home computer you should be allowed to use it. Clocking in and out of a lab is something that children might require but not adults. If the college allows challenging a class by test the above practice does not seem right.
69. You're doing fine.
70. Offer the higher language computer courses and have a good summer curriculum.
71. Just the opportunity of getting RCC credit close to home is good enough for me.
72. It's fine.
73. You are doing a fine job, have more classes here at this location (CHS).
74. I would encourage you to have more math and advertising classes in the evenings.
75. Better organization, leadership, communication. Everyone aware and using the same rule book and guidelines.
76. Offer adult gymnastics and more human interest mini courses.
77. Offer more Math and English.
78. Offer more classes at satellite campuses.
79. Offer more classes.
80. It would be good to get off earlier. I get up around 5:00 am and by 9:00 pm I am getting pretty tired, not to mention missing sleep to attend class.

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5-8-87

81. Offer more classes in Electronics and Computer Hardware.
82. More knowledgeable instructors in the computer room although it has improved since last semester.
83. More advertisement, publicity.
84. More publicity.
85. I can't ask for more, If any improvement can be made it has to be me, there is a limit schools can do.
86. Eliminate computer lab.
87. Make more programming instructors available in lab.
88. Offer a broader range of courses. Have counselors available at satellite campuses at least at registration and once during semester.
89. Fix the street light in the tenth street parking lot. It has been going on and off every minute for the past six months.
90. Offer some nine week classes at RCC main campus.
91. Offer more classes.
92. More parking at campus.
93. Make night classes shorter hours.
94. Sell supplies closer to where the classes are being offered for longer than one day.
95. Have books, etc. sold at class locations during classes.
96. Keep the bookstore open longer for buying books on the first night.
97. Offer more classes.
98. Offer more of a variety.
99. Have a hot line for help.
100. Have a hot line for help.
101. A bit more selection.
102. Need security personnel.
103. I would like to see some security guards on the campus and out in the parking area.
104. Keep up the good work.
105. Keep the night courses available at the main campus instead of forcing the students to take classes at the satellite locations in order to provide financial support for the various satellite locations.
106. Offer more night classes at RCC, not at a satellite campus.
107. More lab courses, for example Physics, Chemistry, Biology. Should be offered at night. Engineering and Science majors attending at night must go to other schools to transfer.
108. Allow Jim Beach to keep present Calculus II class and teach Calculus III and IV consecutively.
109. Clean the restrooms!!!

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5-8-87

LA SIERRA (92505)
CORONA (91720, 92503)
NORCO (91760,91752, 92509)

APRIL 1987

RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE
FINAL STUDENT SURVEY REPORT (SURROUNDING AREAS INCL.)

TOTAL		CORONA		NORCO		LA SIERRA		QUESTIONS
#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
								A. **EMPLOYMENT**
153	101%	90	108%	41	100%	22	100%	1. Are you employed?
101	66%	64	77%	20	49%	17	77%	a) Yes; full time
33	22%	19	23%	12	29%	2	9%	b) Yes; part time
19	12%	7	8%	9	22%	3	14%	c) Not employed
133	87%	82	99%	31	76%	20	91%	2. If employed, in which county?
78	51%	44	53%	19	46%	15	68%	a) Riverside
2	1%	1	1%	1	2%	-	-	b) San Bernardino
17	11%	10	12%	7	17%	-	-	c) Los Angeles
34	22%	26	31%	4	10%	4	18%	d) Orange
2	1%	1	1%	-	-	1	4%	e) San Diego
								TYPE OF WORK
9	6%	6	7%	3	7%	0	0	3. Construction
4	3%	3		1		-		a) Carpentry
2	1%	1		1		-		b) Electrical
0	-	-		-		-		c) Masonry
3	2%	2		1		-		d) Plumbing
11	7%	8	10%	3	7%	0	0	4. Mechanical
4	3%	3		1		-		a) Automotive
2	1%	1		1		-		b) Air Conditioning and/or Heating
1	1%	1		-		-		c) Welding
4	3%	3		1		-		d) Machining
13	9%	9	11%	3	7%	1	4%	5. Information Services
5	3%	4		-		1		a) Telephone
6	4%	4		2		-		b) Data Processing
1	1%	-		1		-		c) Advertising
1	1%	1		-		-		d) News Media
40	26%	23	28%	15	37%	2	9%	6. Nonsupervision
5	3%	4		1		-		a) Child Care
11	7%	6		5		-		b) Clerical
11	7%	5		5		1		c) Sales
13	9%	8		4		1		d) Secretarial
28	18%	22	26%	3	7%	3	14%	7. Supervision
6	4%	6		-		-		a) Group Leader
0	-	-		-		-		b) Foreman
6	4%	5		-		1		c) Supervisor
14	9%	10		2		2		d) Manager
2	1%	1		1		-		e) Trainer
33	22%	20	24%	6	15%	7	32%	8. Professional
10	7%	6		-		4		a) Health Care
0	-	-		-		-		b) Legal
5	3%	4		1		-		c) Education
13	9%	5		5		3		d) Accounting
5	3%	5		-		-		e) Finance

TOTAL		CORONA		NORCO		LA SIERRA			QUESTIONS
#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%		
15	10%	11	13%	2	5%	2	9%	9.	Professional (Continued)
0	-	-		-		-			a) Architecture
14	9%	11		1		2			b) Engineering
0	-	-		-		-			c) Science
1	1%	-		1		-			d) Criminal Justice
39	26%	25	30%	6	15%	8	36%	10.	Other
1	1%	1		-		-			a) Military
3	2%	2		-		1			b) Real Estate
1	1%	1		-		-			c) Public Administration
0	-	-		-		-			d) Fund Raising
34	22%	21		6		7			e) Other
								B.	COMMUTING
136	89%	84	101%	32	78%	20	91%	11.	How long does it take to get to work?
53	35%	28	34%	13	32%	12	54%		a) 5 to 15 minutes
31	20%	23	28%	4	10%	4	18%		b) 16 to 30 minutes
39	26%	23	28%	14	34%	2	9%		c) 31 to 60 minutes
13	9%	10	12%	1	2%	2	9%		d) 1 to 2 hours
0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		e) More than 2 hours
135	89%	83	100%	32	78%	20	91%	12.	What is your one-way distance to work?
38	25%	19	23%	9	22%	10	45%		a) 0 to 5 miles
32	21%	19	23%	7	17%	6	27%		b) 6 to 15 miles
44	29%	32	39%	11	27%	1	4%		c) 16 to 30 miles
18	12%	10	12%	5	12%	3	14%		d) 31 to 50 miles
3	2%	3	4%	-	-	-	-		e) More than 50 miles
152	100%	90	108%	40	98%	22	100%	13.	How long does it take to get to this class?
101	66%	69		19		13			a) 5 to 15 minutes
36	24%	11		17		8			b) 16 to 30 minutes
11	7%	8		3		-			c) 31 to 60 minutes
4	3%	2		1		1			d) 1 to 2 hours
0	-	-		-		-			e) More than 2 hours
151	99%	88	106%	41	100%	22	100%	14.	Do you come to this class from
114	75%	64		33		17			a) Home
37	24%	24		8		5			b) Work
153	101%	90	108%	41	100%	22	100%	15.	Is your residence in
23	15%	-		23		-			a) Norco
70	46%	70		-		-			b) Corona (including El Cerrito)
2	1%	1		1		-			c) Elsinore
0	-	-		-		-			d) Home Gardens
58	38%	19		17		22			e) Other

TOTAL		CORONA		NORCO		LA SIERRA			QUESTIONS
#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%		
								C.	**FUTURE INTERESTS**
144	95%	86	104%	37	90%	21	95%	16.	Do you plan to take more RCC classes?
47	31%	31		13		4			a) Yes Summer
3	2%	-		2		1			b) No Summer
66	43%	44		13		9			c) Yes Fall
0	-	-		-		-			d) No Fall
27	18%	11		9		7			e) Don't Know
150	99%	88	106%	40	98%	22	100%	17.	Would college summer school held at CHS be of interest to you?
47	31%	30		12		5			a) Definitely
14	9%	10		1		3			b) Highly Interested
58	38%	32		15		11			c) Possibly
31	20%	16		12		3			d) No
84	55%	60	72%	17	41%	7	32%	18.	Are you taking RCC classes at another location?
49	32%	35		12		2			a) Yes at CHS
6	4%	5		-		1			b) Yes at LSHS
27	18%	18		5		4			c) Yes at MVHS
2	1	2		-		-			d) Yes at MAFB
								C.	**PERSONAL**
80	53%	48	58%	20	49%	12	54%	19.	Food services desired at school
67	44%	38		18		11			a) Hot & cold beverages
3	2%	1		1		1			b) Rolls & deserts
2	1%	2		-		-			c) Chips
4	3%	3		1		-			d) Salads
4	3%	4		-		-			e) Hot dishes
143	94%	83	100%	39	95%	21	95%	20.	Which instructional format do you prefer?
13	9%	6		5		2			a) 6 week
59	39%	31		19		9			b) 9 week
69	45%	44		15		10			c) 18 week
2	1%	2		-		-			d) Saturdays
152	100%	89	107%	41	100%	22	100%	21.	How many courses are you taking at this location?
120	79%	65		34		21			a) One only
21	14%	14		6		1			b) Two
11	7%	10		1		-			c) Three or more
151	99%	88	106%	41	100%	22	100%	22.	Age bracket
27	18%	15		11		1			a) Under 21
44	29%	30		10		4			b) 21 to 29
45	30%	26		11		8			c) 30 to 39
25	16%	14		7		4			d) 40 to 49
10	7%	3		2		5			e) 50 and over
146	96%	83	100%	41	100%	22	100%	23.	Sex
84	55%	48		26		10			a) Female
62	41%	35		15		12			b) Male

STUDENT SURVEY
Spring 1987
Moreno Valley Area

SURVEY HIGHLIGHTS

Distribution: Surveys were distributed to each class at both Moreno Valley area class locations-March Air Force Base and Moreno Valley High School.

Content: The content of the survey questionnaires distributed to each site was identical with the exception of question #18 which asked which at which other locations the student was currently taking classes. Item D of this question was adjusted to reflect the other Moreno Valley area site name.

Responses: 681 responses were tabulated. 566 responses were from the Moreno Valley High School site and 115 from March Air Force Base site. Tabulations were made by zip code, by class site, and by area.

Result Highlights:

-Of those specifying a zip code of residence, 88% of those attending classes at Moneno Valley High School lived in the immediate Moreno Valley area, while only 77% of those attending March Air Force Base classes lived in the Moreno Valley area.

-78% of the students are employed full time.

-The majority of students were employed in service sector in clerical, supervision, or support services.

-78% of the respondents travelled 30 minutes or less to work. 82% worked within 30 miles of ~~work~~ HOME. 75% of those responding come to class from home. 89% travel less than 30 minutes to get to class

-64% of the students responding wer planning to continue taking classes in the Fall 87 semester

-68% were not taking classes at any other class site/location. Only 4 % of the Moreno Valley area students took classes at the other Moreno Valley area class location. 27% were taking a class or classes at the Riverside City Location

-Preferences regarding accelerated 6 & 9-week class offerings and 18-week class offerings were nearly evenly divided.

-67% of the students were taking one class only.

-Only 10% of the students were under 21. The largest grouping, 43%, fell in the 21-29 year range. 33% were in the 30-39 year range, and the balance were between 40 and 49.

-55% of the students were female.

-75% percent of the students identified themselves as white, 12% black, 8% hispanic, and 5% asian. 3% did not specify.

STUDENT QUESTIONNAIRE
Riverside Community College
Spring, 1987
ITEM RESPONSE SUMMARY-MORENO VALLEY AREA TOTALS

Correctly completing this survey will help the college provide you with the education and services you want. Please follow these instructions:

-Do not write on the questionnaire itself. It will be used again.
-Record your answers an the response sheet provided.
-Use a #2 pencil to mark your answers. Fully darken the circle of your choice.
-Use side 1 of the answer sheet. On the lower left side, you will find columns J, K, L, M, & N. Write your zip code in the spaces under these columns & darken the corresponding circle below.
-Write your comments on the plain colored sheets provided.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION!

EMPLOYMENT

	#	%
1. Are you employed?		
(A) YES: FULL TIME	488	78
(B) YES: PART TIME	90	14
(C) NOT EMPLOYED	44	7
2. If employed, in which county?		
(A) RIVERSIDE	426	73
(B) SAN BERNARDINO	77	13
(C) LOS ANGELES	32	6
(D) ORANGE	45	8
(E) SAN DIEGO	-	

TYPE OF WORK (More than one question, 3 through 10, may be answered. Skip questions that do not apply to your employment field)

	#	%
3. Construction	35	4
(A) CARPENTRY	13	37
(B) ELECTRICAL	10	28
(C) MASONRY	7	20
(D) PLUMBING	5	14
4. Mechanical	33	4
(A) AUTOMOTIVE	15	45
(B) AIR CONDITIONING AND/OR HEATING	6	18
(C) WELDING	6	18
(D) MACHINING	6	18
5. Information Services	67	7
(A) TELEPHONE	25	37
(B) DATA PROCESSING	37	57
(C) ADVERTISING	4	6
(D) NEWS MEDIA	1	1
6. Nonsupervision	160	15
(A) CHILD CARE	25	16
(B) CLERICAL	48	30
(C) SALES	54	34
(D) SECRETARIAL	33	21

TYPE OF WORK-Continued

	#	%
7. Supervision	140	15
(A) GROUP LEADER	30	23
(B) FOREMAN	9	7
(C) SUPERVISOR	91	70
8. Professional	149	16
(A) HEALTH CARE	48	32
(B) LEGAL	7	5
(C) EDUCATION	55	37
(D) ACCOUNTING	28	19
(E) FINANCE	11	7
9. Professional- Continued	61	7
(A) ARCHITECTURE	3	5
(B) ENGINEERING	38	62
(C) SCIENCE	6	10
(D) CRIMINAL JUSTICE	14	23
10. Other	261	29
(A) MILITARY	106	41
(B) REAL ESTATE	19	7
(C) PUBLIC ADMIN.	18	7
(D) FUND RAISING	4	2
(E) OTHER	114	44

COMMUTING

	#	%
11. How long does it take to get to work?		
(A) 5 to 15 MINUTES	268	46
(B) 16 to 30 MINUTES	185	32
(C) 31 to 60 MINUTES	64	11
(D) 1 to 2 HOURS	56	10
(E) MORE THAN 2 HOURS	7	1
12. How far from home is work?		
(A) 0 to 5 MILES	190	33
(B) 6 to 15 MILES	169	29
(C) 16 to 30 MILES	116	20
(D) 31 to 50 MILES	58	10
(E) MORE THAN 50 MILES	47	8

COMMUTING-Continued

13. Do you come to this class from

	#	%
(A) HOME	485	75
(B) WORK	163	25

14. How long does it take to get here?

	#	%
(A) LESS THAN 15 MINUTES	426	65
(B) 16 to 30 MINUTES	158	24
(C) 31 to 60 MINUTES	39	6
(D) 1 to 2 HOURS	26	4
(E) MORE THAN 2 HOURS	5	1

15. Is your residence in

	#	%
(A) MORENO VALLEY	469	72
(B) RIVERSIDE	113	17
(C) LAKEVIEW	1	-
(D) PERRIS	25	4
(E) OTHER	47	7

FUTURE INTERESTS

16. Do you plan to take more classes from Riverside Community College?

	#	%
(A) YES-SUMMER	165	30
(B) NO- SUMMER	11	2
(C) YES-FALL	347	64
(D) NO- FALL	8	1
(E) DON'T KNOW	9	2

17. Would summer college classes held in the Moreno Valley area be of interest to you?

	#	%
(A) DEFINITELY	287	43
(B) HIGHLY INTERESTED	71	11
(C) POSSIBLY	178	27
(D) NO	130	20

18. Are you currently taking RCC classes at another of our locations?

	#	%
(A) YES AT CORONA H.S	3	-
(B) YES AT LA SIERRA H.S.	2	-
(C) YES AT RIV CITY CAMPUS	180	27
(D) YES AT OTHER MV LOCATION	28	4
(E) NO	444	68

PERSONAL

19. Food services desired at this location (OK to select several choices)

	#	%
(A) HOT & COLD DRINKS	240	72
(B) DONUTS, ROLLS, DESSERTS	26	8
(C) CHIPS, CANDY	16	5
(D) SALADS	15	4
(E) HOT DISHES	36	11

20. Which instructional format do you prefer?

	#	%
(A) SIX WEEK ACCEL.	58	9
(B) NINE WEEK ACCEL	265	42
(C) 18 WEEK	288	46
(D) SATURDAYS	19	3

21. How many courses are you taking at this location?

	#	%
(A) ONE ONLY	445	67
(B) TWO	156	23
(C) THREE OR MORE	67	10

22. Age bracket?

	#	%
(A) Under 21	63	10
(B) 21 to 29	268	43
(C) 30 to 39	207	33
(D) 40 to 49	91	14
(E) 50 and over		

23. Sex

	#	%
(A) FEMALE	367	55
(B) MALE	298	45

24. Ethnic Origin

	#	%
(A) White	463	71
(B) Black	85	12
(C) Hispanic	50	8
(D) Asian	31	5
(E) Other	20	3

25. If you have any suggestions or other comments, please write them on the plain paper provided by your instructor. SEE ATTACH

THANK YOU

Riverside Community College

STUDENT SURVEY SUMMARY

Spring 1987

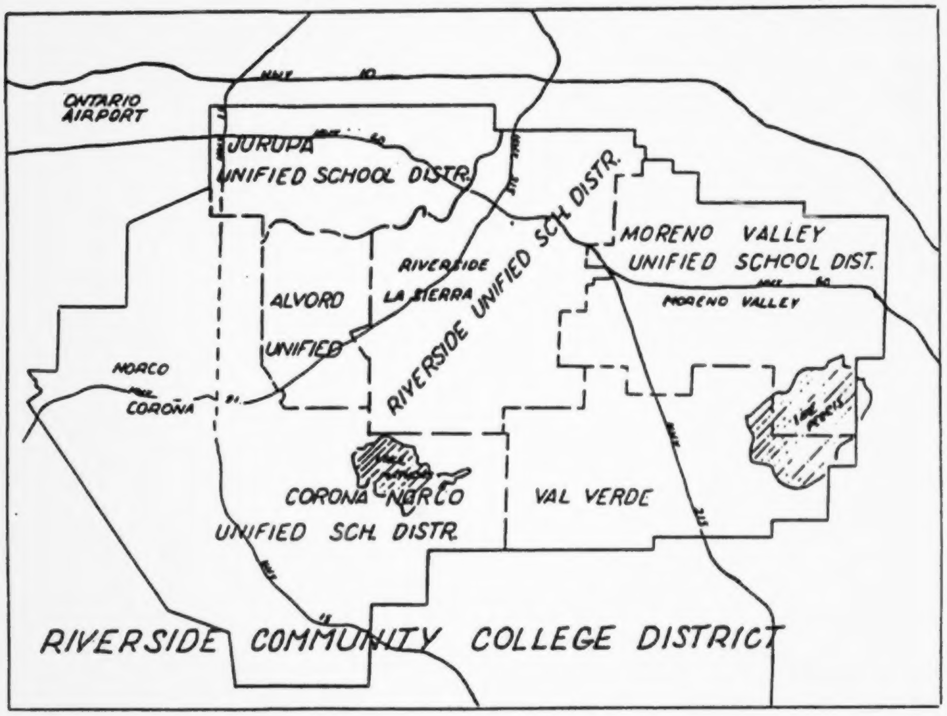
MORENO VALLEY AREA

#RESPONSES BY ZIP CODE OF RESIDENCE

Community	ZIP	Moreno Valley High School Site Respondents	March Air Force Base Site Respondents	Total # Respondents
MORENO VALLEY AREA				
Sunnymead	92380	2		2
	92381	9		9
	92388	279	45	324
	92387	21	2	23
Moreno	92360	14	2	16
Perris	92370*	20*	2*	22*
Riverside	92508	16	5	21
MAFB	92518	6	9	15
	92324*	5*	2*	7*
	92373*	1*		1*
	SUBTOTAL	373	67	440
RIVERSIDE AREA				
Riverside	92501	3	1	4
	92503	9	3	12
	92504	12	3	15
	92505	4		4
	92506	16	4	20
	92507	17	7	24
	SUBTOTAL	61	18	79
Rubidoux	92509	5		5
	SUBTOTAL	5	0	5
CORONA / NORCO AREA				
	91720			
	91760			
	91752	1		1
	SUBTOTAL	1	0	1
OTHER AREAS SPECIFIED				
	92308	1		1
	92316	1		1
	92330	3		3
	92335	1		1
	92338	2		2
	92344	4		4
	92345	1		1
	92353	1		1
	92354	1		1
	92368	1		1
	92390		1	1
	94806		1	1
	SUBTOTAL	16	2	18
ZIPS NOT SPECIFIED		110	28	138
TOTAL # RESPONDENTS		566	115	681

*Zip codes cross over district boundary lines

PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICTS


HWY 10
ONTARIO AIRPORT
HWY 60
JURUPA UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTR.
RIVERSIDE UNIFIED SCH. DISTR.
MORENO VALLEY UNIFIED SCHOOL DIST.
HWY 60
MORENO VALLEY
RIVERSIDE
LA SIERRA
ALVORD UNIFIED
NORCO
HWY
CORONA
91
CORONA NORCO UNIFIED SCH. DISTR.
VAL VERDE
HWY
215
HWY
15
RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT

ZIP CODE BOUNDARIES

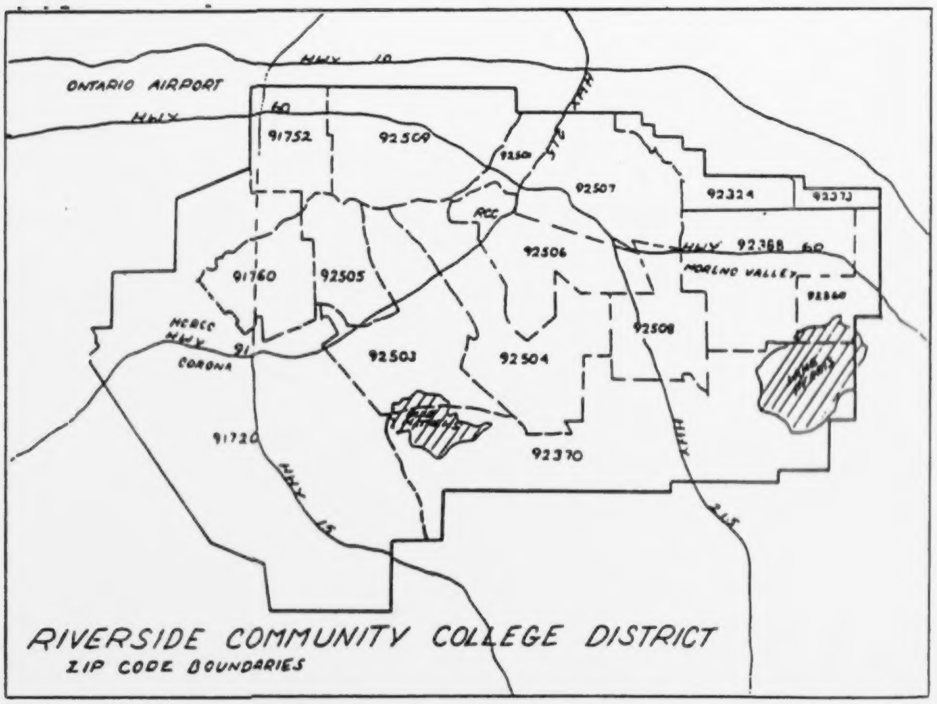

HWY 10
ONTARIO AIRPORT
60
HWY
91752
92509
92501
215 HWY
92507
92324
92373
RCC
92506
HWY 92388 60
MORENO VALLEY
91760
92505
92360
NORCO
HWY 91
CORONA
92508
92503
92504
91720
92370
HWY 15
HWY
215
RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT
ZIP CODE BOUNDARIES

Illustration #8

STUDENT COMMENTS

Spring 1987

STUDENT QUESTIONNAIRE

(Note: Student comments typed exactly as written)

- This being my second semester here at M.V. - I really appreciated being able to take classes that will transfer as well as go toward my AA. More classes would really be great-no long drive to Riverside.

Parking is a problem here, possibly a bigger campus in the area would help.

- Please offer the Physics 4A,B,C,D sequence at night.

- I am graduating after this semester with 140+ units. In all of this experience, the book used for this class is undoubtedly the worst. Leon Dallin seems like he is trying to impress us with his vocabulary. He uses long, outdated words. It is very distracting to constantly have to refer to the dictionary when reading a chapter. He didn't even include most of these words in the glossary.

The class, aside from this major failing, was quite good. I learned a lot. if the book is changed, I would even recommend it to others.

- I did not like the text book. I felt it was too dense and unnecessarily detailed. I would have preferred a more standard type text book with pictures and more variety in material and presentation.

- I understand and appreciate the idea behind the format of the text book but it seemed to make for dull and monotanous reading. It would be more appropriate for reference material only.

- I enjoyed the lectures. i feel it is a shame that there is so much emphasis on tests and test scores which I feel detracts for the intornsic value of learning. I felt this with both RCC classes I have taken.

- I thought the book used in the course was too difficult for most students in the class. It was too comprehensive.

- I felt the course needed more structure of what the student needed to learn.

- Re: Summer Classes: Summer classes held Mon - Thurs eve. For those who work full-time; there is very little or not time for study between classes, except weekends. This created a problem for those wishing to continue school thru the summer months.

- We need more summer classes offered.

- Would like to have RCC offer an A.A.S. in quality Assurance/Quality Control.

- What about questions having allowances for non-working students

- Mrs. Bryan has made her class very enjoyable. I feel as if I have a better understanding of what makes the human body (tick) function.

  The textbook that was required was found to be very indistinct in trying to get its point across. However, it was useful for its vocabulary.

- 1. I would like to see more summer courses held here in Moreno Valley. Summer session very limited.

  2. A+ to our teacher Mrs. Pat Bryan.

- Pat is a good teacher, her class was very interesting. The book (Health Science, A Modular Approach 2nd ed.) used was hard to follow, because it wasn't explanatory & used to many medical terms. (fit for a med-student) The course is very useful.

- My class in Health Science was taught by Pat Bryan and it was terrific. Ms. Bryan has a wonderful energetic attitude that encourages class participation. My Major @ RCC was Biology and this course was a very successful addition even though much of the material was repetitive for me. As a text for junior college students the Health Science text book was comprehensive however it was not easy to digest. Since many students were not directed toward Health Careers the material was geared for non-science majors in a more easy-to-read form which might be aq great help.

- I really enjoyed my Health Science Class. Pat Bryan is a very interesting & knowledgable instructor.

- I did not find the Health Science (A Modular Approach) very helpful. In fact, I hated it. It failed to explain the information fully. I had to refer to other science books so that they could explain what our Health Science textbook did not.

- need a security guard on campus really enjoyed Pat's teaching

- Would like to see some classes offered in Personnel and Purchasing.

- I have been waiting for some of the more advanced classes to be offered in the evenings (6:30 - 9:30 MTWThF) Such as Chemistry, Anatomy, Some Nursing, Calculas, etc.

- Nothing mention about Education and Teaching.

- Enjoyed the class in Supervision Mgt. Also Enjoyed teaching form Mr. McGehee.

  I had three different bosses in one week this semester. I found his class very useful and beneficial for that reason alone, - among several other things I learned in it. Thank You.

- 25 Less noisy airconditionary. 26. More Parking privalages

- 25 suggestions: sensitivity to parking. 25@ corrections made in Health Science Book

- 25. Mr McGehee does a superb job & has an interesting manner of presenting the material. He also augments the class with personal anecdotes & fascinating illustrations. Discipline was never a problem because of maturity of students.

  I would not mind taking another course from this gentleman.

- Jim McGehee knows his subject and relates it well to the course and therefore to his students. Really enjoyed the class.

- Object to individuals over 18 having to have P.E. to graduate!!!!!!

  Why are there no aerobics classes on campus or at satallities?? Could be held prior to 6:30 classes.

- Dislike RCC not giving credit for military courses. RCC sucks in this area Greatly!!!!

  Lousy schedule of summer clasess!!!

- Your questionnaire doesn't include work or employment desired or working towards what degree or interests. I feel this survey was very poorly done!

What about offering more variety of courses - times offered - both semesters and summer school?

What aobut clubs, organizations of campus to give one a feeling of belonging to the school?

STUDENT QUESTIONNAIRE
Riverside Community College
Spring, 1987
MARCH AIR FORCE BASE SITE

Correctly completing this survey will help the college provide you with the education and services you want. Please follow these instructions:

-Do not write on the questionnaire itself. It will be used again.
-Record your answers an the response sheet provided.
-Use a *2 pencil to mark your answers. Fully darken the circle of your choice.
-Use side 1 of the answer sheet. On the lower left side, you will find columns J, K, L, M, & N. Write your zip code in the spaces under these columns & darken the corresponding circle below.
-Write your comments on the plain colored sheets provided.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION!

EMPLOYMENT

1. Are you employed?
   (A) YES: FULL TIME
   (B) YES: PART TIME
   (C) NOT EMPLOYED

2. If employed, in which county?
   (A) RIVERSIDE
   (B) SAN BERNARDINO
   (C) LOS ANGELES
   (D) ORANGE
   (E) SAN DIEGO

TYPE OF WORK
(More than one question, 3 through 10, may be answered. Skip questions that do not apply to your employment field)

3. Construction
   (A) CARPENTRY
   (B) ELECTRICAL
   (C) MASONRY
   (D) PLUMBING

4. Mechanical
   (A) AUTOMOTIVE
   (B) AIR CONDITIONING AND/OR HEATING
   (C) WELDING
   (D) MACHINING

5. Information Services
   (A) TELEPHONE
   (B) DATA PROCESSING
   (C) ADVERTISING
   (D) NEWS MEDIA

6. Nonsupervision
   (A) CHILD CARE
   (B) CLERICAL
   (C) SALES
   (D) SECRETARIAL

TYPE OF WORK-Continued

7. Supervision
   (A) GROUP LEADER
   (B) FOREMAN
   (C) SUPERVISOR

8. Professional
   (A) HEALTH CARE
   (B) LEGAL
   (C) EDUCATION
   (D) ACCOUNTING
   (E) FINANCE

9. Professional- Continued
   (A) ARCHITECTURE
   (B) ENGINEERING
   (C) SCIENCE
   (D) CRIMINAL JUSTICE

10. Other
   (A) MILITARY
   (B) REAL ESTATE
   (C) PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
   (D) FUND RAISING
   (E) OTHER

COMMUTING

11. How long does it take to get to work?
   (A) 5 to 15 MINUTES
   (B) 16 to 30 MINUTES
   (C) 31 to 60 MINUTES
   (D) 1 to 2 HOURS
   (E) MORE THAN 2 HOURS

12. How far from home is work?
   (A) 0 to 5 MILES
   (B) 6 to 15 MILES
   (C) 16 to 30 MILES
   (D) 31 to 50 MILES
   (E) MORE THAN 50 MILES

MORE ON THE BACK OF THIS PAGE

COMMUTING-Continued

13. Do you come to this class from
    (A) HOME
    (B) WORK

14. How long does it take to get here?
    (A) LESS THAN 15 MINUTES
    (B) 16 to 30 MINUTES
    (C) 31 to 60 MINUTES
    (D) 1 to 2 HOURS
    (E) MORE THAN 2 HOURS

15. Is your residence in
    (A) MORENO VALLEY
    (B) RIVERSIDE
    (C) LAKEVIEW
    (D) PERRIS
    (E) OTHER

FUTURE INTERESTS

16. Do you plan to take more classes from Riverside Community College?
    (A) YES-SUMMER
    (B) NO- SUMMER
    (C) YES-FALL
    (D) NO- FALL
    (E) DON'T KNOW

17. Would summer college classes held in the Moreno Valley area be of interest to you?
    (A) DEFINITELY
    (B) HIGHLY INTERESTED
    (C) POSSIBLY
    (D) NO

18. Are you currently taking RCC classes at another of our locations?
    (A) YES AT CORONA HIGH SCHOOL
    (B) YES AT LA SIERRA HIGH SCHOOL
    (C) YES AT THE RIVERSIDE CITY CAMPUS
    (D) YES AT MORENO VALLEY HIGH SCHOOL
    (E) NO

PERSONAL

19. Food services desired at this location (OK to select several choices)
    (A) HOT & COLD DRINKS
    (B) DONUTS, ROLLS, DESSERTS
    (C) CHIPS, CANDY
    (D) SALADS
    (E) HOT DISHES

20. Which instructional format do you prefer?
    (A) SIX WEEK ACCELERATED
    (B) NINE WEEK ACCELERATED
    (C) 18 WEEK (STANDARD SEMESTER)
    (D) SATURDAYS

21. How many courses are you taking at this location?
    (A) ONE ONLY
    (B) TWO
    (C) THREE OR MORE

22. Age bracket?
    (A) Under 21
    (B) 21 to 29
    (C) 30 to 39
    (D) 40 to 49
    (E) 50 and over

23. Sex
    (A) FEMALE
    (B) MALE

24. Ethnic Origin
    (A) White
    (B) Black
    (C) Hispanic
    (D) Asian
    (E) Other

25. If you have any suggestions or other comments, please write them on the plain paper provided by your instructor.

THANK YOU

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06/29/87  18:38:36          RIVERSIDE CITY COLLEGE             PAGE       1
                            TEACHER TESTING PROGRAM            REPORT G0003
                                 ITEM ANALYSIS

          INSTR MAFB TOTALS                                     CRN 22222

 QUE   ----RESPONSE POSITION---          QUE   ----RESPONSE POSITION---
 NO.     A    B    C    D     E          NO.     A    B    C    D     E

   1    90   16    8          *            2    89   12    2    4     *
   3     2    1    1          *            4     3              1     *
   5     4    5    1          *            6     4   13    7    9     *
   7     1    1   13          *            8     8    2    6   10    1*
   9          6    1    3     *           10    43    1    3    1   16*
  11    57   33    9    3    2*           12    45   30   19    6    5*
  13    89   25               *           14    74   28   11         1*
  15    77   25         3    9*           16    32        51    3   15*
  17    52   13   30   18    1*           18     1        20   13   77*
  19    43    7    6    3    6*           20    13   77   14    4     *
  21    89   18    7          *           22    12   63   26    5    7*
  23    55   58    1          *           24    74   24    6    8    2*
  25     2         1          *
```

STUDENT QUESTIONNAIRE
Riverside Community College
Spring, 1987
MORENO VALLEY HIGH SCHOOL SITE

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(C) EDUCATION
(D) ACCOUNTING
(E) FINANCE

9. Professional- Continued
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10. Other
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(C) PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
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(E) OTHER

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MORE ON THE BACK OF THIS PAGE

MORENO VALLEY H.S. SITE

COMMUTING-Continued

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    - (B) WORK

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    - (C) YES AT THE RIVERSIDE CITY CAMPUS
    - (D) YES AT MARCH AIR FORCE BASE
    - (E) NO

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    - (A) White
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    - (C) Hispanic
    - (D) Asian
    - (E) Other

25. If you have any suggestions or other comments, please write them on the plain paper provided by your instructor.

THANK YOU

ERIC Clearinghouse for
Junior Colleges JUN 03 1988